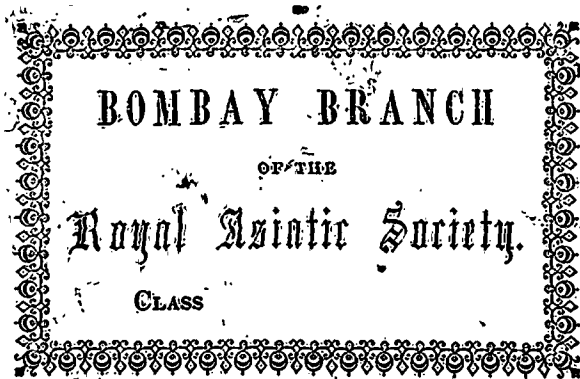




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A
CONTINUATION
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Bahl pinx

Harding sc.

THE RIGHT HON^{ble} GEORGE ROOKE

Tab^d Nov^r 1790 by Edw^d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

Sir GEORGE ROOKE, one of the lords of the admiralty; *sto. mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

Sir GEORGE ROOKE, vice-admiral; *oval, fol. mez. M. Dahl p. 1701, R. Williams sc.*

Sir George Rooke, the celebrated admiral, was eldest son and heir of sir William Rooke, *knt.** a man, who, like Blake, had his party, but sacrificed every private sentiment to the public good. When the ministry urged William III. to dismiss him for opposing their measures in parliament, he answered, "no, if you have any thing to alledge against his conduct in the navy, I may comply with your request; but I will never discharge a brave and experienced officer, who hath always behaved himself well in my service, for no other reason than his conduct in parliament."† The king appointed him a commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of England and Ireland, April 25, 1694. Queen Ann, April 26, 1701, constituted him admiral and commander of the fleet, named him of her privy council, and, May 24, 1702, vice-admiral of England. When the French were flying from the battle of La Hogue in 1692, he went, in an open boat, amidst the hottest fire of the enemy; and, though observed by them, placed his fireships so judiciously that thirteen men of war were burnt. After having effected a peace between the crowns of Sweden and

* Sir William Rooke, of St. Lawrence, in St. Paul's parish, Canterbury, was a suffering loyalist in the reign of Charles I. At the restoration he was made a justice of the peace, deputy lieutenant, and high sheriff for several years, and nearly four in the reign of James II. He commanded a regiment of foot, and at the same time a troop of horse, and died March 10, 1690, in his 70th year; he was buried in St. Paul's church, Canterbury. By Jane, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Finch, of Cobtree, esq. in Allington parish, near Maidstone, he had sir George, Mary, Ursula, Ann, Thomas, Jane, and Finch Rooke.

† Sir George Rooke sat for Portsmouth from 1698 to 1705.

and Denmark, he sailed to the south, and fell in with the combined fleets of France and Spain, all of which were taken or burnt at Vigo. The galleons of vast burthen, and containing prodigious wealth, were brought home, and the bullion lodged in the treasury, whence it was issued in coin, bearing under the queen's bust the significant word "VIGO." That word may be observed with the date 1703 on the five guinea pieces and all the intermediate gradations, down to the half-guineas; and from the crown to the sixpence. Gibraltar, so justly prized by Britain, was gained by the skill of sir George Rooke, whose fleet obtained it in fewer hours, than the months vainly spent subsequently by the Spaniards in besieging it.* His reputation was so justly established, that he put to flight an army under the command of the count de Thoulouse, with an inferior force, when they had every requisite to maintain an action. By this gallant affair, he opened the way for "Charles III. to ascend the throne, the Spaniards, "to recover their liberty, and for Europe to enjoy "peace. Yet, though "sir George beat the French "more than all the whig admirals put together, "and notwithstanding the business of saving the "Turkey fleet, of La Hogue, of Vigo, and of Gibraltar, of Malaga, and other glorious actions," he was superseded by the jealousy of party some time before his death, which happened January 24, 1710, at the age of 58, with the just character of an "heroic christian," who had ever acted with
"singular

* A singular circumstance aided the success of sir George Rooke's bombardment of Gibraltar; observing that the shells did but little execution, some resolute sailors landed, and climbed rocks deemed inaccessible; on the summit they found the Spanish women, who had fled there for security, and where, in a small chapel, they were offering up their prayers to implore the protection of the virgin. The tars seized the women, who implored their husbands, fathers, and brothers, to ransom them by surrendering the town. The men, valuing the fair supplicants more than the place, gave it into the hands of the English.

“singular piety to the church, fidelity to the William the Great, Anne the Good” under whom he had made Britannia’s name to be borne renownedly throughout the world.” Without great titles, envied riches, or empty popular applause, he retired to his paternal estate,* where he ended a truly noble and exalted life, and his fame is remembered by a grateful posterity.*

When he was *Captain Rooke*, and stationed upon the Essex coast, the ague proved fatal to many of his crew, whose bodies were sent ashore and interred by the clergyman of a contiguous parish for some time without the usual payment of burial fees: those were at length peremptorily demanded, and accompanied with a declaration that no more would be granted Christian burial, unless the dues were discharged. Rooke, exasperated, ordered the body of the next man who died to be placed upon the table of the clergyman’s kitchen. Alarmed and disgusted, the priest sent a messenger to inform the naval officer, that if he would convey away the lifeless inmate, “he would readily bury him, and the whole ship’s crew for nothing.”

ARTHUR HERBERT, Earl of Torrington. 1690. *fol.* I. *Savage exc.*

ARTHUR HERBERT, Earl of Torrington, *la. fol.* I. *Riley p. R. White sc. very scarce.*

O

Was

* Sir George Rooke married three wives, the first was Mary, daughter of — Howe, esq. of Cold Bewick, Wilts; the second was Mary, daughter of Colonel Francis Luttrell, of Dunster-Castle, in Somersetshire; and the third, Catherine, daughter of — Knatchbull, of Marsham Hatch, in Kent, esq. who surviving him, re-married the hon. and rev. Dr. Moore. By the second, he left George Rooke, esq. his sole heir, who died issueless, 1739. There is a state bed in the Manor-house of Teddington, which was given to Sir George Rooke by the Emperor Charles VI.; and two portraits of this great naval commander, one painted when he was young, the other when an admiral.

Was bred to the sea service, and rose to be an admiral. Charles II. sent him to Tangier, and afterward to Algiers. James II. placed much confidence in him, but being asked by his majesty to vote for the repeal of the test act, he replied with great firmness "I cannot comply either in honour or conscience." "You are a man of honour, I know," said the monarch, "but the rest of your life does not look much like a man of conscience." To which he subjoined, "I have my faults, but those who talked more about conscience are guilty of the same." The earl preferred the loss of 4000*l.* per ann. to a compliance with the king's wishes, and retired to Holland, at the same time that his brother, the judge, was trying the imprisoned bishops. William Prince of Orange received him with great cordiality; but the earl (who adopted his cause probably because he saw lord Dartmouth preferred to him) would accept of nothing less than the office of lieutenant-general-admiral. The Dutch murmured, but were pacified by William, who came over; when the Revolution was effected, Herbert was dispatched to bring over the queen. In the same year (1689), he was created earl of Torrington, Baron Herbert of Torbay, and appointed first lord of the admiralty, in which high station he behaved with the utmost violence. When he found he could not obtain implicit submission he resigned, vainly expecting that he should have been declared lord high admiral. He fought the French fleet, in Bantry Bay, with an inferior force, retreated and left them in possession of the bay. He was ordered to attack them in 1690, and met them near Beachy Head, June 30th. They had eighty-two men of war, the combined fleets of England and Holland only fifty-six: an action ensued, and he was defeated; but he contrived that the storm should

should fall chiefly upon the Dutch. Both nations were indignant at the disgrace. Torrington was sent to the tower, a court-martial was held on his conduct, and he was acquitted, by pleading superiority of numbers, with the wind against him. The time was critical, as the action was fought on the day previous to that on which the battle of the Boyne was gained.* He had courage and skill in his profession, but in other respects was not very worthy of commendation; his habits are said to have been immoral and vicious, which contributed to keep him in a constant state of comparative poverty. He died April 13, 1716, without issue by either of his marriages.† He devised most of his estates to Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln.

EDWARD RIGBY, *mez. T. Murray p. Smith sc.*
1702.

A captain in the navy, convicted of a crime too odious to name. It is a subject of regret that the graphic art should have been employed upon so disgraceful a person. Found guilty in 1698. It is observable that this portrait is much oftener to be found, without than with the name, probably it was on purpose erased from the plate.

CLASS VIII.

GENTLEMEN.

ROBERT CECIL, *mez. G. Kneller, I. Smith sc.*
1697.

O 2

This

* Torrington resumed his command, gave orders as if nothing had happened, and sailed up the Medway in his barge, with his flag flying. The next day his commission was demanded, and he received a mandate forbidding his appearance in the royal presence. Forty officers and some of the court martial were dismissed the service without trial. Undismayed, he went to the house of peers, but disgrace followed him, and few lords noticed him, but all this he despised, or affected to despise.

† This nobleman's relict died April 2, 1719, having been married twice before she united herself to him; first to Sir Tho. Woodhouse, bart. next to Tho. Crew, lord Crew of Steen. She was daughter of Sir William Ainslie, bart.

This gentleman was second son of James, third earl of Salisbury, K. G. and uncle to James, fourth earl of Salisbury. He represented Wootton Bassett in Parliament, 1708, and died in February, 1715-6, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Isaac Mennil, of Mennil Langley in Derbyshire, esq. Charles, successively bishop of Bristol and Bangor.

Mr. STANHOPE, with a Parrot, *mez. Kneller p. Smith, 1702.*

We have nothing but conjecture to guide us respecting this portrait. The bird was little known in England, at the date of the print, and would lead us to suppose the owner had been in the West Indies, where they are numerous, or in Spain or Portugal. Probably it was intended for the hon. Alexander Stanhope. This gentleman, (the only son of Philip earl of Chesterfield by his second marriage, with Ann daughter of Sir James Packington, a privy counsellor and favourite of Elizabeth,) was gentleman usher to Catherine of Portugal queen to Charles II. and sent by king William to Spain as envoy extraordinary; thence he went to the States General in the same capacity, in which he was continued by queen Anne, until recalled by his own desire, in November, 1706. Mr. Stanhope died in England, September 20th, 1707. By Catherine, daughter of Arnold Burg-hill, of King-hill-parva, in Herefordshire, esq. he had a gallant progeny, who were deservedly dear to England, particularly the eldest, created earl Stanhope. Lord Stanhope gained great reputation in Spain, as did his brother in the Mediterranean. Parrots were rarities in this kingdom at that time, but were common in Spain, in Portugal, and even in Holland. I think the bird shews

shews that the print represents one of this family, and I conjecture it to be the father—it might be a royal present from his mistress queen Catherine of Braganza, or he might have procured it in Spain.

GREVILLE VERNEY, *a youth, with a terrestrial globe, mez. M. Dahl p. R. Williams sc.*

This gentleman, the younger of two sons, of the hon. John Verney, of Alexton in Leicestershire, eldest son and heir apparent of the venerable sir Richard Verney, Baron Willoughby de Broke, who was born in the reign of James I. and died in that of queen Anne. Greville died at the age of sixteen, in 1710, as did his only brother John also, when no more than fifteen. Their father died October 31, 1707. This engraving was probably made when Greville was heir apparent to the title of Willoughby de Broke. On his grandfather's death the title went to the Rev. George Verney, uncle to this Greville. The surname of Greville has continued a baptismal one in this family ever since. Sir Richard Verney, knt. married Margaret, daughter of sir Fulk Greville, knt. by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edw. Willoughby, esq. eldest son of Robert, lord Willoughby de Broke, which Margaret became heir to her brother, Fulk Greville, lord Broke of Beauchamp's Court, in Warwickshire; an alliance that enriched, and in the end ennobled the Verneys; but having acquired the barony, they have dropped it; this Greville Verney being the last so named,

BARONETS.

JAMES TIYNNNE, Son of Lord Weymouth, *wh. len. sitting by a fountain, mez. Kerseboom p. W. Faithorne sc.*

James Thynne, a child aged but 3 years, was son of sir Henry Frederic Thynne, bart. and brother to Thomas Thynne, created viscount Weymouth. Mr. Thynne was seated at Buckland in Gloucestershire, and the University of Oxford conferred the degree of LL. D. on him in 1677. The peerage mentions him as member of Parliament for Cirencester, in 1700-1, but erroneously; nor do I find him in any employment. This gentleman died a batchelor, March 15, 1708-9. The present marquis of Bath and earl of Weymouth is descended from Henry Frederic Thynne, his younger brother, who was librarian at St. James's palace, afterward treasurer and receiver-general to Catherine, the queen dowager of Charles II.

Sir ROBERT COTTON, of Combermere, *mez.*
T. Gibson p. Smith sc. 1706.

Was descended from a loyal and ancient family, Sir Robert, the second baronet, resided at Landwade and Maddingley-Hall, both in Cambridge-shire. The town of Cambridge chose him their recorder, and he was one of its representatives in Parliament, in 1688 and 1690, (before his father's decease) and in 1698, 1701, 1705, 1708, 1710. Sir Robert died in Jan. 1712, and was buried at Landwade, according to the baronetage, but others say at Combermere. He married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of sir John Sheldon, knt. alderman of London, and lord mayor, who was nephew and heir to Dr. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury. By her sir John had sir John Hind Cotton, his successor, another son who died young, and nine daughters; Catherine married William Sancroft, of Fresingfield, in Suffolk. esq. nephew and heir to Dr. Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; a singular coincidence that the wealth of a metropoli-
tan

..tan of all England should be shared by the father, and that the whole of that of the other primate should center in the daughter's husband.

Sir JOHN FENWICK, Bart. *æt.* 52, 1696. *fol.*
W. Wissing, R. White.

Sir John Fenwick, of Fenwick Castle, in the county of Northumberland, bart. a man of abilities, but profligate and restless, who had commanded a regiment in the service of William as Prince of Orange, in 1676, was apprehended in Kent, when on his way to France, upon suspicion of being engaged in a plot to assassinate William III. he endeavoured to escape punishment by moving the king's compassion, representing that he had prevented his majesty's violent death, previous to this last supposed design; he then attempted to bribe one of his jury to starve the others into an acquittal, declaring "this or nothing can save my life;" this also failing, he prevailed upon the principal evidence against him to leave the kingdom. The government having only one witness, yet resolutely determined to punish him, brought in a bill of attainder (a bold expedient) which, with great difficulty, passed both houses, and in consequence he was beheaded on Tower-Hill, Jan. 23, 1697, aged 52, and was buried near the altar in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, with his three sons. The precedents for this violent act were sought for by Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry VIII. who so loudly and justly declaimed against the ill conduct of James II. He says that "I offered what reasons occurred to *him* in justification of his giving his vote for the attainture, but this did not exempt *him* from falling under a great load of censure upon this occasion." Sir John, though a very profligate character, and an indifferent husband,

husband, was yet so tenderly beloved by his lady that no stratagem was omitted by her to save him that love could invent, or duty practice. She even erected a monument in York Cathedral to perpetuate her respect for his memory. She was lady Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle. Happily their only daughter, Jane, as well as all their sons died very young.

Sir HENRY GOODRICKE, Bart. *mez. T. III*
p. Smith sc. 1695.

Sir Henry Goodricke was descended from an ancient family: the chancellor Thomas Goodricke bishop of Ely, whose natural death at queen Mary's accession saved him from the stake, was of the same family. The father of sir Henry, was raised to a baronetcy by Charles I. His loyalty to that monarch occasioned him to be pillaged and imprisoned. He died in 1670, leaving the above sir Henry his son, possessed of his title, and an ample estate at Ribstan in Yorkshire.

He was born October 24, 1642, and introduced to the court of Charles II. knighted and treated with great attention from his father's merit, and his own worth. The borough of Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, returned him in all the parliaments called from 1685 to 1702, both inclusive; and he was envoy extraordinary from Charles II. of England to Charles II. of Spain. William III. made him lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and named him of the privy council, in which he was continued by queen Anne. He died after a long illness, at Brentford, March 5, 1704-5; but his remains were sent to Ribstan, to be buried with his ancestors. Sir Henry married Mary daughter of colonel William Legg, sister to George lord Dartmouth, but leaving no issue, the title of baronet
 went

went to his half brother John, who survived him only a few months.

Sir JOHN BOWYER, Nat. 14 Martij 1682-3, Denat. 30^d die Aprilis 1701. *mez. T. Gibson p. Smith sc. 1692.*

This young gentleman, son and successor to sir John Bowyer, of Knipersley, in the parish of Bid-dulph, Staffordshire, on the borders of Cheshire, was a knight, and created a baronet, September 11, 1669, elected member of parliament in 1660, for Newcastle under Line, and in 1678 and 1682 for the county of Stafford.

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant between 3 cross crozlets fitché, Gules.

Sir GODFREY COPLEY, Bart. *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1692.*

Sir Godfrey Copley, F. R. S. descended from an ancient and numerous family resident at Sprotborough, in the West Riding of York, was created a baronet, June 17, 1661. He represented Aldborough in parliament, 1678 and 1681, and Thirsk in 1695, 1698, 1701, 1702, and 1705, in which he greatly distinguished himself by resisting the dangerous precedent of receiving *one* witness, as sufficient to convict sir John Fenwick. Sir Godfrey died in Red Lion Square, Westminster, April 8, 1709, and was buried at Sprotborough. His first wife was the beautiful Catherine Purcell, mentioned in this work. His widow, Gertrude, daughter of sir John Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall, married sir Copleston-Warwick Bamfield, bart. in 1716. Catherine, his only child and heir, married sir George Cooke, of Wheatley, in Yorkshire, bart.

Sir Godfrey Copley distinguished himself as a fellow of the Royal Society, and bequeathed a sum to that learned body, directing that the interest should be disposed of annually, at the discretion of the president and council, to those whom they should think had made any considerable discovery, and hence the origin of the Copley medal, on the obverse of which is the donor's name, and the device of Minerva holding a shield with his arms, with globes and other instruments of art and science. On the reverse are the arms of the Royal Society.

The title of baronet became extinct at his death, but was revived in 1778, in favour of Lionel Higgins, esq. of Sprotborough, who took the surname of Copley.

Sir SAMUEL BARNARDISTON, *la. fol. R. White ad vivum.*

Sir Samuel Barnardiston was a patriot before and after the Restoration, which he evinced by resisting arbitrary power during the Usurpation, and from a sovereign who was too apt to forget there was a constitution. Charles II. knighted him, and created him a baronet, May 11, 1663, and he was six times elected a member for the county of Suffolk. Sir Samuel married the daughter of ——— Brand, of Suffolk, esq. His second wife was Mary, daughter of sir Abraham Reynardson, but he left no issue, and died Jan. 3rd, 1709-10, at his house in Charter-house Yard, after a few hours' illness, aged 88, when the title became extinct. The Sphere of Gentry observes of sir Abraham Reynardson, he was "knighted by Charles II. a man "truly deserving the girdle of honour, who, for "that he kept his coat close to him by his integrity, was cast in prison as Joseph was, when "Mistress Rump courted him to commit fornication, and to be disloyal to his lord and master, "but

“ but because he would not, was accused by false witnesses, but cleared by divine Providence.— He bore in his shield, 2 cheveronels Gules, in a canton of the same, a mascle Argent, being a prophetic ensign of his future dignity. * For *Fidelitas omnibus antecellit.*”

Sir MARK MILBANKE, Bart. *mez. G. Lumley, sc.*

The Milbankes, a Scotch Family, migrated to England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in consequence of a duel fought by Ralph Milbanke, cup-bearer to Mary queen of Scots. That gentleman resided at Chirton, near North-Shields. Mark Milbanke, esq. his grandson and heir, alderman and twice mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was very active in promoting the Restoration, and having sent Charles II. a considerable sum of money when at Breda, which he had raised in Newcastle, the monarch intended to reward his son and heir, Mark Milbanke, esq. by creating him a knight of the royal oak; for which purpose his name was inserted in the list, and his estate returned at 2000*l.* per annum, but that order being laid aside, the king created him a baronet, August 7, 1667. This sir Mark, the second baronet, succeeded to the title in 1610, represented the borough of Richmond in Yorkshire, 1690, died in May, 1698, and was buried in Croft Church, Yorkshire. Jane his wife died in London, May 1704, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn: she was only daughter of sir Ralph Carr, of Cocken, in the Palatinate of Durham, knt. By this lady sir Mark had his successor sir Mark, who was educated at Eton school, and at eighteen made the

* Sir A. Reynardson was lord-mayor in 1616.

grand tour, whence he returned to Halnaby April 1705, but died in the following May unmarried, and was buried at Croft. His brother Ralph succeeded to the title.

KNIGHTS.

Sir BIBYE LAKE, *æt.* 10, with MARY his sister, *two ovals, R. White ad vivum* 1694.

Sir Bibye Lake, of an antient family, received the title of baronet by descent from his great uncle, sir Edward Lake, chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, who was rewarded for his gallant services at Edge Hill, by having that title conferred upon him with limitation to his brother, and his issue, when a crest was added with an honourable augmentation to the arms. After sir Edward's decease in 1674, the title lay dormant till sir Bibye claimed it in 1711, but the original grant having been lost by lord Oxford, with whom it had been left, he received a renewed grant with precedency from that year. I have thus explained as sir Bibye was not a baronet, either by descent or creation, when the above print was engraved, and as his father, Tho. Lake, esq. an utter-barrister of the Middle Temple, was then living, Bromley, who was not apprised of this circumstance, appears to have thought the title and perhaps the baptismal name fictitious. According to his account, sir Bibye died at a very advanced age, in the reign of his present majesty; on the contrary, his death occurred in 1744, when sub-governor of the African company. Sir Atwell Lake was the second baronet, and sir James-Winter Lake, the present baronet,* is the third since the renewed patent.

Sir

* It may here be mentioned with propriety, that this gentleman has formed one of the most extensive and choice collections of *English Portraits* in the kingdom.

Sir JAMES TILLIE, with wig, laced neckcloth, a proof, scarce, mez.

Sir James Tillie of Pentillie Castle, Cornwall, knt. was descended from a respectable family, and knighted by James II. January 14, 1685-7. He contributed a plate in Blome's History of the Bible. Mr. Bromley says he died about 1732; if so, he must have been very far advanced in life. Joseph Tillie, esq. was M. P. for the city of Exeter in 1695.

Sir RICHARD GIPPS, of Waltham, Suffolk, mez. I. Closterman, p. Smith, sc. 1687. This print is given in two states, both with, and without, the hand.

Sir Richard Gipps was descended from a family of respectability in Worcestershire, but which removed thence to London, where they settled in trade. Possibly the Mr. Gibbs of *Powles*, (St. Paul's) of whom Mr. Alleyn the actor purchased a pair of organs for 8l. may have been his ancestor. They afterwards resided in Suffolk, where, and in Essex, they had considerable estates. The William Gibbs mentioned above, was father of Samuel Gibbs, esq. who died Oct. 8, 1692, and father of sir Richard Gibbs: why it is spelt Gipps in the engraving, does not appear; that the family spelt it Gibbs is without a doubt. There were branches of this family at Stokeby Neyland, and Horningsheath, both in Suffolk. Sir Richard lived at Great Waltham in that county, was of Gray's Inn, and master of the revels to Charles II. who knighted him at Whitehall, November 27, 1682. He died at Great Waltham, Dec. 21, 1708, and was buried there. By Elizabeth Barrier, his wife, he had issue, Samuel Gibbs, esq. captain of the 18th regiment of dragoons. The arms of the family were Azure, 3 battle axes proper within a border Or. Crest, on a wreathed rest, an armed arm holding a battle axe.

Sir

Sir WILLIAM ASHURST, Lord Mayor, 1694,
la. fol. Linton p. R. White sc.

Sir William Ashurst, an eminent citizen of London, was for a long time an active member of that corporation, he was chosen lord-mayor Sept. 29, 1698, and elected one of the representatives in parliament for the metropolis five several times, appointed a commissioner of the excise, of the artillery company, colonel of the first regiment of trained bands, and governor of the corporation for propagating the Gospel. It is said of this magistrate, and sir Thomas Abney, as well as of sir Humphry Edwin, that they had the indecency to suffer the city sword to be carried before them to the meeting house while in their mayoralties.* Sir William died *Father of the City*, January 12, 1720. Sir Henry Ashurst, knt. his son, and heir apparent, town clerk of London, died at Bath, Nov. 7, 1705, and was buried in St. Augustine's church, London. He had other children.

Sir JOHN HOUBLON, *æt.* 68, 1696, Lord Mayor, *mez. Closterman p. R. Williams sc. fine and scarce.*

Few families have attained greater eminence in the city of London than the Houblons, who fled to England from religious persecution, and have been merchants there ever since the reign of queen Elizabeth. Peter Houblon was father of James Houblon, of London, merchant; and descended from confessors on both sides. He died at the age of 90, in 1682, and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth. By Mary Ducane, whom he married Nov. 14, 1620, he had ten sons, five of whom he lived to see flourishing merchants, and himself

FATHER

* See Swift's "Tale of a Tub," where there is a cut burlesquing this procession.

FATHER of the Exchange. This venerable man had 100 grand-children, of whom 70 survived him. Two of his sons were aldermen, knights, and members of parliament.

Sir John Houblon received the honour of knighthood from William III. when sheriff of London, in 1690, and was one of the city lieutenancy. In 1696, he served the office of lord-mayor, was a governor of the bank of England, one of the commissioners of the admiralty of England and Ireland, was returned a member for Bodmin in three successive parliaments, and sat in the house in two reigns. Sir John died January 10, 1711, but left a family by Mary Jurion, of London, of which the male line is extinct. That of his brother, the Rev. Jacob Houblon, Rector of Moreton, still flourishes in the counties of Essex and Hertford. Le Neve gave the death of sir John Houblon, in 1700, though afterward in 1711. My copy is corrected by the late lamented judicious sir William Musgrave, bart.

The Houblon arms are Argent, three hop poles furnished, on as many mounts, proper. The only instance of hops borne in arms that is recollected.

Sir THOMAS PILKINGTON, Lord Mayor, *I. Linton p. R. White sc. 1691, very scarce.*

Sir Thomas Pilkington, a respectable citizen of London, of the Skinners' Company, was elected an alderman, but opposing the arbitrary proceedings of the court in 1683, he was illegally fined for libellous words against the duke of York 100,000l. William III. knighted him April 10, 1689; and he was elected lord-mayor in that year, to which high office he was again appointed in 1690 and 1691. Sir Thomas had the honour of presiding at the city feast at Guildhall, October 29, 1689, given to the king and queen, William and Mary, the prince and princess

princess of Denmark, and a great number of persons of rank of both sexes. He represented the city in parliament in the ever memorable year 1688, and was one of the lieutenancy. He died December 1, 1691, respected by the court and beloved by his fellow-citizens, who had elected him three times to the high office of their chief magistrate.

Sir RICHARD LEVET, "Lord Mayor" 1700, *la. fol. R. White sc.*

Sir Richard Levet, an alderman, sheriff 1691, and lord-mayor 1700-1, appears to have been a respectable magistrate, who chiefly resided at Kew. He died of the stone, January 20, 1710-11, and was buried at Richmond, Surrey, where a monument has lately been erected to his memory on the north side of the tower of the church. Lady Levet died October 15, 1722, by whom sir Richard had several children.

Sir EDWARD DERING, Merchant; *oval, inscription in MS. in the Pepy's Collection.*

Sir Edward Dering, lineally descended from the distinguished patriot of the same name in the reign of Charles I. was second son of Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden, in Kent, bart. He was knighted Jan. 6, 1679-80. Falling into the folly of the times, he appears to have been deeply infected with a belief in judicial astrology. We find him and the town-clerk of London presiding as stewards at the astrologers' feast, held Jan. 23, 1683, at the Three Cranes, in Chancery-lane. He married Dorcas, daughter of sir Robert Barkham, of Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire, bart. the relict of sir William Delaune, of Sharsted, in Kent, bart. but left no issue.

ANTHONY HENLEY; *mez. Kneller p. Smith, 1694.*

The Henleys, of Henley, in Somersetshire, were a most respectable family. Sir Andrew Henley was created a baronet in 1660, whose imprudence caused the loss of his estate, including the fine seat at Bramesley, near Hartley-row, Hants.

Sir Robert Henley, of the Grange, in that county, who held the master's place of the King's Bench Court, on the Pleas side, was uncle to the extravagant baronet, and father of Anthony Henley, who received his education at Oxford, whence he went to London, and shone amongst the constellation of wits at Will's and Tom's Coffee-houses;—but Dorset and Sunderland in vain invited him to unite the politician with the man of taste. Henley led the public opinion in learning, and presided at the Opera, as his friend Norton did at the Play-house. He wrote many anonymous papers, some of which appeared in the Tatler and the Medley. His style was so versatile, that it frequently flowed with the greatest wit and gaiety; so that he not only appeared in his own character, as the scholar and man of fashion, but personified the tradesman, the peasant, and the servant, in his works, by which means it was impossible to discover where he meant to conceal, and he seldom chose to own what he had written. Mr. Henley married Mary, one of the two daughters and coheirs of the hon. Peregrine Bertie, with whom he had 30,000*l.* and was member of parliament for Melcombe Regis, in William III's last, and queen Anne's second and third parliaments. He strenuously asserted the liberty of the subject, and moved an address to her majesty that “ she would be graciously

“ pleased to give Mr. Benjamin Hoadley some
 “ dignity in the church, for his strenuous assert-
 “ ing and vindicating the principles of that Revolu-
 “ tion which is the foundation of our present
 “ establishment in church and state,” although
 he knew the queen never liked Hoadley or his
 doctrines. Mr. Henley added 3000*l.* per annum
 to his patrimony : part of it consisted of “ the
 “ propriety of the large square of Lincoln’s-inn-
 “ fields ;—and died of an apoplexy in August,
 “ 1711. He had something of the character of
 “ Tibullus ; and, except his extravagance, was pos-
 “ sessed of all his other qualities : his indolence, his
 “ gallantry, his wit, his humanity, his generosity,
 “ his learning, his love of letters.” Contem-
 porary authors gained access to him without diffi-
 culty, and dedications became matters of course *.
 The manner in which he conveyed his liberality
 added to the munificence. He introduced mixed
 humour into the most serious debates, and I fear his
 wit sometimes bordered on profaneness. Such was
 his observation on Swift, whom he well knew—
 that he would be, “ a beast for ever after the or-
 “ der of M—d—c.” Mr. Henley left three sons :
 Arthur Henley, esq. who left no issue by Eliza-
 beth, only daughter of James, earl of Berkley ;
 Robert, who became earl of Northington, and
 chancellor of England ; and the Rev. Bertie Hen-
 ley, who died July 6, 1760.”

SONS

* Dr. Garth dedicated the Dispensary to Mr. Henley, in which he says :
 “ A man of your character can no more prevent a dedication than he would
 “ encourage one ; for merit, like a virgin’s blushes, is still most discovered
 “ when it labours most to be concealed. When the public reflect on your readi-
 “ ness to do good, and your industry to hide it ; on your passion to oblige, and
 “ your pain to hear it owned ; they’ll conclude that acknowledgements would
 “ be ungrateful to a person who seems to receive the obligation he confers.
 “ But though I should not persuade myself to be silent on all occasions, those
 “ more polite arts, which till of late have languished and decayed, would
 “ appear under their present advantages, and own you for one of their gene-
 “ rous restorers : insomuch, that Sculpture now breathes, Painting speaks,
 “ Music ravishes ; and, as you refine our taste, you distinguish your own.”

SONS OF PEERS WITHOUT TITLES, GENTLEMEN, KNIGHTS, &c.

THE KENTISH PETITIONERS.

JUSTINIAN CHAMPNEYS,
 THOMAS COLEPEPER,
 WILLIAM COLEPEPER,
 WILLIAM HAMILTON, and
 DAVID POLHILL, *ob.* 1754, in five ovals, a
sheet. R. White, 1701.

These five Kentish gentlemen presented a petition to the House of Commons in 1701, from the deputy lieutenants, justices, grand jury, and freeholders, of that county, requesting the house, among other things, "to turn their loyal addresses into bills of supply." The Commons voted the petition insolent and seditious, and ordered them all into custody of the serjeant at arms, from whose care they were removed to the Gatehouse, where they continued till the end of the session.

JUSTINIAN CHAMPNEYS, esq. was of an ancient family, originally of Somersetshire, but for many centuries resident in Kent. One of his ancestors was sir John Chamneis, lord-mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII. whence he returned to Hall-place, in Bexley. From Justinian, the youngest and only survivor of seven sons, this gentleman was descended, whose seat was at Boxley, having removed from Bexley; but purchasing the manor of Westenhanger, in Stanford, Kent, he took down the ancient house, and built another upon its site, but much smaller, where he died at an advanced age in 1748, leaving three

sons: Justinian, who died abroad in 1754, *s. p.*; William, who was of Vintners, in Boxley, and many years one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland; and Henry, also of Vintners, who died in 1781 unmarried; so that all the property came to the two daughters and coheirs of William. Frances, one of them, is unmarried; Harriot, by John Burt, esq. left several children. William Henry, the eldest son, inherits the estates, and has assumed the surname of Champneis.

SIR THOMAS CULPEPER, of Preston-hall, in Aylesford; knt. was descended from a family that boasted a long list of knights, two creations of baronets, and one branch was ennobled. He had no issue by his lady, who died in 1691. He survived till 1723; and was buried by her side in Aylesford church. There is nothing particularly worthy notice respecting him, but that he served the office of sheriff for Kent in 1704, and represented the town of Maidstone in parliament 1705, 1708, 1710, and 1714. Alicia, his sister, became his heir, who was four times married, but had no children. That lady settled Preston-hall and her other estates upon the family of her fourth husband, John Milner, M. D. *

WILLIAM CULPEPER, esq. a branch of sir Thomas Culpeper's family, was of Hollingborne, in Kent, where he died, and was buried in 1726. He left, by Elizabeth, his wife, three sons and three daughters. It is remarkable, that of the numerous branches of these Colepepers or Culpepers,

* Alicia's husbands were: Herbert Stapeley, esq.; Sir Thomas Taylor, of Maidstone, bart.; Thomas Culpepper, esq. counsellor at law, second son of sir Thomas, the third son of sir Thomas, &c. son of sir Thomas Colepeper of Hollingborne, and his sole heir; and Dr. Milner, memorable for his *avancee*.

pepers, in Kent and Sussex, not an individual now remains in either county.

JAMES HAMILTON, esq. youngest son of James Hamilton, esq. accompanied Charles II. in his exile, and became greatly and deservedly valued by that monarch. He was a gentleman of the bedchamber and a colonel, and died June the 6th, 1673, after having had one of his legs shot off in a naval engagement with the Dutch, when serving as a volunteer. Mr. Hamilton married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Culpeper, lord Culpeper, which accounts for this his son James having settled in Kent, whose mother died in 1709, and left him by her will her seat of Chilston, and the manor of Lenham, with other estates in Kent. By Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Culpeper, of Hollingborne, he left several children. The eldest son and heir was John Hamilton, esq. of Chilston, sheriff of Kent in 1719. James, the eldest brother of the petitioner, became the sixth earl of Abercorn.

DAVID POLHILL, esq. of Cheapsted, in Kent, was eldest son of Thomas Polhill, esq. and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Ireton, lord deputy of Ireland, by the daughter of Oliver Cromwell, lord protector. Mr. Polhill was member of parliament for the city of Rochester from 1727 to 1754, and keeper of the records of the Tower. He died Jan. 15, 1754, aged 80, and was buried with his ancestors. The epitaph on his monument in Alford church, asserts, that, “ he was
 “ ever active and steady in promoting the true in-
 “ terests of his sovereign, and defending the just
 “ liberties of the subject, both civil and religious ;
 “ with which laudable view he generously hazarded
 “ his own safety, by being one of the Kentish pe-
 P 3 “ tioners

“ titioners in the reign of King William III. His
 “ humanity to his dependants, generosity to his
 “ relations, tenderness and affection to his family,
 “ steadiness and sincerity to his friends, added to a
 “ most benevolent temper, merited and gained him
 “ a very general approbation and esteem.” He
 had no issue by his two first wives; Elizabeth,
 daughter of Thomas Trevor, of Glynd, Sussex,
 esq.; and Gertrude, sister of the duke of New-
 castle; but several children by his third, Eliza-
 beth, daughter of John Borrel, of Shoreham, in
 Kent, esq. prothonotary of the court of Common
 Pleas. Charles Polhill, esq. of Chepsted, his el-
 dest son, lately died at that place.

The punishment for presenting the petition ap-
 pears to have followed sir Thomas Culpeper for
 some time. In the case of the contested election
 for Rochester, between him and Thomas Bliss,
 esq. the House of Commons resolved, that the
 former had been not only guilty of corrupt, scan-
 dalous, and indirect practices, in endeavouring to
 procure himself to be elected burgess, but had
 likewise been one of the instruments in printing
 and presenting the scandalous, insolent, and se-
 ditious petition, commonly called the Kentish pe-
 tition, to the last House of Commons, reflecting
 upon it, by aspersing the members with receiving
 French money, or being in the interest of France,
 for which offence he was committed to Newgate,
 and the attorney-general ordered to prosecute
 him. There he remained for some time; but
 consenting to a recantation, and petitioning for
 release, he was brought to the bar, where he
 acknowledged that he had given just offence to
 the house in the petition in the former year.
 He was then asked whether he was sorry for his
 several scandalous and seditious practices against
 the honour and privileges of that house, against
 the

the peace of the kingdom in general, and the quiet of his own county in particular? He answering "He was sorry;" the commons petitioned the queen to stop the prosecution, and thus the matter ended. The parliament was very severe in 1701, having in that session imprisoned no less than twenty-four persons. See the History of the Kentish Petition, 1701. 4to.

DEVEREUX KNIGHTLEY; *mez. Smith*, 1697.

The Knightleys are a very ancient, rich, and most respectable family in Northamptonshire, where they have their principal seat at Fausley, which descended to Devereux Knightley, esq. this young gentleman's father, by the death of his nephew, Essex Knightley, esq. in 1670, without male issue. By Elizabeth, daughter of John Crew, of Utkinton, in Cheshire, esq. he had the subject of this sketch, Devereux Knightley, esq. who succeeded to the estate by his father's death in 1681; but dying in 1695, young and a batchelor, the seat and estate went by entail to the next male heir, Lucy Knightley, esq. his first cousin; and he too dying in 1726, unmarried, they passed to his nephew, Lucy Knightley, esq. the ancestor of the rev. sir John Knightley, of Fawsley-park and Pitchley-house, both in Northamptonshire, created a baronet Feb. 2, 1798. The late Lucy Knightley, esq. who was member in several parliaments for the county of Northampton, endeavoured to establish his claim to the ancient barony of Fitzwarine, though the families of the Greys, of Groby, and the Bouchiers, earls of Bath, to the Fitzwarines. Fawsley-house and church have much to gratify the stranger, I

have been received in the former with great politeness and hospitality.

EDMUND GODWIN, esq. *scarce ; mez.*

Peter Godwin, sheriff of Essex in 1694, was of a respectable family, and descended from William Goodwin, alias Goding, esq. who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. The surname was subsequently changed to Godwin. There were other branches, I believe, who wrote it Godinge.

WILLIAM GARWAY, of Arundel, in the County of Sussex ; *Ato. well engraved. Mr. Gran-ger never saw this print, but in the Counting-house of Christ's Hospital.*

The Garways, or, as the name is often written, Garroway and Garraway, were of a Knightley family. This gentleman was of the city of Chichester, for which he was returned a member of parliament in 1661. He afterwards resided at Arundel, which he also represented in 1678, 1681, 1685, and 1688. He was so conspicuous in the house, that in 1673, he, jointly with Lee, led the Opposition ; but to the surprize of the Commons, when he was to name the sum proper to be raised for carrying on the Dutch war, he said 1,200,000l. the very sum Charles had asked. Mr. Garway died in 1701.

THOMAS GILL ; *a youth with a bow ; Ato. ; mez. J. Murray p. J. Smith sc. 1694.*

This person was son of Thomas Gill, M. D. whose portrait will also be mentioned in this work.

GEORGE PETTY; *mez. T. Murray p. R. Williams sc. The first impression has Smith ex.*

This person was not of sir William Petty's family.

HENRY WORSTER; *oval, fol. mez. Murray p. Smith, 1690.*

Neither Mr. Granger, or myself, have been so fortunate as to obtain any particulars relating to the gentleman represented as above.

Mr. — SANSOM; *mez. J. Closterman p. I. Smith sc. 1705; rare.*

Bromley's Catalogue says, Mr. Sansom died in 1705. I know not whence his authority is taken.

JOHN CHETWYND, of Ingestre, in the county of Stafford; *mez. I. B. Medina p. Smith sc. 1722.*

John Chetwynd, esq. of Mure, and the Ridge, in Staffordshire, was the youngest son of Walter Chetwynd, esq. of Ingestre, and died in 1702, aged 59. This gentleman was uncle to the learned and munificent Walter Chetwynd, esq. and father of three sons and a daughter: Walter, John, William, and Lucy; and Walter was created viscount Chetwynd, in Ireland. William was M. P. a lord of the Admiralty, master worker of the Mint, and resident at Genoa. Lucy became the wife of Edward Younge, esq. bath king at arms.

 WILLIAM III. CLASS VIII.

PETER HOET; anonymous; *P. Vr. Banc.*
This plate has been altered, and is most frequently to be found with the name and titles of the earl of Marr. The print, in its original state, is very uncommon.

Mr. Hoet was a Flemish merchant, and a virtuoso. This engraving was made in 1687.

JOHN SOUTER, Merchant, at Exeter, 1700.
R. White sc.

Mr. Souter traded to Sweden, and recommended Mr. Robert White to Charles XI. who engraved a plate for that monarch, for which he received of Mr. Souter 30*l.* This was in 1683. Whether White engraved this portrait through gratitude to Souter, or for what other reason, does not appear. Mr. White engraved other contemporary sovereigns beside the king of Sweden.

JOHN ASHTON; *fol. J. Ridley. R. White.*
 JOHN ASHTON; 12*mo.*

This unfortunate gentleman had been in the service of Mary of Modena, queen to James II. and, conspiring to restore the abdicated monarch, he was seized with lord Preston. They had just gone from Barking, in Essex, and were got into a vessel which had sailed below Gravesend. The treasonable packet was found in his bosom. He and lord Preston were tried on Jan. 16, 1691, and found guilty. His lordship procured his pardon, but Mr. Ashton was executed Jan. 28 following. He refused all treaties with the court, that he might not injure his friends, and died with great decency and seriousness. In the paper he



S. Harding Del. *Pub. 2. Sep. 20. 1798. by E & S. Harding, N. 102. Pall Mall.* *W. N. Gardner Sculp.*

GEORGE HAMILTON.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Beaulieu at Dilton Park.

he left he owned his fidelity to James, on whom he had been dependent; affirmed the legitimacy of the prince of Wales, but denied having any knowledge of the papers found upon him. Bishop Burnet; who examined them with the paper written by himself, said they were both the same hand, but thinks he *might* have hastily copied them, without reflecting upon their contents, which is very unlikely. His friends affected to think that he had inadvertently picked up the packet, which fell from lord Preston, and concealed it to prevent inconvenience to that nobleman. The Nonjurors regarded him as a martyr to loyalty.

SCOTCH BARONETS.

Sir GEORGE HAMILTON, of Binnie and Barton, bart. *æt.* 51. 1694. *J. B. de Medina p. Smith f.* 1699. *mez.* *A private plate; scarce.*

This gentleman was probably a branch of the Abercorn family, who were allied to sir George Hamilton, count Grammont. Sir George Hamilton, of Tyrone, a baronet of Nova Scotia, was the fourth son of James, first earl of Abercorn, and may have been ancestor to Hamilton, of Binnie, who was a farmer of the customs, and an imprudent man, whose expences exceeded his income. He died in 1694, aged 51.

Sir JAMES MONTGOMERY (or MOUNTGOMERY) of Skilnurtie, Bart. *In armour, Ato. mez.*

This gentleman was a descendant from the illustrious family of Montgomerie, lords Montgomerie, subsequently earls of Eglintoun.

Alexander

Alexander Montgomerie, second baron of Montgomerie, who died about 1454, left issue three sons: from the second of those, George, descended the branch of Skilmorlie.

Sir James (in common with his countrymen of equal rank at the period he lived) was bred to arms, but he affected the character of a politician rather than that of a soldier, and exerted himself in promoting the Revolution, which was no sooner accomplished, than he conceived a violent disgust to William III. and his Dutch favourites, and even entered into a conspiracy for the restoration of James II. The plot was discovered; but Montgomery so effectually concealed himself in London, that every effort to apprehend him completely failed. His associates, less fortunate, underwent the *double question* on the rack. He was at length induced to sue for pardon; but that being refused, unless he would make a full discovery, "he chose rather to go beyond sea; so "fatally did ambition and discontent hurry a man "to ruin, who seemed capable of greater things. "His art in managing such a design, and his firmness in not discovering his accomplices, raised "his character as much as it ruined his fortune. "He continued in perpetual plots after this, to no "purpose. He was once taken, but made his "escape; and at last spleen and vexation put an "end to a turbulent life."

Scotland suffered severely through the violence of party: indeed the peers seemed to sit in her parliament for no other purpose than to hear the duke of Hamilton "*bawl and bluster*;" and the Commons were insulted by the opponents sir John Dalrymple and sir James Montgomery "scolding like *hail-wives*; rogue, villain, and "liar were their usual terms. Sir John pretending "to

“ to maintain the king’s prerogative, sir James. “ the liberty of the subject and claims of right.” It is therefore by no means surprising that the king declared he should be happy not to govern it : equally disgusted with the whigs and tories, he retired for some time to Holland.

Sir JOHN JOHNSTON ; *wooden cut, prefixed to his life. sm. 8vo. intituled, “ A Brief History of “ the memorable Passages and Transactions that “ have attended the Life, and untimely Death, of the “ unfortunate Sir John Johnston, who was executed at “ Tyburn on the 23d of Dec. 1690, for stealing Mrs. “ Mary Wharton.” Sir John Johnston in the Oxford Almanach, 1740.*

Sir John Johnston is supposed to have been a baronet of that name, resident at Cascaban, who had distinguished himself as a military man in Flanders.

Mary Wharton, aged 13 years, daughter of Philip Wharton, esq. deceased, inherited 1500*l. per annum*, and possessed personal property to the amount of 1000*l.* This young lady resided with her mother in great Queen Street : Captain James Campbell, brother of the earl of Argyle, probably tempted by the income of the minor, rather than by love of her person or admiration of her mental attractions, determined to marry her per-force, and for that purpose prevailed upon sir John Johnston, and Archibald Montgomery, to assist him in conveying Miss Wharton from her home. The enterprize succeeded but too well, to Johnson’s cost ; Campbell, who was the *real* culprit, escaped punishment, and married Margaret Leslie, daughter of David lord Newark, after parliament had dissolved his first marriage, but every effort to save Johnston proved ineffectual.

Miss

Miss Wharton afterwards married Colonel Bierly, who commanded a regiment of horse in the service of William III.

Previous to this unpleasant affair, an act for preventing clandestine marriages had been introduced into the House of Commons, which met with considerable opposition, and although Campbell's violence was a strong argument in favour of the measure, the house rejected it, but annulled his marriage, much against the wishes of the earl of Argyll, who earnestly petitioned that it might be confirmed.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

PHYSICIANS.

EDWARD BROWN, M. D. F.R.S. *In Pennant's Tour from London to Dover, &c. In the collection of the Earl of Buchan. Harding sc.*

Dr. Brown was the son of the learned sir Thomas Brown, author of the *Religio Medici*.

After successfully studying the healing art, Dr. Brown visited the continent, where he collected his remarks on the natural history of Hungary, and some of the neighbouring provinces, which he subsequently published; those were very favourably received, particularly by the members of the Royal Society.

He succeeded his father as president of the college of physicians, and was appointed physician to Charles II.; the possession of those important situations sufficiently demonstrates his skill in his profession.

Dr.

Dr. Brown resided at his seat near Northfleet, Kent, where he died August 26, 1708. His son, Thomas Brown, M. D. who died 1710, and three of his daughters, were buried at the above place, as was Arthur Moore, esq. husband of one of the latter.

Sir CHARLES SCARBOROUGH, M. D. *Svo. M.*
v. Gucht sc. In Cowley's Works.

This eminent man flourished in the reign of Charles II. a monarch who particularly patronised physicians, especially if he knew them to be experienced chymists, of those he retained twelve that were his sworn servants, but they neither wanted nor received fees.

The abilities of Scarborough recommended him to the king's notice, and he received the appointment of one of his physicians in ordinary; the duke of York made him his physician, and when he succeeded to the throne, continued him in the office to which his brother had appointed him. William and Mary followed the example of their predecessors, and gave him a salary of 300*l.* and the prince and princess of Denmark paid him 200*l.* *per annum* for his services; besides those honourable employments, he held the place of physician to the tower.

Dr. Scarborough died of a gradual decay, Feb. 26, 1693, aged 79, and was buried at Cranford, Middlesex, a pattern of excellence in public and private life.

Mr. Granger hath done him ample justice in his praises of him as a writer; his talents were extremely versatile: when a fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, he read joint lectures with Seth Ward, on the Mathematics; in London, he pronounced others at Surgeon's Hall, on Anatomy; at one period

period he presented the public with a treatise on Trigonometry, and at another a compendium of Lilly's Grammar. His son published his translation of Euclid, in folio, after his decease. *

Three of the daughters of sir Charles died in the years 1706 and 1707, his widow also survived him; Charles his son was envoy from James II. to the court of Portugal.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, M. D. F. R. S. sitting, a book open, intituled "Ophthalmographia." *mez. R. White p. J. Faber sc. 1738.*

William Briggs was son of the worthy loyalist, Augustine Briggs, who represented the city of Norwich in four parliaments, whose family had long resided at Sall, in Norfolk.

He was admitted when 13 years of age, at Bennet College, Cambridge, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Tennison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; there he received the degrees of B. A. and M. A. and in 1677, that of M. D. and became a fellow of his college.

A tour on the continent completed his education, which he had acquired with unusual facility; on his return, he settled in London, where his virtues and skill in anatomy were highly valued, his accurate knowledge of the structure of the eye is demonstrated by the "*Ophthalmographia*," and his "*Nova visionis Theoria*," which with two remarkable cases respecting vision, and "*Solutio Philosophica casus cujusdam rarioris in actis philosophicis*," relative to a youth who was blind in an evening, were inserted in the "*Philosophical Transactions*" of the Royal Society; to those he intended to have added

* Cowley addresses to him one of his Pindaric odes, highly complimentary on his skill in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable.

added an essay on the use and distempers of the eye; and another on the origin of man, in opposition to the opinions of the sect of Epicureans. Dr. Briggs was physician in ordinary to William III. and of St. Thomas's Hospital, and died at Town Malting, Kent, September 4, 1704, aged 62, where I searched in vain for a memorial of him in the new church.

He married the amiable Miss Hobart,* by whom he had issue, the Rev. Henry Briggs, Rector of Holt, Mary wife of Thomas Bromfield, M. D. of London, and Hannah, wife of Denny Martin, gent. of Loose in Kent, ancestor of general Martin, of Leeds Castle.

JOHN RADCLIFFE, M. D. *in a circle of foliage, books on each side, fol. M. Burghers sc.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE, *æt. 65, 1714, fol. G. Kneller p. 1710, G. Vertue sc. 1719.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE, *prefixed to his "Dispensary," 1721, 8vo. Fr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE. *In the Oxford Almanach, for the years 1735, 1743, and 1751.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE, *prefixed to Gibbs' description of the Radcliffe Library, 1747. Kneller p. 1710, Foudrinier sc.*

Dr. Radcliffe was a native of Wakefield in Yorkshire, and observed by the neighbouring gentry to

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* This lady was Hannah, daughter and heiress of Edmond Hobart, esq. of Holt, in Norfolk, who was a descendant from lord chief justice Hobart, ancestor of the earls of Buckinghamshire, and an active loyalist in the reign of Charles I. He escaped death at that turbulent period by assuming the disguise of a shoemaker's servant, who lived in the Turnstile, Holborn, but had nearly been discovered by the wife of a colonel that observed the whiteness of his hands when delivering her a pair of shoes, who exclaimed "Sure those hands have never been used to shoemaker's wax!" to which Hobart replied "I confess Madam, my fault, I am too idle to settle to the *working part*, so my master wholly employs me in carrying out shoes." At the Restoration he recovered the estate of Holt, and rewarded his *master* with a pension for life.

be a boy of excellent capacity: this circumstance, together with the numerous family of his parents, induced them to educate him at their own expence: when 15 years of age he was sent to University College, where his mother (then a widow) assisted him in obtaining a thorough knowledge of Botany, Chymistry, and Anatomy. He afterwards became a fellow of Lincoln College, and commenced physician with a sovereign contempt for the works of medical writers: "There," said he, "is Radcliffe's library," pointing to a few books on a window seat. The faculty in revenge called his cures "*Guess-work*," and he retorted by terming them "*Old Nurses*."

His abhorrence of the absurd practice of consulting the water of patients is well known. Nature was his guide, and she led him to adopt a cool regimen in the small pox, which has saved numbers of lives, and preserved the smoothness and beauty of many faces. Several circumstances conspired to render his residence at Oxford unpleasant, he therefore went to London, where his practice became general, and he was equally celebrated for his wit and his prescriptions; the former blazed forth with native frankness without respect to place or persons: he told king William "I would not have your *two* legs for your *three* kingdoms," and queen Anne, by a messenger who had been sent for him, that "Her majesty was as well as any woman in England, if she would think *so*."

Dr. Radcliffe was a firm friend, and his lamentations on the death of the duke of Beaufort and lord Craven do honour to his feelings; he has however been accused of parsimony, and neglect of his family; the latter charge he endeavoured to obviate by leaving liberal annuities to his two sisters, two nephews and a niece, and rewarding his servants;

servants; several acts are recorded of his benevolence, and he not only forgave, but provided for a criminal who had robbed him, and exulted in restoring a servant whom he suspected and had dismissed. He was once informed of a considerable loss he had sustained by the capture of a ship, in which some of his property had been embarked, and answered the usual compliments of condolence, with a smile and "put round the bottle, my lord, I have only to go up 250 pair of stairs to make myself whole again."

It is believed that he distributed large sums in private charity to the non-juring clergy of England, and the deprived Episcopal clergy of Scotland; and he is known to have been very liberal to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and to his friend Dr. Walker, a Roman Catholic, to whom he gave a handsome competence, and a respectable funeral after his decease; it has been suspected that he gave his purse with his friendship to Dr. Sacheverell.

His constitution was strong, and he had a turn for conviviality, but when he entertained Prince Eugene, he gave him plain beef and pudding, for which the prince returned him thanks, as having considered him "not as a courtier, but as a soldier."

He was to have married a lady with 15,000*l.* fortune, who endeavoured to conceal her pregnancy by a favoured rival; far from resenting her conduct after the discovery, he pleaded to her father for forgiveness, and advised him to marry her to the man of her choice, that he might give his property *legally* to the young "*Hans-en Kelder*."

Dr. Radcliffe died Nov. 1, 1714, and was buried at St. Mary's church, Oxford, with a solemnity commensurate to his munificence to that University. His death is supposed to have been accele-

rated by the vexation he experienced for not having attended queen Anne during her last moments, as ordered by the privy council.

His property (exclusive of the legacies mentioned above) he bequeathed to the University of Oxford, where his library is a sufficient monument to his memory; and to St. Bartholemew's Hospital in London.

RICHARD MORTON, M. D. 8vo, *B. Orchard p. W. Elder sc.*

RICHARD MORTON, M. D. 8vo. *A. Hulwegh sc.*

RICHARD MORTON, M. D. prefixed to his "*Treatise of Consumptions*," 8vo. *R. White sc.*

RICHARD MORTON, 4to. *Mors sc.*

Dr. Morton resided at Greenwich, where he practised physic; though a regular member of the College of Physicians, he was in the habit of pronouncing upon the diseases of his patients by an examination of their water, but his "*Treatise of Consumptions*," the best then published, gained him great reputation. Dr. Morton died at Greenwich, February 1, 1729-30.

WILLIAM COLE, M. D. *R. White, ad vivum*; prefixed to his "*Treatise on Apoplexies*," 1689.

This learned and skilful physician possessed a manly form, the greatest ease of manners, and a modest demeanour; he was "learned without ostentation, and polite without the least affectation." Mr. Granger observes of him, "His behaviour was such that he never assumed the airs of a coxcomb, (a character not extremely rare amongst the gentlemen of the faculty) and in which they are sometimes imitated by the apothecaries. I once," continues our excellent biographer,



R. White

J. G. Kneller

RICHARDUS MORTON M.D.

Colleg. Med. Lond. Soc.

biographer, "heard an ingenious gentleman of the faculty, who loved a pun, express himself upon the subject thus: Many of us physicians are coxcomb, and we have our imitators among the apothecaries, some of whom may be called *Me a*—physicians, not only because they follow us, but because they copy us."

Dr. Mead, who was an excellent judge of men and manners, and fully competent to decide upon the merits of his brethren in their profession, had a select collection of portraits; that Dr. Cole's was one of the number implies a sufficient share of merit in the original.

Besides the treatise to which the above print is affixed, Dr. Cole wrote "*De Secretione Animalium*," concerning the spiral, instead of the supposed annular, structure of the fibres of the intestines. On the stone, "*De Epilepsi*," and "*De Febribus intermittibus*." The two former were inserted in the "*Philosophical Transactions*."

JAMES DRAKE, M. D. *prefixed to his "Anatomy," &c. 8vo. T. Foster p. M. vr. Gucht sc.*

Was born at Cambridge about the end of the XVIIth century, and received a good education at Caius College in that university; from whence, after taking his degrees in physic, he removed to London, where he practised his profession for some time with reputation, under the auspices of sir Thomas Millington, and other eminent physicians of that day. He was shortly after elected a fellow of the College, and also of the Royal Society, in whose transactions is a paper written by him, intituled "Some influence of respiration on the motion of the heart, hitherto unobserved."

Dr. Drake, utterly mistaking his talents, neglected physic, and became, unhappily for himself, a violent party writer, the ostensible tool of the Tories. His first serious offence against his opponents was an attack upon William III. in his "History of the last Parliament," &c. which was so highly resented by the House of Peers, that they directed a prosecution to be instituted against the author, but he contrived to evade punishment. His next publication, entitled "The Memorial of the Church of England," declared the "Church to be in danger;" which assertion was noticed by queen Anne in one of her speeches from the throne, who deprecated the evil tendency of such doctrines.

This pamphlet was proscribed by the House of Commons, and a copy of it burnt by the common hangman at the Royal Exchange; but he had the address again to elude the vengeance his works excited, and even the masked female who conveyed his MS. to the printer, could never be discovered.

In the publication of the "Mercurius Politicus," he was less fortunate, that procured him apartments in the Queen's-bench prison; an error in the indictment which followed, the simple change of an *r* for a *t*, or "*nor*" for "*not*," proved fatal to it, but the terrors of a writ of error which frowned on him, made a coward of his conscience, his perturbed spirits produced a fever, and that fever death, March 2; 1706. This catastrophe is said to have been accelerated by indignation at the dereliction of his friends the Tories.

If this author had pursued his "New System of Anatomy," or had directed his talents to the most valuable pursuits of literature, he would have been admired by posterity, for he possessed "quick pregnant parts, well stored with learning,
" and

“ and improved by good conversation ;” his style was admired even by his enemies.

He published in 1703, “ *Historia Anglo-Scotica, or an Impartial History of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland,*” dedicated to sir Edward Seymour, bart. comptroller, with an inflammatory preface. He doth not inform us how he obtained the manuscript. It was burnt at Edinburgh, as his memorial had been before at London. *

NEHEMIAH GREW, M. D. *prefixed to his “ Cosmologia,”* 1700. fol. R. *White ad vivum.*

Obadiah Grew, father of the above gentleman, was vicar of St. Michael’s Church, Coventry, and a puritan divine, † where the subject of this sketch was born : he received his medical education in a foreign university, whence he returned to his native city and practised physick ; his introduction to London and the learned was prepared by his “ *Anatomy of Plants,*” dedicated to Dr. Wilkins, bishop of Chester, who introduced him to the Royal Society, which illustrious body of philosophers appointed him their secretary in 1677, *vice* Dr. Oldenburg, and he published their “ *Transactions*” from 1678 to 1679 inclusive. Several of the papers of that period were translated into the different European languages.

Dr. Grew presented the publick with an entertaining and scientifick catalogue and description of the natural and artificial curiosities belonging to the society then preserved at Gresham College, to which

Q 4

he

* This book, which is now scarce, has been notwithstanding received into libraries even in Scotland. Dr. Drake also wrote a comedy called “ *The Shant Lawyer,*” founded on two plays of Fletcher’s, and which was acted at the Theatre Royal in 1697.

† Dr. Grew earnestly pleaded to Cromwell, when he passed through Coventry, in 1658, to save the life of Charles I. The protecor *promised* to do so. He died Oct. 29, 1699, and was buried in St. Michael’s church.

he subjoined the comparative anatomy of stomachs, &c. of animals, which he had read as lectures before the society; Daniel Colwell, esq. the founder of the collection, gave him the plates for this work.

His most valuable performance was "Cosinologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God." In this, philosophy contributes to the establishment of religion; consequently the freethinkers read it with disgust, as they perceived their most impregnable dogmas were completely refuted. Mr. Bayle attacked the author, but he was defended by Mr. John le Clerc: the enemies of Revelation will however never forgive Dr. Grew for proving that "there is a vital existence in nature distinct from a body," which they have in vain endeavoured to disprove.

This valuable man, esteemed for his skill in his profession, his philosophical knowledge, and his piety, departed from this life suddenly, March 25, 1711. Some lineal or collateral branches of his family, who are dissenters, still remain in Warwickshire: I knew one, an amiable and pious man, whose attainments far exceeded his station in life.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Doctor of Physick, *mez.*
G. Lumley fecit. Ebor. Private plate, extremely rare.

A person of both his names, and most probably the same as described above, occurs in the Cambridge list of Graduates, a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, Bachelor of Physick, in 1683, and Doctor in the same faculty in 1694.

He is said to have been related by marriage to Mr. Thoresby; and his relict presented that gentleman with "a noble collection of above 800 dried plants, wherein are many rare foreign ones collected

“ collected by my honoured friend, Dr. John Nicholson of York,” who enumerates many of the rarest of them in his “ Ducatus Leodiensis. As he must have been dead at the time this book was published, it is rather to be wondered at, that Mr. Thoresby should not have made more particular mention of him, or of his print, which was undoubtedly to be seen in his very curious collection of English Portraits.

Nothing more relating to Dr. Nicholson has yet been discovered.

CAROLUS LEIGH, M. D. *prefixed to the* “ *History of Lancashire,*” 1700. *fol. W. Faithorne delin. J. Savage sc.*

Dr. Leigh took upon him to furnish us with the natural history of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire.

The field seemed to be large and wide, and every body hoped for a proportionable crop, but either the soil was barren or the husbandman unskilful beyond comparison. The author had, some years before, sent abroad some discourses in Latin, under the titles of “ Phthisiologia Lancastriensis,” and “ Tentamen Philosophicum de Mineralibus Aquis in eodem Comitatu observatis;” which, meeting with a pretty kind reception, would, he believed, if floridly translated, and dished up with a little additional garniture, bear a second edition, under the bewitching title of “ The Natural History,” &c. ’Tis indeed very little that we have in his book, besides the aforementioned treatises, newly vamped, together with some side-reflections upon Drs. Lister, Pierce, and Guidot, and commendation of sir John Floyer, M. D. and Dr. Woodward.

After noticing the work further, Bishop Nicolson adds, " I wonder that in his *expatiating* on "*fishes*, he did not hit upon the story of the her-
 " ring-hogg, which was found on the shore, near
 " *Wircholl*, by sir John Bridgeman, chief justice
 " of *Chester*, as he was riding his Lent circuit, in
 " the year 1636. It was 20 yards and 1 foot in
 " length, and 5 yards high ; its cry was heard 6
 " or 7 miles ; and so hideous that nobody, for
 " some time, durst come near it. This is as well
 " attested, as the most authentick in his collec-
 " tion."

JOHN FRYER, *oval frame, prefixed to his " Travels,"* 1698. *fol. R. White ad vivum.*

Mr. Bromley asserts that this gentleman died so recently as 1733, but his death is not mentioned in the " Historical Register" for that year. He probably may have been related to sir John Fryer, bart. who was lord-mayor of London, 1720.

John Fryer, M. D. resided nine years in India and Persia, and on his return to Europe, presented the publick with his travels in those countries, which were favourably received in England, and translated into the Dutch language. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed several interesting papers which were inserted in their Transactions.

THOMAS GILL, M. D. *oval, with a long wig, mez. T. Murray p. J. Smith sc.* 1700.

Dr. Gill was a physician of great celebrity, and died July 4, 1714, at Edmonton, where he was buried on the 9th, but has no memorial.

EMPIRICS.

WILLIAM ATKINS, *prefixed to his Discourse on the Gout, 1694, 12mo. V. Flores sc.*

“ This *great* man was short in stature, fat, and waddled as he walked; he always wore a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed and frizzled upon each check. Sometimes he carried a cane, but a hat never. He was usually drawn on the top of his own bills sitting in an armed-chair, holding a bottle between his finger and thumb, surrounded with rotten teeth, nippers, pills, packets, and gally-pots.”

Such was William Atkins, “ whose renovating elixir restored pristine youth and vigour to the patient, however old or decayed,” and whose vivifying drops infallibly cured imbecility in men and barrenness in women:” he resided in the Old Bailey, and was the Solomon of his day in his own conceit; his bills exceeded all others, antient or modern, in extravagant assertions and impudence; nay, he even declared he had raised a woman from the dead-palsy, and rendered her capable of walking immediately.

Some of his medicines were composed of *thirty* different ingredients! What hope remained for an individual assailed by so many enemies *united*?

Atkins boasted of his humility in using a Hackney-coach instead of keeping one of his own: It is a disgrace to the publick, that Empirics are *now* enabled to do so, through their amazing attachment to nostrums.

FRANCIS MOORE, *8vo, Drapentier ad vivum.*

Or, *Doctor Moore* (as he stiled himself) was born at Bridgenorth, Jan. 29, 1656-7, and practised as an Astrologer at Lambeth.

His

His Almanack, intituled, "Vox Stellarum," possessed the favour of the publick in an eminent degree, which he gained by the most absurd and monstrous prophecies. His *name* now does wonders, and will probably never die while superstition and folly prevail in this island. Lilly, the successor of Dee, has lost his celebrity; but Moore, though long since numbered with the dead, prophecies on the issue of the *present war* with unblushing assurance, certain that his believers will never enquire *when* his shade passed the styx.

Moore's Almanack is an inexhaustible mine of treasure, and has brought a greater sum into the possession of the proprietors, than any other pamphlet of the same kind ever published.

GEORGE JONES, 4to, *Drapentier sc. prefixed to his "Friendly Pills."*

The title of this man's book renders it probable that he was an Empiric, and a dealer in nostrums, a race who pronounce themselves the general *friends* of mankind, but whose pills too frequently prove their most deadly foes.

POETS.

Sir ROBERT HOWARD, fol. G. Kneller p. R. *White sc. prefixed to his Plays, 1692.*

Sir ROBERT HOWARD, 12mo, *Virtue sc.*

This gentleman was the sixth son of Thomas earl of Berkshire, K. G. and principal secretary to the lord Treasurer Clifford, auditor of the exchequer. His name was included in the patent for farming the revenue of the post-fines, granted in 1661, for 48 years, in case he survived his father, who died before him, in consequence of a fall, aged 90 years.

Previous

Previous to the above period he had been elected a representative in parliament for Stockbridge, 1660 and 1661, and was member for Castle-Rising in 1688, 1690, and 1696. William III. appointed him a privy-counsellor and granted him the rangerhip of Enfield-chace for 56 years in 1694, which he conveyed to Sir William Scawen of Carshalton, within the same year.

Sir Robert married four wives, yet left issue but one son, Thomas Howard of Ashled, Surrey, who married Diana, daughter of Francis Bradford, earl of Newport, in 1682; whose only son died when at Westminster School; and his daughter, who married lord Dudley and Ward, losing her only son Edward in his minority, the vast property of sir Robert Howard, in Norfolk and Suffolk (and I believe in Surrey) with the seat of Charlton in Wiltshire, reverted to the earldom of Berkshire.

It rarely happens that a poet is a man of diligence; the versatile genius, common to the sons of Apollo, reconciles us to the changes which mark the character of Howard, who was passive under Cromwell; gay with Charles II; and grave with William III.; in short, he possessed the happy art of adapting his manners and conduct to those of the times, and thus escaped the persecutions of a political life, while he enjoyed the favour and emoluments each party lavished upon him.

His dramatiick works were published in 1722, which contains the portrait by Vertue.

Mr. Bromley (who is sometimes erroneous in his dates) incorrectly mentions sir Robert's death to have occurred in 1693; let us however be grateful to him for his *accurate* information.

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY, *prefixed to his Plays, 12mo, G. vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY, *art. 28, prefixed to his Poems, 1704, fol. mez. P. Lely p. I. Smith sc. 1703.*

William

William Wycherley, esq. of an ancient family, removed from his paternal roof at Cleve, in Shropshire, to the banks of the Charante in France, where he learned vivacity under Voiture's friend, Madam Montausier. When in France Wycherley wished to become a priest; but on his return, when at Queen's College; Oxford, in 1660, he was entered at the public library Philosophiæ Studiosus; and when of the Middle Temple, he was expected by his father to become the grave barrister. His play of "Love in a Wood" gained so much applause, that he for ever quitted his desire for the Roman Catholick Breviary, or the English Statutes at large. Pleasure every where invited him, and he obeyed her invitation. His chariot met the duchess of Cleveland's coach in Pall-Mall. The immodest fair accosted him, "you, Wycherley, you are a son of a w——:" this rude salutation for the moment covered him with confusion, but recollection recognized the challenge she alluded to, which was a verse in a song in one of his plays,* and he drove furiously in pursuit of her to the park. Buckingham learned the result, he swore in vengeance for slighted advances that Charles should knowall. An invitation to a friend's house made him confess his "cousin Cleveland was in the right," he did more; Wycherley became an equerry, a captain-lieutenant, and his grace even resigned his captain's pay in his favour, with other advantages. The easy monarch knew nothing of the inconstancy of Cleveland, but he found in Wycherley, (brought to his private parties) the most pleasant of wits. Enervated by excesses, the poet was seized

* Love in a Wood—The Stanza runs thus:

Where parents are slaves,
 Their brats cannot be any other:
 Great wits and great braves
 Have always a punk for their mother

seized with illness, Charles visited him at his house in Bow Street, and sent him to Montpellier, with 500*l.* to defray his expences. At his return the duke of Monmouth, the eldest and favourite son of the king, was committed to his care, with a salary of 1500*l.* per annum; but all these gay scenes were changed to their opposites. He lost the royal favour, his rich-jointured widow died, his debts were numerous, his father deaf to his intreaties, and his creditors unrelenting. Durance vile ensued. The Plain Dealer was acted, James II. applauded; a sum was given to liberate Manley,* and a pension added to comfort him. The Revolution removed his royal patron, and king William neither valued plays or poets. Mr. Wycherley's father died, and left a will restricting him from selling his estate. His creditors were importunate, and the wit, worn down with care, anxiety and age, died a Roman Catholick, December 31, 1715, and was buried in Covent-Garden Church, where many players and play-wrights rest. Wycherley's comedies are numerous; a folio volume of his poems was published in 1704; and in 1728, Mr. Lewis Theobald presented the world with an 8vo of his posthumous Works, in prose and verse. Wycherley was formed for his times, and the times for him; indeed his works were too voluptuous for any but the gay "Charles' golden days;" besides they are wanting in most requisites of fine writing; yet he laboured much to form the manners of the times, which procured him the appellation of slow Wycherley, from Rochester.

But Wycherley earns hard what'er he gains,
He wants no judgment, and he spares no pains.

When old, he sent the youthful Pope several of his manuscripts to correct; the bard's corrections were

* Wycherley meant the character of Manley in the Plain Dealer for his own.

were so numerous, that the dying poet quarrelled with the corrector. Wycherley left no issue, and his marriages were singular. He one day sat carelessly at his ease at Mrs. Fairbeard's book-room, at Tunbridge-wells. There the countess dowager of Drogheda, young, beautiful, noble, and rich, went, and enquired if she had "The Plain Dealer." "Yes, madam, there he is," pointing to Wycherley. — Compliments, acquaintance, and marriage ensued; but jealousy tormented his days. After he became a widower, he declined a second marriage till very late in life: he then fixed upon an amiable young lady. As he wished to pay off some debts, and to saddle his estate with a settlement upon an amiable young woman, part of her fortune of 1000*l.* satisfied all his creditors: the rest returned, in eleven days, to his widowed bride, who faithfully fulfilled his dying request—never to take an old man for her husband; for she married soon after his nearest maternal relation, Thomas Shrimpton, esq. a marriage necessary to defend her against Thomas Wycherley, esq. the poet's implacable nephew and heir. This lady was the daughter and coheir of Mr. Jackson, of Hertingfordbury.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *sitting, in a cap, leaning on a table; fol. J. Richardson p. G. Vertue sc. 1710.*

MATTHEW PRIOR, *Esq. et. 57; a reduced copy of the above. R. Parr sc. prefixed to his Miscellaneous Works, two vol. 8vo. 1740.*

MATTHEW PRIOR, *in the Print with Dryden, &c.*

MATTHEW PRIOR, *with Addison.*

MATTHEW PRIOR; *mez. J. Richardson p. 1718; J. Simon sc.*



Hall Sculp



MATTHEW PRIOR, *inscribed* " *Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary ;*" *long wig ; fol. J. Richardson p. G. Vertue sc.* 1719.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *prefixed to his* " *Poems,*" 1721, 12mo. *H. Rigaud p.*

MATTHEW PRIOR, *Clark sc.* 1722.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *standing bare-headed, collar open, left hand lying on a book ; mez. G. Kneller, 1700 ; J. Faber sc.* 1728.

MATTHEW PRIOR, 8vo. *H. Rigault p. J. Baire sc.*

The account of Prior's earliest life is involved in obscurity and contradiction ; whether by accident or design in himself ; it is now fruitless to enquire. The time of his birth is certain, July 21, 1664 : the place of it has been contested. Tradition fixes it at Wimborn-Minster, in Dorsetshire * ; his own account assigns it to the county of Middlesex. The register-books of St. John's College, Cambridge, which record his admission and preferment there, describe him at different periods of each county. What is most singular in this respect is, that the members of his college, who one would think were the most interested in knowing the truth, did not exact it of him, when they conferred their favours upon him, in his election to a fellowship among them. But whatever was his reason for preferring Middlesex to Dorsetshire, certain it is, that he adhered to his first choice, as his own narrative describes him of that county, and the son of a citizen and joiner of London. But whether cradled in a cottage or a shop, he raised himself above his condition, and

VOL. I. R became

* As his parents are allowed to have been Dissenters, no assistance can be had from the parochial register towards clearing up this point ; but the following lines in his epistle to Fleetwood Shepherd certainly countenance the opinion of his early institution in the country.

So in the barn of loud Non-con,
Where with my grannam I have gone.

became at length, by his own talents and exertions, the representative of his sovereigns at different courts, and a favourite with their rival monarch.

As his father is little noticed, it may be presumed he died whilst his son was very young, when the care of him devolved upon his uncle, a vintner at Charing-cross, who placed him at Westminster-school, where the celebrated Busby was then head master. How far the abilities of the future poet and statesman then displayed themselves, has not been told; but the discernment of the master was such, that we may be sure that any eminence in the scholar would not be overlooked;—and if, according to a story that has not been contradicted, he was capable of expounding a difficult passage in Horace, to the satisfaction of lord Dorset, and such men as he associated with, it must be allowed that he had made good use of his opportunities, and was worthy of the patronage which that nobleman afforded him. It is reasonable to suppose that the earl would require some further testimony of the youth's capacity and good behaviour, before he would engage in the charge, whether wholly or in part, of his education at the University; and as he was actually entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, in his 18th year, it must be inferred that his character was answerable to the opinion that had been formed of him, and that he was declared to be worthy of his lordship's protection.

Of his first years at Cambridge no particulars are known: but that he was guilty of irregularities of some kind, for which he was *discom-moned*, to speak in the language of a college, is evident, from a Latin epistle, and a copy of verses in the same language, addressed to the master, Dr. Gower, deprecating the continuance of punishment,

1791



Notus A. D. 1764

Matt. Prior Esq.

Notus A. D. 1764

E. Korte fecit.

nishment, and promising good conduct in future, which were first published with his posthumous pieces, and have been since printed in a modern edition of his works.

It appears that he was in earnest when he promised amendment; for, during his residence at Cambridge, he wrote his Ode to the Deity, and jointly with Mr. Montague, the poem of the City Mouse and the Country Mouse, and some others. He took his degrees at the regular time, and was chosen fellow of his college; and this was all that the university could do for him. His future life, with the history of his public employments, his elevation, and his misfortunes, and his character as a politician and an author, being well known, from the full account given of him in the "Biographia Britannia," and since, in Johnson's elegant narrative, in his characters of the English Poets, render it unnecessary to enlarge upon them here.

He quitted Cambridge and came to London, where the road to fame and fortune was open to him; and he found friends to put him in the right way.

It is probable that several of his early poems were printed singly, but they occur very rarely now in that state. Such as he thought fit were collected into a thin octavo volume, which was first printed in 1709; and there was a second edition of them in the same year. It was not till after his disgrace, and the loss of his places, that they were arranged in the manner we now see them in the magnificent fol. of 1718; then they were published by a large subscription for his benefit, and produced a considerable sum of money; since which time they have gone through many editions; and such is his general acceptance as a poet, that there is hardl. a closet-full of

books to be seen any where, without a PRIOR, in some form or other, on the shelves.

Prior died at Wimpole, near Cambridge, the seat of his great friend and patron, Edward, earl of Oxford, Sept. 18, 1721, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. One would think he might safely have trusted his fame to posterity when Pope acknowledged *he* should have been satisfied to have written his "Alma." But he thought it safer to provide for it himself, and accordingly left 500l. by his will for erecting a monument to his memory in that noble repository of departed greatness and genius, where—

" ————— his bust

" Is mixt with heroes, and with kings his dust."

But his anxiety for posthumous renown went still further; for whether doubtful of their ability or their candour, he would not even trust his brother wits with his epitaph, making it an express article in his will, that it should be provided by Dr. Robert Friend*. It is amusing to trace the variations of the human mind;—When the poet wrote his own epitaph, in his well known epigram, "No-bles and Heralds by your leave," or in *the serious inscription for his own tomb-stone*, he probably expressed his real sentiments at the time, and would have been content to have had either of them put over his grave; but these humble ideas were totally absorbed in the recollection of diplomatic consequence, and the splendor of an ambassador.

Prior left behind him, in manuscript, several pieces, which were in the possession of the late duchess dowager of Portland, who inherited them from

* Some one adopting the poet's own thought, proposed, in one of the Gentleman's Magazines the following couplet, as what would have been a fit epitaph for him:—

" Stemmata quid faciunt! jacet hic Prior ortus Adamo;

" Ex primis hominum estne priore Prior?

from her noble father, the earl of Oxford. Dr. Warton, who had seen them by permission of her grace, speaks greatly in their commendation. They consist principally of essays and dialogues, interspersed here and there with poetry. The doctor enumerates their titles in the first Appendix to his "Essay on the Writings and Genius of "Pope." The following extract from the Dialogue between sir Thomas More and the vicar of Bray, cannot but be acceptable to the readers of these volumes; and it is to be lamented that the whole work is not communicated to the public, as it would show the author to the world in a new light, as a prose writer of no common excellence. The vicar speaks thus to the chancellor :

" For conscience, like a fiery horse,
 " Will stumble, if you check his course ;
 " But ride him with an easy rein,
 " And rub him down with worldly gain,
 " He'll carry you through thick and thin,
 " Safe, although dirty, to your inn."

Whether already satiated with the honours and troubles of a public life, or mindful of the uncertainty of state-employments, Prior at one time appears to have entertained thoughts of securing to himself a permanent establishment, by procuring the provostship of Eton College, a situation of learned leisure and dignified repose, which Wootton enjoyed, and Waller had solicited in vain. The authority for this is the following passage in a letter of Addison to Mr. Stepney, written about 1706.—" I am told that Mr. Prior has
 " bin (been) making an interest privately for the
 " headship of Eton, in case Dr. Godolphin goes
 " off in this removal of bishops." If such was his view, we know he did not succeed in it; but though he could not obtain a *mastership*, it is as

notorious, that in his greatest elevation, he never lost sight of his *bread and cheese*, but kept fast hold of his *fellowship* at St. John's to his dying day.

Sir SAMUEL GARTH, M. D. *In the Kit Cat Club*; *mez. G. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1733.*

Sir SAMUEL GARTH. *In "Birch's Lives." G. Kneller p. I. Houbraken sc.*

Sir SAMUEL GARTH; *mez. G. Kneller p. I. Simon sc.*

Sir SAMUEL GARTH; *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith. This has the same date as the last.*

Sir SAMUEL GARTH; *G. Kneller p. Vertue sc.*

Sir SAMUEL GARTH. *In the Print with DRYDEN, &c.*

Sir SAMUEL GARTH. *In Bell's Poets; G. Kneller p. Caldwell sc.*

Sir SAMUEL GARTH. *T. Cook.*

Sir Samuel Garth was a learned and very able physician, well remembered by his poem called *The Dispensary* *. He was born in the county of York, and educated at Peter-House, in Cambridge, where he regularly took his degrees in physic. He practiced in London, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians July 26, 1692, and became one of their censors in 1702. Such was the violence of party at that period, that a Whig conceived he could be no more cured by a Tory physician, than a Tory by a whig practitioner. The Esculapius of the former was Garth; the Tories fell to the lot of Ratcliff.

The

* He was very zealous in promoting a benevolent plan called the Dispensary—an apartment in the College of Physicians, where the poor might have advice gratis, and medicines at a low price. This charitable plan having exposed Garth to the resentment of several of the Faculty, and particularly to the practical class of the art of healing, the apothecaries, he ridiculed them with great wit and spirit in his poem above mentioned.



Painted by J. G. Kneller

Engraved by J. Galt

From a Picture in the possession of W. Bromfield Esq.



The latter being frightened to death by the threats of the Tories, for not keeping queen Ann alive, as it is said, Garth remained without a rival; and consequently, on the accession of George I. he was appointed physician in ordinary, and physician-general to his army; and the sword of the Hero of Blenheim was made use of in conferring the honour of knighthood upon him. The dispensary led Garth to the Kit Cat Club. Physicians are celebrated in our annals as wits, poets, and virtuosi. Who is ignorant how bright a constellation their names in England make from the time of sir Thomas Browne? Friend, Grew, Mead, Garth, Akenside, Armstronge, Granger, Goldsmith, with others, are remembered with respect. Garth, more celebrated for his abilities than his piety, lived an epicure, and died a latitudinarian, taking, as has been reported, a Roman Catholic priest's absolution as a perfect atonement for a life of voluptuousness. He died at Harrow-on-the-hill, January 18, 1718-19, and is buried in the church there within the rails of the altar. He said, when expiring, "I am glad of it, being weary of having my shoes pulled on and off." His edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses did not add much to his reputation as a poet. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the Dispensary underwent some alterations in every edition it passed through during the life of the author, and that every change was still an improvement. As the poet left but little behind him, he appears to have been anxious that that little should be of the best; but in the judgment of our great Critic, "This poem still appears to want something of poetical ardour, and something of general delectation; and therefore, since it has been no longer supported by accidental and extrinsic popularity, it has been scarcely able to support itself."

Garth, we have reason to believe, was as universally liked as any private person of his day. He was mild and complacent, though a zealous party-man; and kind, though a wit. Pope, who certainly did not resemble him in those respects, always speaks of him with the most decided affection.

“ *Well-natured Garth, inflamed with early praise;*”

And “ If ever there was a good Christian, without knowing himself to be one, Garth was that man.” He inscribed to him his second pastoral, rather unluckily, being the worst of the four. Lord Lansdowne too addressed some verses to him, when dangerously ill, in a high strain of compliment, which we hope were dictated by the ardour of friendship only.

“ Machaon sick ! in ev'ry face we find
 “ *His danger is the danger of mankind ;*
 “ Whose art protecting, *Nature would expire,*
 “ *But by a deluge, or the general fire.*”

And as if this was not enough, mark the conclusion :—

“ Sire of all arts, defend thy darling son,
 “ Restore the man whose life's so much our own ;
 “ On whom, like Atlas, the *whole world's reclin'd,*
 “ *And, by preserving Garth, preserve mankind.*”

“ Well meant hyperboles,” as lord Orford observes, on another occasion, “ upon a man who never used any.”

His only child, a daughter, married the hon. col. William Boyle. His estates in the counties of Warwick, Oxford, and Buckingham, were considerable.

Sir CHARLES SEDLEY, Bart.; *8vo. M. Fr. Gucht sc.*

Sir CHARLES SEDLEY, Bart.; *8vo. Richardson sc.*

Sir Charles Sedley, a wit, a libertine, and not, as some suppose, a steady patriot only, was a native of Aylesford*, in Kent. His paternal grandfather, William, founded the Sedleian Lecture on Natural Philosophy in Oxford; and his maternal grandsire, sir Henry Savile, warden of Merton College, in that university, and provost of Eton, was justly respected for his attainments. Sir Charles (a younger brother) was designed for a man of letters; but becoming heir to his father, he gave loose to all the dissipation of his nature. The sourness of fanaticism removed him from Wadham College, Oxford, and the Restoration transplanted him into the gay court of the licentious Charles II. where his lascivious conduct to other families at last reverted to his own, and his daughter became the mistress of the duke of York, who endeavoured to reconcile the libertine father to his disgrace, by creating the lady a peeress after his accession to the throne; but rakes are more vehement than others, when their own or their family's honour is invaded, and seek deep revenge. Sedley, who had often pleased a listening senate, now thundered aloud against James II.'s standing-army, kept up after Monmouth's defeat. He did more: he was one of the most active of those who snatched the crown from him. Why act thus, says a partizan of that king? "From a principle of gratitude. His Majesty having made my daughter a countess †, " I could

* In looking over my minutes, taken from the register of many parishes found me, I find that in those of Aylesford, an adjoining one, there is only one item in them of the Sedleys, which is, "That George, the son of Henry Sedley, gent. and of Dorothy, his wife, was buried the xvj of October, 1689." They built an hospital at Aylesford, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but forgot to endow it, or to pay its income.

† Of Dorchester.

“ I could do no less than assist in making *his* a “ queen.” Thus sir Charles, a beau, a wit, a licentious debauchee, became a *revolution* patriot, and died at the age of 80, in the reign of George I. His daughter long hoped, but hoped in vain, for the restoration of that family, to whom she owed her degrading elevation. Sedley lived to see his literary works attacked by the satirist of his old age, Pope, who lashed his dangerous and seducing licentiousness of composition in the following lines :

“ The fair sat panting at a courtier’s play,
 “ And not a mask went unimproved away :
 “ The modest fan was lifted up no more,
 “ And virgins smiled at what they blush’d before.
 “ These monsters, critics, with your darts en-
 “ gage,
 “ Here point your thunders, here direct your
 “ rage.”

How does a few years alter public opinion ! Rochester placed Sedley amongst the first judges of poetry.

“ I loath the rabble ; ’tis enough for me,
 “ If Sedley, Shadwell, Shepherd, Wycherley,
 “ Godolphin, Butler, Buckhurst, Buckingham, }
 “ And some few more, whom I omit to name,
 “ Approve my sense, I count their censures fame.” }

In fine, “ Sedley’s witchcraft” was put down by act of *Pope Alexander*, of Twickenham, who ruled with despotic sway.

CHARLES MONTAGU, Earl of Halifax; *la. fol.*
Kneller p. P. Drevet sc.

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax. *In the Kit-Cat Club ; mez. Kneller p. I. Faber, 1782.*

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax. *Prefixed to his “ Poems,” 1716; 8vo. Fr. Gucht.*

CHARLES

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax; *mez.*
Kneller p. Smith, 1693.

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax; *la. fol.*
Kneller p. G. Vertue, 1710. There are two, by the same artist of this size.

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax. *A small circle; Cook sc.*

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax. *In the Print of the Lords Justices.*

The family of Montague has produced many great characters. The above nobleman, one of its most distinguished ornaments, was the youngest son of a younger son of an earl of Manchester, and educated at Westminster, under Dr. Busby, whence he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, being designed for the church. A poet by nature, and wedded to a rich countess, with the provision of a prudent father, he seemed to have all that a son of Apollo could desire. Poetry and politics are not often allied. Lord Dorset, pleased with his poem on the death of Charles II. and still more with the Travesty of Dryden's fable of "The Hind and Panther," into "The City and Country Mouse," introduced him to William III. who received him as was due to the author of the epistle on his Majesty's victory in Ireland*. The brilliancy of Montague's genius was such, that his works as a poet had been read, *admired*, and patronised, by Dorset. Cambridge left her accustomed precision to honour him: in the senate he commanded the utmost attention; and in the palace he was trusted, promoted, and ennobled. He was the active principle that moved the council, the exchequer, and the treasury. His mind pervaded every department of the state.

The

* The story of Dorset's introducing Montague to William III. as a *mouse*, may be true, as it afforded that witty nobleman an opportunity of saying a *good thing*.

The king valued him as his chief support; queen Anne's prejudices gave way to applause; and George I. created him earl of Halifax, and gave him the garter. This nobleman, whom the Commons had recommended as "deserving William's favour," persecuted him afterwards with a virulence that disgraced them;—a strange retribution this for restoring the credit of the national bank; for completing a new coinage of the silver money in two years, which was judged *impossible*; for his first proposing and effecting the union of the British kingdoms; and his earnestly promoting the settlement of the crown in the Brunswick line. In short, the gentry saw paper instead of bullion, and were frightened. He was seized with a sudden illness, when at the head of the treasury, at the house of mynheer Daverwoord, one of the Dutch ambassadors, which in four days deprived Britain of one of its greatest ornaments. The earl died May 19, 1715, aged 54, to the confusion of the eminent practitioners, doctors Shadwell and Scigerthal, his Majesty's English and German physicians, sir Richard Blackmore and Mead, who declared that to be a pleurisy, which was an inflammation of the lungs:—so little do the faculty know of internal maladies! After lying in state in the Jerusalem chamber, the remains of this illustrious man were deposited, as he had directed, in general Monk's vault, in Westminster-abbey. Possessed of the most exalted sentiments, he too much despised the base cunning of inferior minds. Having no child by Ann, countess dowager of Manchester, and disappointed in a second connection, he so-laced himself with the Platonic friendship of the gay and beautiful niece of his friend sir Isaac Newton, Catherine, widow of col. Barton Young, whom at his death he enriched, in return for
the



CHARLES MONTAGU

Earl of Halifax

“ the pleasure and happiness he had had in her
“ conversation.” In the poem of the Travesters is
this epigram :

Beauty and wit strove each in vain,
To vanquish Bacchus and his train ;
But *Barton* with successful charms,
From both their quivers drew her arms ;
The roving God her sway resigns,
And cheerfully submits his vines.

THOMAS CREECH, M. A. *prefixed to his
Translation of Theocritus ; 12mo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

THOMAS CREECH, M. A. *prefixed to his Trans-
lations of Horace ; 12mo. R. White sc.*

Thomas Creech, the son of Thomas and Jane Creech, was a native of Dorsetshire, and born in 1656. Wood calls his father a gentleman, as does Mr. Hutchins, who was likely to be well informed about it ; but Jacobs says this was not the case : his actual condition has not been exactly ascertained. He might have been a person of respectable descent ; but that his circumstances were not affluent may be presumed, as his son was indebted to the patronage of col. Strangeways for his education, at Sherborn free-school, under Mr. Thomas Curganven, for whom he appears to have entertained a great regard, as he has inscribed to him his Translation of the Seventh Idyllium of Theocritus : though his father probably resided at Blandford Forum, in the church of which place both himself and wife are interred. On quitting school, young Creech went to Wadham College, Oxford, in 1675, as a commoner, where he took the usual degrees in their course. In 1689, he was elected a fellow of All Souls, and became eminent at once as a philosopher, a poet, and a
divine.

divine. It is certain that he possessed great powers; but it is generally thought his friends injured him by an excess of praise, and carrying their commendations of his talents beyond what they could fairly support: this, with the want of a sufficient fortune to maintain his situation as he wished, and some imprudencies besides, gave him a melancholy turn; and he became, by degrees, austere, recluse, and at last a misanthrope. It is said, that having borrowed money of a friend, who after repeated application for repayment in vain, again urged his claim with greater earnestness, he was so much affected at not being able to answer the demand, that he parted with him in disgust, and retiring to his chamber, put an end to his life. His misfortunes have been attributed also to some disappointments which he had experienced both in preferment and in love: most probably a combination of untoward circumstances urged him to the execution of the desperate act:—the more to be lamented, as he was then about to be presented by his college to the valuable living of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire. Mr. Creech published an edition of Lucretius, in the original, which is much esteemed; and a translation of the same poet into English, which obtained him great credit in the learned world. He made versions also of several other Greek and Roman authors; as Horace, some few of the odes only excepted; Theocritus, to which he prefixed a translation of “Rapin’s Discourse of Pastorals;” Manilius, with an excellent Prefatory Discourse, in the form of a letter (to a person unknown), on the study of Astronomy and Astrology among the ancients; as well as some detached parts of Virgil, &c. Ovid and Plutarch, printed in several collections. He lost as much fame by his Horace as he had gained by his Lucretius. Francis’s translation

tion has obtained the palm: "it is highly Horatian; the work being moral without dulness, gay and spirited with propriety, and tender without whining." Creech's Horace is dedicated to Dryden—Dryden, from whom his friends would have taken the poet's wreath, to bind it on his rival's brow.

THOMAS SHADWELL. *Anonymous; mez. Kerseboom p. W. Faithorne, jun. fecit. The original Picture is at the Earl of Warwick's, but it is a doubt whether it is Shadwell or not.*

THOMAS SHADWELL; *æt. 52; prefixed to his "Works." 12mo. S. Gribelin.*

Shadwell was a gentleman by descent, and his family was originally of Staffordshire; but he was born at his father's seat at Stanton Hall, in Norfolk, educated at Caius College, Cambridge: he was sent to the Temple, and thence on a tour to the Continent. On his return he devoted himself to the Muses. The town were sometimes amused with his plays; but great wits must have lesser ones to devour. Pope, greedy and ravenous, tore to-pieces a whole hecatomb: Dryden contented himself with less. Shadwell, under the name of the poetaster Flecknoc, was the object of his greatest rancour. This "gave occasion to the finest, if not the justest satire in the English language." Shadwell succeeding to his office of poet laureat, made the acrimony greater; he spurned it indignantly, when transferred to brows so inferior to his own. Shadwell wrote *seventeen* plays: had he wrote a lesser number, they would probably have been better. His "*Epsom Wells*" has been commended even by foreigners, and St. Evremont admired it; but his dialogues are generally trivial

trivial and uninteresting. William III. to the bays added the office of historiographer royal. He died December 19, 1691, aged 52, and was buried with his brother poets in Westminster-abbey*. Dr. Nicholas Brady preached his funeral sermon. Shadwell, too prosaic for a laureat, was too poetical for an historiographer. His virtue has never been called in question, though his abilities have been so often contemned. Dryden, lashing him, says—

“ Others to some faint meaning make pretence,
“ But Shadwell never deviates into sense.”

When the lord chamberlain was asked why he did not give the poet's crown to a superior genius, he replied, “ I do not pretend to say how great a poet Shadwell may be, but I am sure he is an honest man.” He was equally religious, and died with the same humble piety in which he had lived. Sir John Shadwell, M. D. of Chelsea, his son, was physician to queen Anne. He married an actress of Charles II.'s days, but she followed her profession upon the stage so late as 1696. Off the stage she had no other *calling* but that of a good wife and mother.

THOMAS BROWN. *In the first edition of his Works;*” 8vo. Kent sc.

THOMAS BROWN. *In the title-page of his “ Remains.”* 8vo.

The humorous but licentious poet Tom Brown, was the son of a Shropshire farmer. Shiffnall was *honoured* with his birth, Newport school and Christchurch in Oxford with his education; but
Tom,

◆ The date of Shadwell's death upon his monument is not exact.

Tom, taking the advantage of a remittance from an indulgent father, and thinking he had a sufficiency of learning and wit, left Oxford for the capital. But as his experience and prudence were inconsiderable, his last "golden Carolus Secundus" was reduced to "fractions," which compelled him to exchange the gay metropolis for Kingston-upon-Thames, where he became a schoolmaster; for which situation, if he had possessed suitable steadiness, he was admirably adapted, having great information, and a competent knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spanish languages. But he soon became disgusted with his new employment, and returned to London. The wits laughed, but did not give him reason to laugh also. His conversion of Mr. Bays, related in dialogue, raised his character with the public, as a man of sense, wit, and humour. This was followed by other dialogues, odes, satires, letters, epigrams, and translations without number; for Tom's tavern bills were long, and he lived solely by his pen, which, as well as his tongue, ever made more enemies than friends: a buffoon in company, his raillery was neither delicate nor decent. He loved low abuse, and scattered it every where with a liberal hand: the clergy came in for more than their share of it. Lord Dorset, pitying his misfortunes, invited him to a Christmas dinner, and put a 50l. note under his plate; and Dryden likewise made him a handsome present. This man, who had thus thrown away abilities and acquirements sufficient to have raised him to a respectable situation in any rank of life, died in great poverty in 1704. His remains repose near those of his intimate friend, and in some measure co-adjutress, Mrs. Behn, in the Cloisters of Westminster-abbey.

THOMAS D'URFEY; prefixed to his "*Wit and Mirth*," 1719; 8vo. E. Gouge p. G. *Vertue* sc.
 THOMAS D'URFEY. In Hawkins's "*History of Music*;" E. Gouge p. C. Grignon sc.

Thomas D'Urfey, Esq. bred to the bar, with too much wit for the law, and too little to live by that only, experienced all the varied fortunes of men who have not great abilities, and who trust entirely to their pens for their support. Little more is known of D'Urfey's family, than that he was a native of Devonshire. His plays are numerous, his poems less so: the former have not been acted for many years, and the latter are seldom read. He has been compared to Cibber; but we must not rank the Laureat with the agreeable D'Urfey, on whose shoulders Charles II. would often lean, and hum a tune with him, and who frequently entertained queen Anne by singing catches and glees. Honest Tom (a Tory) was beloved by the Tories, yet equally beloved by the Whigs. The author of the prologue to D'Urfey's last play speaks thus of him:

"Though Tom the poet writ with ease and
 "pleasure,

"The comic Tom abounds in other treasure."

Addison often pleaded for his friend, and remarks, "He has made the world merry, and I hope they will make him easy, as long as he stays among us. This," adds he, "I will take upon me to say, they cannot do a kindness to a more diverting companion, or a more cheerful, honest, good-natured man." D'Urfey died at a good old age, February 26, 1723, and was buried in the cemetery of St. James's Church, Westminster.



F. H. van Hove. Sculp.



Pars Sola Sylvii, Amasia deest.

M^r John Fleynhuys

Westminster. D'Urfe and Bello, a musician, had high words once at Epsom, and swords were resorted to, but with great caution. A brother wit maliciously compared this rencontre with that mentioned in sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, between Clinias and Dametas.

I sing of a duel in Epsom besel
 Twixt fa sol la D'Urfe and sol la mi Bell :
 But why do I mention the scribbling brother ?
 For naming the one, you may guess at the other.
 Betwixt them there happened a terrible clutter ;
 Bell set up the loud pipes, and D'Urfe did sputter.
 " Draw, Bell, wert thou dragon, I'll spoil thy
 " soft note !"
 " Thy squalling said t'other, for I'll cut thy throat."
 With a scratch on the finger the duel's dispatch'd;
 Thy Clinias (O Sidney) was never so match'd.

JOHN HOPKINS; 8vo. *V. Hove sc. Prefixed to his " Works of the Muses,"* 8vo. 1700.

I am unable to discover who this poet was. Several of the name of Hopkins were poets from the days of the translating Psalmist down to Charles Hopkins, son of Ezekiel, bishop of Derry, whose poems are printed with Dryden's. Is not the name John, above, a mistake for Charles?

THOMAS PARNELL, D.D.; *a small oval. I. Basire fec. 1774. Prefixed to the Dublin Edition of his Works, in 4to.*

THOMAS PARNELL, D. D.; *mez. T. II. Dixon sc.*

The Parnells were a family long seated at Congleton, in Cheshire. The poet's father having
 S 2 been

been much attached to the republican form of government, found it convenient to remove to Ireland after the Restoration: and this fact will account for his son's being born in Dublin in 1679, where he received his education. His progress in learning at Dublin College was rapid. In 1700 he became master of Arts, and was soon after ordained a deacon by dispensation from the bishop of Derry, being then under the canonical age. In about three years he was made a priest; and in 1705, Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, gave him the archdeaconry of that see. Eloquent and persuasive in his sermons, he gained great celebrity as a preacher, and seemed on the point of becoming one of the heads of the church. Dr. Parnell was happy in his marriage with the amiable Miss Ann Minchin. He was blessed with an income equal to his wants, having obtained a stall, with the rich vicarage of Findglas, worth 400*l.* and he was patronised by the great, and beloved by the best geniuses of the age—but happiness is as fleeting as the wind. His two only sons died; their afflicted mother, and his much beloved wife followed them to a premature grave; and, in the true language of party, he was loaded with the epithet of Trimmer, for having joined queen Anne's last ministry: so that he saw the termination of his rising hopes in the accession of George I. Wine was resorted to; a specious friend in the beginning, but always an enemy in the end. After enjoying his last preferment but one year, he sunk into the arms of death at Chester. in July, 1717, and in his 38th year, when preparing to embark for his native land. We cannot but lament that so pleasing and instructive a writer should be so early lost to the world, who was better calculated for prosperity than adversity; but his disappointment





G. Kneller Pinx.

J. Smith Sculp.

ROBERTUS NELSON Armiger
Obi. Jan. 16. 1754. Et. 58.



ment and his real griefs were great. He who could be beloved by a Swift and a Pope, and praised by a Goldsmith, must have had great merit: he who was singled out in a crowd by a lord high treasurer at his levee, and particularly noticed there, might justly feel a consciousness of merit, which, however flattering, does not appear to have led him to the commission of a single impropriety. Johnson points out the authors from whose works he copied; but it should be remembered that a good copyist is far better than a poor original. Where he did not borrow, he is a very respectable writer, but does not stand in the first rank of poets. He left an only child, a daughter, who long survived him.

AUTHORS IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF LEARNING.

WRITER IN DIVINITY.

ROBERT NELSON, Armiger; *prefixed to his Works,* 1715; 8vo. G. Kneller p. H. Fletcher sc.

ROBERT NELSON; *prefixed to his "Devotions,"* 1714; 8vo. G. Kneller p. 1700; Fr. Gucht sc.

ROBERT NELSON; *prefixed to his "Address to Persons of Quality,"* 1715; 1s. 8vo.

Robert Nelson, esq. F. R. S. was the son of a wealthy Turkey merchant, and born in London June 22, 1656, but left an orphan when only two years of age: his mother's care, however, made all the amends possible for the loss of a father. He had been placed at St. Paul's School; but that seminary was soon exchanged for the private tutorage of the rev. George Bull, who resided near his

mother's seat at Dryfield, in Gloucestershire. Mr. Nelson afterwards became a fellow commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and travelled through France, Italy, Germany, and Holland. On his return, he married the lady Theophila-Lucy, second daughter of George, earl of Berkley, and widow of sir Kinsmill Lucy, bart. In the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Mr. Nelson had nearly been appointed resident at some of the courts on the continent; but James II. and the Revolution succeeding, he dedicated himself wholly to the promotion of religion and morality; not upon any particular system, but such as embraced the interests of mankind. His purse and his time were devoted to this purpose, and he wrote both for the altar and the church. He was justly valued as the best lay-writer upon religious subjects, and his life in all respects corresponded with his zeal. The graces of the gentleman were added to the piety of the Christian, and his exterior always exhibited the elegantly adorned man of society: austerity and gloom formed no part of his creed. Though he was for some time a Nonconformist, Tillotson felt for him the affection of a brother, and died in his arms. His lady, though converted to the church of Rome, lost none of his love, and the Christian world considered him as a common friend. Leaving no issue, his estates, which had been appropriated to God's honour, were at his death dedicated to his glory. His "exceeding great reward" commenced Jan. 16, 1714-15, when he had attained the age of 59 years. As Mr. Nelson died at the house of his relation, Mr. Wolf, at Kensington, his remains were conveyed to the chapel (now the church of St. George the Martyr), Queen-square, and thence to the burial-ground of that parish, in Lamb's-conduit-fields. Dr. Marshall preached his funeral





M. P. G. del.

*Mr Henry Dodwell
obyt. Jun: 7. 1. D. 1735. Etat: 70.*

funeral sermon; and Dr. Smallridge, bishop of Bristol, wrote his epitaph. "Dr. Johnson always supposed that Richardson had Mr. Nelson in his thoughts when he delineated the character of sir Charles Grandison.

HISTORIANS.

HENRY DODWELL; *prefixed to his "Life," by Brokesby, 1715; 8vo.*

Henry Dodwell, son of William Dodwell, a great leader of the Nonjurors, was a native of St. Warburgh's parish, Dublin, whence he was sent to York for education, and there put under the tuition of Christopher Wallis, with whom he remained from 1649 to 1654, when, returning to Dublin, he was entered a student at Trinity College, in which he received his degree of bachelor of arts, and became a fellow. Not wishing to take orders, yet desirous of having an opportunity of consulting the capital libraries at Oxford, he went thither. Perhaps, too, he wished to see that city, which had been the residence of his ancestors*. On his return to Dublin, he published a book in octavo, 1672, entitled, "De Obstantione: Opus Posthumum Pietatem Christiano-Stoicam Scholastico More suadens." The author of which, John Stearne, M. D. had been his tutor. To this he prefixed a tract of his own, stiled "Prolegomena Apologetica, de Usu Dogmatum Philosophicorum." Visiting England, he went from place to place in search of knowledge from books, and in 1688 he was honourably elected Camden Professor at Oxford. At a time when his literary fame was well

S 4

established

* Henry Dodwell, his grandfather, was a resident in Oxford, as well as William, his great grandfather, who were supposed to be descended from Alderman Henry Dodwell, mayor of that place in 1592.

established in the British dominions and on the Continent of Europe, he fell into a most trying situation. He was proscribed by James II. for not joining him in Ireland; and too diffident to resign his oath of allegiance to the misguided monarch, he was deprived of his professorship at Oxford. His fortune thus injured by each party, he adopted a monkish sequestration of himself in a cell in the suburbs of Oxford, but at length removed to Shottesbrooke, in Berkshire, where he remained until his death, known to few personally; but by the literary world well known, through his numerous publications of a religious, and chiefly controversial nature. He had long withdrawn from the National Church, but frequented it again, and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper from his parish priest, expressing great satisfaction at what he had done. Mr. Dodwell died at Shottesbrooke, June 7, 1711, aged 70, and was buried there. Ann, his widow, erected a monument to perpetuate his memory. We cannot but lament that so wise and pious a man should limit salvation to those only who were episcopally baptised. He was of low stature, and negligent in his dress. Archbishop Tillotson highly valued the man, and admired his abilities; but thought, and told him, that he and Mr. Baxter went into contrary extremes,

WILLIAM BLUCK; *F. II. v. Hove &c.*

This person wrote a volume of Memoirs, but I know nothing more of him.

ANTIQUARIES,

ANTIQUARIES, &c.

ANTHONY WOOD; 12mo; *mez. M. Burg-
hers exc.*

ANTHONY WOOD; 4to. *M. Burgbers d. et fec.
Quere, if this was reduced when prefixed to the Lives
of Leland and Wood; 8vo. **

This rude, yet intelligent writer, was his own biographer; we will therefore let him speak of his birth, and give a specimen of the "elegant conciseness" of his style. "Anthony Wood, or à Wood, son of Tho. Wood, or à Wood, batchelor of arts and of the civil law, was born in an ancient stone house, opposite to the fore front of Merton Coll. in the collegiate parish of St. John Bapt. de Merton, situate and being within the Universitie of Oxford, on Monday, the 17th day of December (S. Lazarus Day), at about four of the clock in the morning: which stone house, with a backside and garden adjoining, was bought by his father of John Lant, master of arts of the Univ. of Oxford, 8 December, 6 Jac. I. *Dom.* 1608, and is held by his family of Merton Coll. before mentioned." Anthony was not only a laborious antiquary and biographer, but a considerable proficient in heraldry, music, painting, and chemistry. His works are a rich fund for modern writers of biography, who cannot proceed far without them, rough, quaint, and illiberal as they are. Though prosecuted in the vice chancellor's court, he has since been respected as a man to whom posterity is much obliged. *We* excuse all his peculiarities;

* A mask of Anthony Wood was taken off in plaister of Paris, after his death, from which was made a bust for Dr. Chappelt, from which Burgbers engraved a print at the expence of Dr. Rawlinson.

peculiarities; his morose melancholy; his total seclusion from the living, to converse with the dead. His deafness is no inconvenience to us, nor his gift of walking in his sleep;—and he now rests in peace, who was often at enmity with that part of mankind with whom he had occasion to converse. Wood died November 29, 1695. When dying, he seemed sensible of the illiberality of his sentiments, and caused two bushels of papers to blaze before his expiring eyes, which he judged too acrimonious to survive him: the rest of his MSS. he ordered to be placed next those of his brother antiquary, Dugdale. He was athletic in his person, and seemed calculated for length of days. To say that such a man never married is unnecessary. In his books he sometimes wrote his name Antonius a Bosco. The fine levied upon him by the University was appropriated to the purchase of the statues which stand in niches on each side of the gate of the physic-garden. Anthony wished to have had a place in the College of arms; and he certainly would have made an excellent genealogist and herald; but it was more beneficial to learning, perhaps, that he remained in Oxford

Sir HENRY CHAUNCY. *J. Savage sc. Prefixed to his "History of Hertfordshire," fol. 1700.*

This knight, descended from an ancient family, was the son of sir Henry Chauney. From Bishops Stortford school he was removed to Gonville, and Caius College, Cambridge; thence to the Middle Temple; and was afterwards called to the bar, and became a bencher, reader, and treasurer of that society, and was finally a serjeant at law and a Welsh judge. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood at Windsor Castle, June 4, 1681. His being constituted a magistrate for the county

county of Hertford, and appointed steward of the Burgh Court and recorder of the town of Hertford, probably led to his undertaking the history of that county, a work which has procured him lasting fame; though it appears, that he too experienced what topographers in general justly complain of, that many gentlemen sedulously kept back their title-deeds and evidences from a mere jealous fear, unworthy of persons of a liberal education. Sir Henry left some MSS. which were possessed by N. Salmon, LL.D. and afterwards (it is presumed), by Paul Wright, B. D. curate and lecturer of All Saints, Hertford, who intended to continue the history down to his time; but neither were capable of doing it properly. Sir Henry's death occurred at a later period than that mentioned in the Biographia Britannica, for the last of his three wives died Aug. 21, 1706, leaving him surviving, so that he could not have died in 1700. By his first wife he had seven children, by the second none, by the third two. His remains rest in Yardlybury church, near Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, with those of his last wife, whose virtues were as great as his literary fame and integrity.

RICHARD NEWCOURT. *Prefixed to his "Repertorium Londinense," 1708, fol. I. Sturt sc.*

Richard Newcourt, gent. (who said of himself that he had the honour to be one of the proctors general of the Court of Arches ever since Trinity Term, 1668) was the author of that valuable work, "Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense," continued until 1700, in alphabetical order; and a second volume, comprising Essex, published in 1710. Mr. Newcourt was for twenty-seven years principal registrar of the diocese of Canterbury and notary public, and generally re-
sided

sided in Doctors Commons ; but a few years before his death he retired to Greenwich, where his wife was buried February 5, 1715-16, whom he survived but a few days, and was buried also at Greenwich on the 26th of that month. He must have been rather advanced in life ; but there is no memorial of him in the place of his interment. He was of a respectable family, resident at Brickwell, in Devonshire. It is much to be regretted that we have not a Newcourt for every diocese. Lord Colerane had a good portrait of this laborious and accurate author.

ROBERT KNOX. *Prefixed to his "History of Ceylon;" fol. R. White ad vivum. His name in an oval. There is another impression, which has the name at the bottom : this is supposed to have been the first.*

ROBERT KNOX. *Six English Verses.*

Captain Robert Knox was the first person who presented us with a history of Ceylon, one of the richest countries of the East, where the Portuguese, the Dutch, and lately the English, have settled themselves on the coasts. The work was received with great satisfaction by the public. Sir Christopher Wren thus mentioned it. "Mr. Chiswell, I perused Capt. Knox's Description of the island of Ceylon, which seems to be written with great truth and integrity ; and the subject being new, containing an account of a people and a country little known to us, I conceive it may give great satisfaction to the curious, and may be well worth the publishing." It is however what would now be called a dry and tedious relation ; but they who write first upon any subject are benefactors to the republic of letters. Happily we have a recent description of this important island, written by another Briton. The constant



JOHN LOCKE

constant warfare between the Islanders and the European settlers has been attended with melancholy events, even to the present day; but the English having all the peninsula in their power, will be enabled to keep these people in a degree of subjection that they have never before experienced.

JOHN LOCKE. *Prefixed to his "Human Understanding;" fol. Sylvr. Brownewer ad vivum, P. Vanderbanck sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *fol. G. Kneller p. la. Cave sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *Prefixed to his "Letters on Toleration," 1765; Cipriani sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *a bust; mez. J. Faber sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *In "Hist. des Philos. Mod. 1762;" I. C. Francis sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *In the manner of chalk; fol. I. M. Vien p. Francis sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *4to. Greenhill p. P. V. Gunst sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *In Birch's "Lives;" I. Houbraken sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *8vo. S. Brownewer p. I. Nutting sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *12mo. Kneller p. B. Picart sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *mez. Kneller p. I. Smith sc. 1721.*

JOHN LOCKE; *4to. Kneller p. Tanje sc. 1754.*

JOHN LOCKE; *fol. Kneller p. 1697. G. Vertue sc. 1713.*

JOHN LOCKE. *At the Rev. Dr. Geehie's; la. fol. Kneller, G. Vertue sc. 1738.*

JOHN LOCKE; *two 8vos; Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *At Lord Masham's; fol. A. Walker sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *With bishop BURNET, PRIDEAUX, and CLARKE; mez.*

JOHN LOCKE. *In the print with Sir ISAAC NEWTON, &c.*

This

This memorable person was of ancient and respectable descent * ; but he derived little from ancestry, in comparison of the services he rendered his name and nation. He was born August 29, 1632, in a mean house, near the church of Wrington, Somersetshire, where his mother was unexpectedly seized with labour, as she was passing to her husband's seat at Pensford. After a domestic education for some years, he was at length sent to Westminster school, and thence to Christchurch, Oxford, where he pursued his studies with unremitting assiduity ; but the peculiar turn of his mind was strongly marked, and he was more admired than beloved, and more the object of wonder than an example for others. His attention was principally directed to the study of physic, intending it perhaps for his future profession ; but legislation and metaphysics engaged no small share of his time and attention. Indeed his health suffered considerably by his exertions. He left Oxford as secretary to sir William Swan, envoy to the court of Brandenburg, and thence accompanied the earl of Northumberland ; afterwards he attended lord chancellor Shaftesbury as secretary, who placed him at the Board of Works, with a salary of 500*l*. However, he held these employments but

* The family of Mr. Locke not being so well known as it ought, take these particulars :—Sir William Locke, sheriff of London in 1513, was a younger brother of Michael Locke, whose son Matthew had Christopher, who was father of John Locke, gent. of Pensford, a chapelry belonging to Publow village, in Somersetshire, steward or court keeper to colonel Popham, but a native of East Brent, in that county, being baptised there August 1, 1593. He served the office of churchwarden of this place in 1630. In the civil wars he became a Parliamentarian, and was killed at Bristol in 1645, being then a captain of foot. This gentleman had two sons ; the great Locke, and John, who died in his minority, unmarried. Perhaps the Lockes are one of the most numerous families in England. Mr. Locke's father had three brothers and one sister. Lewis, the youngest brother, by four wives, had 35 children : most of them lived to be men and women. John, the eldest of his sons, was 39 years younger than Christopher, his youngest. Tradition says that John had a grandson as old as his youngest brother. There have been several *literary* Lockes.



Published by Harrison & Co. May 1770.

LOCKE.

JOHN LOCKE, one of our greatest philosophers, was born at Wrington, near Bristol, in 1632. At the breaking out of the civil war, his father was a captain in the Parliament's service. The son, however, received his education at Westminster, and afterwards became a student at Oxford. He first proposed to devote himself to the medical profession, but his feeble constitution deterred him from the consequent fatigue.

An accidental introduction to the Earl of Shaftesbury, in 1671, gave him a valuable patron. They became mutually attached to each other; and Locke resided with his lordship in the character of his secretary. He now sketched the plan of his *Essay on Human Understanding*; and, in 1674, being inclinable to a consumption, he passed a considerable time at Montpellier, not unattentive to the progress of his great work.

In 1679, he returned to England, at the desire of his patron; but, in less than half a year, followed the earl into Holland, who fled from England, to avoid a prosecution for high-treason. Locke himself was strongly suspected, by government; and our philosopher lost his student's place at Oxford, in consequence of an order from Charles II. Administration demanding him from the States of Holland, he withdrew into concealment; and passed the year in writing several books, and perfecting his *Essay*; which, after a close labour of nine years, was published at London, in 1690.

In 1689, he came over with the fleet which convoyed the Princess of Orange; and might now have obtained a very considerable post. For the only reward of his past sufferings, he accepted that of Commissioner of Appeals, worth 200*l.* per annum. It was left to his choice, to go abroad in a publick character; but he preferred withdrawing into a delightful retreat, at Oates, the seat of Sir Francis Masham. He found a congenial mind in Lady Masham, who regarded him with the affection of a votarist. Several of his works were produced in this retirement.

In 1695, he was made Commissioner of Trade and Plantation; which, in 1700, his infirm state of health compelled him to resign.

In 1697, he drew up the excellent Report of the Board of Trade, to the Lords Justices, respecting the Relief and Employment of the Poor. A tract which well merits the attention of our present legislature; the evils complained of still existing, chiefly for want of adopting the proposed remedies.

In 1704, he died of the asthma, his constitutional disorder.

Locke, as a metaphysician, analyzed the human mind, and traced it's operations with a marvellous sagacity; and, as a politician, he enforced the principle of toleration, and the love of liberty.

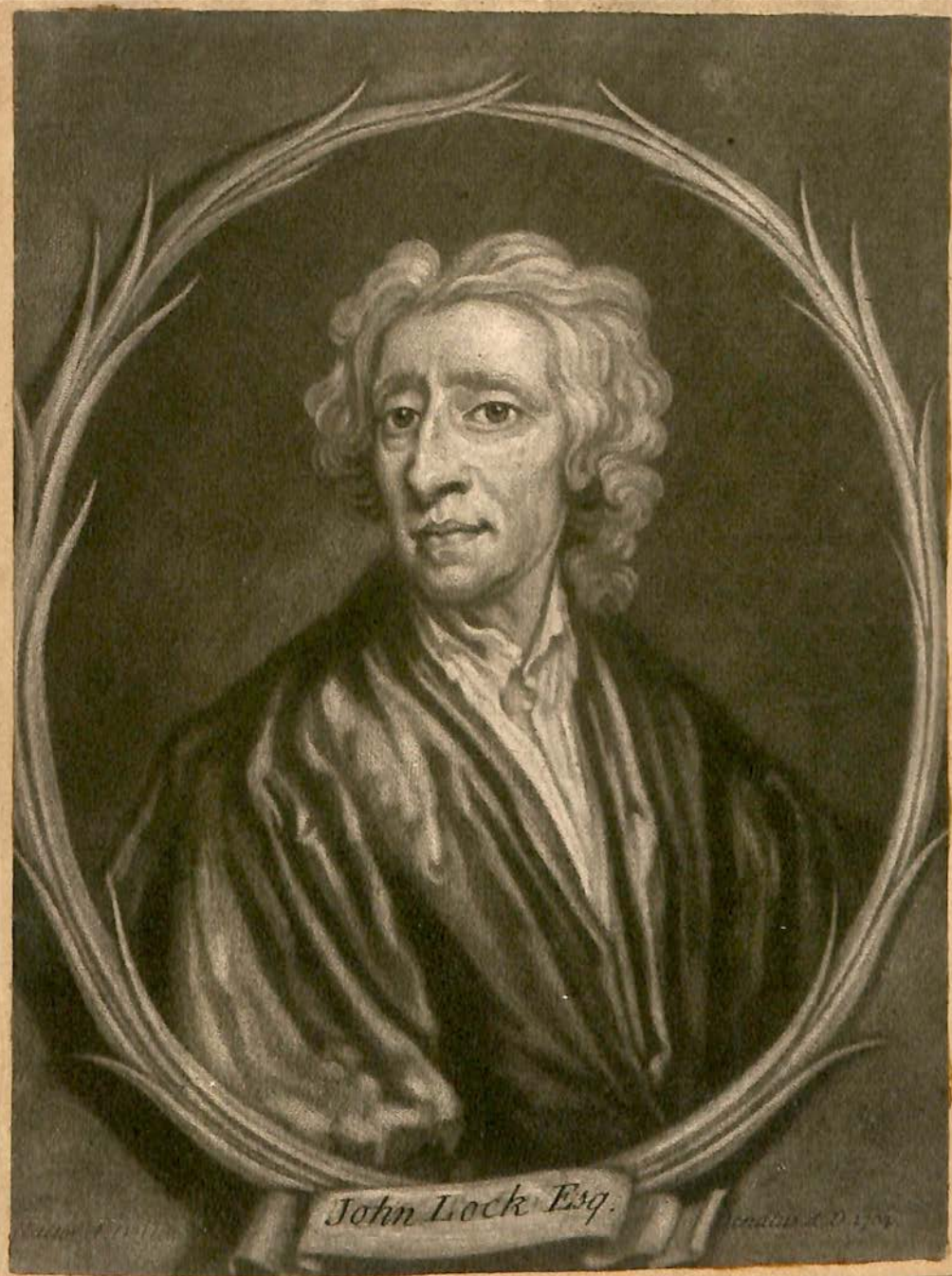
but a little while. Sir William Swan returned; lord Northumberland died at Turin; Shaftesbury lost the seals; and the Board of Works was suppressed. Previous to this period, he had published his work "On the Human Understanding," and he now renewed his attack on the Aristotelian system; but a consumptive habit compelled him to seek the genial air of Montpelier, where he continued his correspondence with those worthy men Sydenham and Mapletoft. Lord Shaftesbury, when restored to office, invited his return, and in six months that profligate nobleman fled for safety to Holland, whither Locke accompanied him. Proscribed by James II. he remained in concealment until he sailed with William III. for England. As a commissioner of appeal in the Excise, he received 200l. per annum; and he had the offer of an envoyship in Germany, which was much beneath his merit. Ill health and disgust induced him to seek an asylum at Oates, in Essex, the seat of sir Francis Masham, which he left for three years on being appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations; but he returned again to Oates, where he breathed his last October 28, 1704, in the 73d year of his age, with the serenity that religion and virtue only can bestow. He was buried, by his own desire, in the cemetery at Oates. He had received from lady Masham all that attention and tenderness due to his age and literary character. Mr. Locke died unmarried. We still admire his writings, but his theories are too refined for practice: that which appears well in the study, ill suits the government of a community. He formed a code of laws for Carolina, which was soon abandoned as impracticable. His system of education *had* many admirers, but has few followers at present. That of toleration does equal honour to his head and his heart. Moderate in his wishes,

wishes, temperate in all his habits, he felt neither the stings of ambition, nor those of avarice; but his intimacy with Shaftesbury sullied his fame. His life, his writings, his manner of living and dying, prove that he had firm faith in revealed religion. His irritability of temper may be excused from the weakness of his frame. His energetic letters to the vain and affected earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristics*, are such as would have converted any man who had not been besotted with “philosophy, vainly so called;” for those who have read them bedewed the MS. with their tears. But what is so callous as the heart of an infidel? Locke not only well understood the writings of the great apostle of the Gentiles, but the duties which Christ taught. He says, “Our Saviour’s great rule, that we should love our neighbour as ourselves, is such a fundamental truth for the regulating human society, that by that alone we might, without difficulty, determine all the cases and doubts in social morality *”.

MISCELLA-

* It is singular that Locke, to whom a successful party was so much indebted—(it is even said that William III.’s throne was established by his writings)—never gave him either honours or any suitable emoluments living, nor erected a memorial to his memory. Queen Caroline placed his bust with those of Bacon, Newton, and Clarke, in her pavilion, in Richmond-park, rather as a philosopher, than as an advocate for Christianity. Bacon explored nature, Newton the celestial regions, Locke sought the anatomy of the human mind, and Clarke attempted to purify religion from superstition. As philosophers, the two former are, and perhaps ever will be, unrivalled; but Locke was sometimes too much a metaphysician, and Clarke errs by his fears of believing too much. In the garden of Mrs. More’s elegant cottage, near Wrington, Mr. Locke’s humble native village, is placed an urn inscribed

This Urn,
sacred to the memory
of JOHN LOCKE,
a native of this village,
was presented to Mrs. HANNAH MORE,
by Mrs. MONTAGUE.



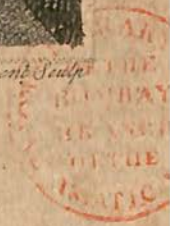
John Locke Esq.

London A.D. 1704



A. Harding Del.

T. Nugent Sculp.



ST. EVREMOND.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVRE-
MONT; *Atto. N. Edelinch sc.*

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVREMONT; *fol.*
Parmentier p. V. Gunst sc.

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVREMONT; *Sio.*
Parmentier p. 1701. G. Vertue sc.

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVREMONT; *pre-*
fixed to his Works. G. Kneller p. R. White sc.

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVREMOND; *in*
Grammont's Memoirs; Harding del. T. Nugent sc.

St. Evremond, born at St. Denis le Guast, in Lower Normandy, April 1, 1613, quitted the profession of the law to become a wit in the court of Lewis XIV. from which he was banished for his reflections on cardinal Mazarine, and fled into Holland. But the phlegmatic disposition of the inhabitants proving unpleasant to him, he sought refuge in the gay court of Charles II. 1662, where he shone by the splendor rather than the solidity of his genius. His writings are elegant, but superficial. "He thought Petronius more estimable than Seneca, being himself a voluptuary and a wit;" but he was systematic in his pleasures, and a great economist in health and wealth, which prolonged his life to the age of ninety. He died in London, August 9, 1703, possessed of a competence. He was an enemy to all the grosser vices, and his libertinism was that of the court of the Grand Monarque, beyond which he never went, nor loved those who did. Count Grammont received excellent advice from St. Evremond, which he returned by calling him "the Cato of Normandy." He had a large wen, which grew between his eyebrows: this, with his

Vol. I. T great

great leather cap and grey hair, he used to laugh at. The first he durst not part with, for fear of his life; and the latter he preferred to a perriwig. He lays in Westminster-abbey, near the clock, still warning the young and gay not to be wasteful of their health, strength, and fortune. Perhaps St. Evremont never felt his abilities more slighted, than when William III. upon his introduction to him, coldly said, "I think you was a major-general in the French service?"

J. SAVAGE; *prefixed to his "History of Germany,"* 1702; 8vo. J. Foster p. M. Fr. Gucht.

Mr. Savage wrote "Letters of the Ancients," 1703; 8vo. "The Art of Prudence," 1714, 8vo. and, in conjunction with Thomas Brown and others, translated the whole *comical* works of Mons. Scarron. He also translated Du Piles, abridged the excellent History of the Turks, written by Knolles, which had been continued by sir Paul Ricaut, and compressed that voluminous work into two volumes 8vo. Savage appears to have been a mere bookseller's author, though he was at the same time an engraver, and delineated "the portraits of the *unfortunate brave* (not in common language mean culprits), but those of the highest distinction, who have expired at the stake, on the scaffold, and the gallows." There are however some portraits by him of more fortunate persons, as well as plates of other subjects. Neither lord Orford, Vertue, Granger, or Bromley, mention the time of his death, or any particulars of his life: probably he may have lived like too many authors and artists, merely as the caprice of the day prompted, and died in indigent obscurity, being at least as much
a *riddle*.

a *riddle as women*.^{*}; with gifts superior, and judgment, or at least prudence, inferior to the generality of mankind

THOMAS TRYON, Gent. *prefixed to his*
 "Life," 1705; 8vo. R. White sc. 1703.

Thomas Tryon was one of those characters which a country possessed of liberty, and abounding in wealth, brings into public notice, and the son of a tiler and plasterer at Bibury, in Gloucestershire. Rejecting his hornbook at five years of age, he was set to spinning and carding at six, and subsequently to keeping of sheep, and working at the family trade. The last he quitted to assume the office of shepherd. At thirteen he learnt to read; at fourteen he gave one of several sheep he had obtained to be taught the art of writing; and afterwards, selling his stock for 3l. he went to London, and became an apprentice to a hatmaker at Bridewell Dock, where the day was occupied in learning his trade, and the greatest part of the night in reading; but without judgment, for astrology was his divinity. He then rejected the use of animal food, and affected to consider the lives of the dumb creation as sacred. Wild in his imagination, he thought "temperance, cleanliness, and innocency" would purify him for celestial enjoyments; and this feltmaker believed he felt divine illuminations. He had however sufficient prudence to take care of that which tradesmen call "the main chance." He commenced business, and acquired a considerable fortune. His fancies were innocent; and as the inspired must naturally mark the progress of the spirit in them, he recorded all the wonders working in his brain, and at forty-eight commenced author upon other
 T 2 subjects.

^{*} I believe he wrote a tract entitled "Woman's a Riddle."

subjects, not less extraordinary than the preceding. Tryon's was a sensible enthusiastic mind, acting without proper guidance: had friendship and experience directed him, we might have admired, and have been improved, instead of wondering at his fifteen treaties, smiling at his burial of birds, or laughing at his abomination of woollen cloth, and his permission for our wearing linen. He died August 21, 1703, at the age of 69, when perhaps he had thoughts of remaining a series of ages in this world, through his tenderness to beasts, birds, fishes, insects, and reptiles.

WILLIAM PARSONS; *small oval, anonymous; W. P. in a small cypher. Above the cypher is "Tam Marti quam Mercurio," on a label at the top of the oval; æt. 38, 1696; P. Berchet p. 8. Gribelin. This is prefixed to his Book of Cyphers.*
 WILLIAM PARSONS; *with the same motto prefixed to his Chronological Tables, 1726.*

Colonel William Parsons (the youngest of two sons of Sir William Parsons, of Langley, in Buckinghamshire, created a baronet by Charles II. April 9, 1661), acquired great celebrity as a cypherer, but much more as a chronologist. I have now before me his interesting "Chronological Tables of Europe," from the Nativity of our Saviour to the year 1726, engraved on forty-six copper-plates, and compressed into a smaller compass for the pocket, dedicated to Charles Marquis of Worcester, son and heir apparent of Henry duke of Beaufort. He asserts in his preface that the three first sets of impressions, to 1688, were taken off in two years; that they had been continued, by seven impressions more, to 1696; and though out of print four years, there had been
 near

HENRY MAYD MAN OF PORTSMOUTH
AGED 52



*When England's Rule in British seas doth cease,
Farewel their wealth, their Glory and their Peace.*

R. H. Van Noye. sculp

near 6000 of them disposed of; which induced him to reprint the tables, with additions, alterations, and amendments. The design seems to have been borrowed from Mons. Marcel, but much improved. The work is curious, correct, and calculated for all the purposes of chronology; and the characters of the different potentates given by well defined marks. Isaacson, secretary to archbishop Usher, Marshall, Tallents, and Blair, have each written upon this subject: Usher assisted the former, whose work is very large. Blair has much improved upon Tallent's tables; but I think that if Parsons's little book was re-engraved, and brought down to the present time, it would find a ready sale, as an excellent and elegant pocket companion, and might be very useful to ingenious youths, and indeed every description of persons. A book cannot well be smaller; and although mine is bound, it is far less than the most diminutive letter-case. The baronetage is extremely defective in the family of Parsons; but we are informed that the colonel married the daughter of sir John Barker, and died without issue.

HENRY MAYDMAN; *art.* 52; *prefixed to his "Naval Speculations,"* 1691; 8vo. *F. H. I. Hove.*

Resided at Portsmouth, and was the author of "Naval Speculations" and "Maritime Politics," published in 1690.

GEORGE PARKER; 12mo. *J. Coignard ad vivum.*

GEORGE PARKER; *prefixed to his "Ephemeris,"* 1694; *W. Elder sc.*

GEORGE PARKER; 12mo. *I. Nutting sc.*

GEORGE PARKER; *old, 12mo.*

This rival of Partridge in "celestial sciences," and in "the art of almanack making," who was under the influence of so malign a planet as to be not only the butt of the wits, but even of his own brethren, as Mr. Granger remarks, "Parker, indeed, sadly abused Partridge, whom he called "an 'egregious wizzard,' and a 'Johannidion,' " or that 'little thing Jacky." No two rivals, painters or poets, ever were more acrimonious. Parker's Ephemeris had gone through fifty impressions in the year 1739; and Mr. Granger observes, that "long after the author's death Swift "endeavoured to prove Partridge dead when he "was alive, and the late impressions of Parker's, "and other almanacs, seem to intimate that these "philomaths lived after their decease;" however, "the stars shed their invigorating influence so strongly upon him, that he accomplished his 92d year in 1743. "It is to the credit of his abilities "that Dr. Halley sometimes employed him."

JOHN TAYLOR: *prefixed to his "Thesaurus
"Mathemat.* 1687, v. *Hove. sc.*

Dr. Franklin observes, "the majority of mathematicians that have fallen in my way have an "unusual precision in every thing that is said, "continually contradicting or making trifling distinctions, a sure way of defeating all the ends of "conversation." We may suppose this mathematician was no exception to the general rule. I know nothing of him—the reason is that *Taylor* like *Smith* is an almost general name.



Vera Effigies
GEORGI PARKER



*I magnifie mine Office. If by any means
I may provoke to Emulation them which
are my Flesh, and might saue some of them.*

ROM. XI: 13: 14:

F. H. van Hove. sculp:

WILLIAM III. CLASS IX.

THOMAS LYSTER*, *et. 63, 1698, R. White, delin. et sculp. prefixed to his book.*

We have not been able to obtain any particulars relating either to the personal character of this writer, or of his works, other than are afforded us in the title-page of his book, entitled, "The Blessings of Eighty-eight, or, a short Narrative of the auspicious Protection of our reformed Protestant Church under the number of Eight, &c." It is a mystical rhapsody, consisting of prose and verse, on the particular virtues and benefits of different numbers, but more especially of the number eight; with many exemplifications of particular occurrences on the eighth day of particular months and years; many of them fanciful enough, and hardly prest into the service to make godd his instances. The epistle, with a premonition for the readers, is dated Duncott, in Shropshire, April 8th, 1698, the year of the publication. He appears to have been a very pious man, and a wretched versifyer.

Mr. PARKER.

Mr. Granger says, Mr. Parker was of Lees, in Derbyshire, and that probably he was an author. Blanc mentions Edward Parker, of Little Eaton, gent. and Joseph Parker, of Derby, gent.

FRANCIS BUGG, of Mildenhall, *et. 58, 1698, v. Howe sc. prefixed to his "Pilgrim's Progress from Quakerism to Christianity," 4to.*

FRANCIS BUGG, *Svo. v. Howe sc.*

Francis Bugg, a tradesman, and a member of the religious society of friends, renounced them,

T 1

and,

* Was this philomath any ways related to his namesake Thomas Lyster, deputy-governor of Wardour Castle, and lieutenant-general of horse, one of King Charles's judges, excepted from pardon in 1660?

and, like all other converts, was extremely desirous that his deserted brethren should think exactly as he did. For this purpose he wrote his "Pilgrim's Progress," "Battering Rams against New Rome," and several other books levelled at the doctrines of those inoffensive people, who, notwithstanding their peculiarities, have proved, by their industry, by the care of their poor members and passiveness under the government which protects them, that they are worthy of commendation.

VENTERUS MANDEY, *et. 37.* prefixed to his "*Marrow of Measuring,*" in 1682, and "*Mechanic Powers,*" 1702, 8vo.

Mr. Mandey published his "*Marrow of Measuring*" in the reign of Charles II.; his "*Mechanic Powers*" was frequently reprinted, particularly in 1696, 1702, 1709, and 1727, sometimes in 4to, at others in 8vo. He also published an "*Universal Mathematical Synopsis,*" without a date, and died in 1702, aged 56.

A FEMALE AUTHOR.

Lady GRACE GETHIN, *4to. mez. A. Dickson, p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.* prefixed to *Reliquiæ Gethinianæ*, 1700.

Lady Gethin, daughter of sir George Norton*, of Abbot's Leigh, near Bristol, married sir Rich. Gethin, of Gethin Grot, in Ireland, bart. but died at the early age of twenty-one, Oct. 11, 1697, and was buried at Hollingbourne, in Kent, on the 15th
of

* Intended for a knight of the royal oak, had that order been instituted; an honor he justly deserved, his house having secreted Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. His estate was 1200l. per ann.

of the same month*. A monument was erected to her memory in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, on which is her effigies in full proportion, kneeling, holding a book in her right hand, with the left upon her bosom; on each side of the statue are angels, one offering her a crown, the other a chaplet. The epitaph mentions her descent from sir George Norton, sen. and jun. sir William Owen, of Salop, sir Hen. Freak, of Dorset, and sir Hen. Culpeper, of Kent, knights. It represents her (and justly) as adorned with all the graces of mind and body, and as possessing the most exemplary patience and humility. The day before her death she received the holy communion, which awful ceremony she said she would not have omitted for ten thousand worlds. She practiced what she had written, that "to have death
 " easy it was necessary to think of that glorious
 " life which follows it." What a loss must such a daughter have been to her disconsolate parents, when it is remembered she was the last of their issue; but, "her godly and blessed end" was their best consolation. They evinced their affection for her memory not only by erecting a monument and appointing an annual sermon, but by collecting all her MSS. and printing them under the title of, "*Reliquiæ Gethinianæ*," a book now extremely scarce. To give a proof of this extraordinary lady's abilities—"A man that lieth is an hector towards
 " God, and a coward towards man; for a lie faces
 " God, and shrinks from men. No pleasure is
 " comparable to the standing upon the advantage
 " of truth; an hill not to be commanded, and
 " where the air is always clear and serene. A lie
 " serves for dissimulation, for perfidiousness, and
 " almost

* The following extract is from the Register of Hellingbourne; 1697,
 " Dame Grace Gethens, of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, wife of sir
 " Richard Gethens, baronet, buried Oct. 13."

“ almost all crimes. To lie for nothing is foolish,
 “ and to lie for interest is a great fault. There is
 “ nothing so contrary to the godhead as lying, for
 “ truth is his inseparable attribute.”

Mr. Congreve was so perfectly satisfied with the *Reliquiæ Gethinianæ*, that he wrote—

Whoe'er on this reflects, and then beholds,
 With strict attention, what this book unfolds,
 With admiration struck, shall question who
 So very long would live so much to know ?
 For so compleat the finished piece appears,
 That learning seems combin'd with length of years.
 And both improv'd by purest wit to reach
 At all that study or that time can teach.
 But to what height must his amazement rise,
 When having read the work, he turns his eyes
 Again to view the foremost opening page,
 And there the beauty, sex, and tender age,
 Of her beholds, in whose pure mind arose
 Th' ethereal source from whence this current
 flows ?

IRISH AUTHORS.

WILLIAM MOLYNEUX ; *prefixed to his*
 “ *Treatise on Ireland,*” 1725, *P. Simms, sc.*

This eminent political writer and mathematician was a native of Dublin, and born April 17. 1656. His father (a gentleman of fortune), finding his constitution weak, had him privately instructed at home, till he had attained 15 years of age, when he placed him at the university of Dublin, under Dr. William Palliser, afterwards archbishop of Cashel, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts. After four years study he removed

moved to the Inner Temple, London, when, having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the law for the situation of a private gentleman, he returned to Ireland. His learning, knowledge in the sciences, and taste, gained him the friendship of sir William Petty, who in 1683 was president of an Irish philosophical society; that gentleman obtained him the honour of being chosen the first secretary; but as this society was soon dissolved, several of his papers were afterwards transmitted to and published by the Royal Society of London, in 1684.

The duke of Ormond, when lord lieutenant, appointed Mr. Molyneux and sir William Robinson surveyors of his majesty's buildings and works, and chief engineer. In March 1685, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and obtained permission from the Irish government to inspect the principal fortifications of Flanders, Germany, and Holland. This improved his judgment in that department; and introductory letters from Flamsteed gained him the personal acquaintance of the best mathematicians in those parts of the continent which he visited, particularly Cassini. On his return he raised his reputation by printing his "Sciothericum Telesopicum," descriptive of a telescopic dial he had invented, which work was reprinted in 1700, with some improvements. The Revolution was followed by a contest between William and James, in Ireland. Mr. Molyneux judged philosophically, and leaving the monarchs to wage war, he went with others, his countrymen, to Chester, where he remained till William became the victor.

The electors of Dublin chose him one of their representatives in parliament, 1692, and the university followed their example in 1695. He received the degree of doctor of laws from that
learned

learned body, and the lord lieutenant appointed him one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates, with a salary of 500*l.* per ann. but the unpopularity of the office induced him to decline it. Thinking Ireland injured by the restricting acts of the English parliament, he published "The Case of Ireland stated," which he did not long survive, dying of the stone Oct. 11, 1698; and his death may perhaps have been accelerated by a second visit to England in order to consult Mr. Locke relative to the subject of his political statement. This gentleman published besides a work entitled *Dioptrica Nova*. He declined any intimacy with Flamsteed, disgusted, as he said, with his private and literary character; but he maintained a correspondence with Halley, whom he also personally knew. Locke and Molyneux had a great esteem for each other; and the latter at his death left his friend 5*l.* for a ring. As a proof of his good understanding, he was one of the first admirers of Newton; and convinced by his demonstrations of the almighty contrivance and regularity of all the celestial bodies, he judiciously remarked, "It is
" to me the strongest argument that can be drawn
" from the frame of the universe for the proof of
" a God, to see one law so fixed and inviolable
" among those vast and distant chori, who there-
" fore could not be put into this posture and
" motion by chance, but by an omnipotent and
" intelligent being." Mr. Molyneux left by his wife Lucy, daughter of sir William Donville, attorney-general in Ireland, an only son, Samuel, who became, like his father, an eminent mathematician, receiving an excellent education under his uncle, Dr. Thomas Molyneux. He was secretary to George II. when prince of Wales, and a commissioner of the Admiralty. His "Complete
" Treatise on Opticks" was published by Dr. Smith.





S. Harding del. &

W. N. Gardiner sculp.

Tab. 2. Oct. 7. 1793. by E & S. Harding, Pall Mall.

LE COMTE ANTOINE HAMILTON

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Beaulieu at Dilton h

He presented to John V. king of Portugal, a telescope of his own making.

Le Comte ANTOINE HAMILTON; *In Mémoires de Grammont, Harding del. W. N. Gardiner sc.*
ANTOINE comte HAMILTON; *In the same work, the Strawberry-hill edition. I. Hall, sc.*

ANTOINE comte HAMILTON, 12mo. *A. B. p. Roisard, sc.*

ANTOINE comte HAMILTON; *Vandenburg sc.*

Anthony Hamilton, stiled count Hamilton, was the third son of the loyal sir George Hamilton, created a baronet by Charles II. His mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas viscount Thurles, eldest son of Walter earl of Arran, and sister of James first duke of Ormond. The count's eldest nephew became, by descent, the sixth earl of Abercorn. Elizabeth, the oldest of his sisters, married that sprightly and accomplished debauchee, Philibert count Grammont, brother to Anthony duke of Grammont, in France. This count Hamilton had all the advantages that birth, rank, fortune, and interest at court could procure. Born in Ireland, he quitted that country for France, where he gained great reputation in her armies; but he occasionally visited England, and frequented the gay scenes he describes. When James II. succeeded to the throne he received the command of a regiment of infantry, and was made governor of Limerick, but being in England at the revolution he became a prisoner at large, and was sent to Ireland to negotiate with the earl of Tyrconnell for the submission of that kingdom, the government of which had been confided to his care by James; instead of which he gave him privately to understand, that the English were wavering, that James would return, and that he might, if he pleased

pleased, have the credit of restoring him by inducing Ireland to declare in his favour. He who had been inclined to submit in despair to William, now stood firm to his old master, and Hamilton remained with him. William went to Ireland. The battle of the Boyne followed, in which he was a wounded prisoner. The generous king (equally silent and sedate in prosperity and in adversity), instead of reproaches gave particular orders that his life should be preserved, and his wounds dressed; he even gave him his liberty.

The count, who had gained many laurels in France, went thither, where he died (at St. Germain), a lieutenant-general, April 21, 1720, aged 74, being as faithful to the son as he had been to the abdicated monarch. Some of the tedious hours of his exile were employed in writing his brother-in-law's count Grammont's Memoirs, a work which gained him great credit, as he related facts with all the vivacity the count dictated. It is extraordinary that a man naturally of a serious turn of mind, (like all his family, but his eldest brother, a kind of confessor to the Romish church), should present us with the licentious manners of a voluptuous court, in language which, though decent, is rather inflaming. He seems to have compromised with the French, by retaining decency even when narrating profligacy; a circumstance which made Voltaire praise his writings, as having "all the humour without the burlesque of Scarron." He wrote the "Art of Criticism" in French, but it has never been published. It does not appear that the count ever married.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

PAINTERS OF HISTORY, PORTRAITS, &c.

HENRY COOKE; *In Lord Orford's "Painters," in the plate with Du Bois.*

Cooke's birth occurred in 1642, but where is not mentioned. He procured money sufficient to visit Italy, but was so little known or esteemed as an artist at his return, that he resided in Knave's-acre, in partnership with a *house-painter*: he was rescued from this obscurity by Lutterel, who introduced him to sir Godfrey Copley; that gentleman, pleased with his works, employed him in decorating a seat he built in Yorkshire, for which his payment was 150*l.* no inconsiderable sum to him at that time. Theodore Russell, an artist, engaged him in his painting-room for five years; during that period he lived a debauched life. One of his mistresses (the mother of several children by him) was beloved by another; Cooke killed him, and fled to Italy. Seven years having elapsed in exile, he ventured to return home; fortunately for him Time had effaced the recollection of his crime, or he somehow contrived to procure protection, as he continued here unmolested. He was afterwards employed by king William on the cartoons and other pictures in the royal collection; Graham says, he copied the cartoons, but Walton received the salary; he must therefore have acted as an assistant only to him. His principal works were an equestrian portrait of Charles II. at Chelsea College, the choir of New College Chapel, Oxford, the staircase at Ramelagh-house, the ceiling of a great room at the water works at Islington, and

the staircase at lord Carlisle's house in Soho-square, where the assemblies under the direction of Mrs. Cornelys were held some few years ago. His taste for historical subjects probably predominated, and he did not give himself a fair chance in portrait painting, because he was disgusted with the capricious behaviour of those who sat to him, and declined pursuing it; his own portrait, possessed by lord Orford, (though touched with spirit) was too dark and unmatural in the colouring. Cooke died Nov. 18, 1700, and was buried at St. Giles's. He married the woman for whose sake he had dared even to incur the guilt of murder.

That Cooke was considered as of some eminence in his art, in his own day, may be inferred from the following epigram, published by Elsum, on "a Listning Fawn" of his painting, which, as the book is very seldom to be met with, may be worth reprinting here :

Two striplings of the wood, of humour gay,
 Themselves diverting, on the pipe do play ;
 A third, more solid and of riper years,
 Bows down his body, and erects his ears
 With such attention, that you'd think he hears. }
 See in the parts a difference of complexion,
 But in the whole good union and connexion.
 With many other beauties it is grac'd,
 And of the antique has a noble taste :
 All so contriv'd, and so exactly finish'd,
 That nothing can be added or diminish'd.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; *oval frame, own hair, mezz. G. Kueller, I. S. Beckett, sc.*

Sir GODFREY KNELLER, with ZACHARY KNELLER, his brother, *Atto. T. Chambers sc.*

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; *in the title-page to the set of "Beauties," painted by him at Hampton Court, in fol. mezz. Kueller p. I. Faber sc.*

WILLIAM III. CLASS X.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; prefixed to the "Kit-cat-Club," long wig, mez. Kneller p. I. Faber sc. 1736.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; In des Campes "Peintres," Picquet.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; in the "Museum Florent." 1752, Kneller, p.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; mez. Kneller p. I. Smith sc. 1694.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; Ato. mez. T. Schench, sc.

Kneller, the younger, became the elder brother, as a painter: he gained that seniority by merit which nature denied him by birth, and for a long period flourished with unrivalled fame. Eight monarchs condescended to sit to him for their portraits, and the beauties of his day still survive in his colours: by the efforts of his magic pencil we continue also to behold the features of the statesman, the legislator, and the brave, long since numbered with the dead.— Few men have exceeded him in the distinction he received, as he was knighted, created a baronet, and a knight of the Roman empire. With a modesty by no means usual to him he only asked of Lewis XIV. to make a drawing from the portrait he had painted of that monarch. He was received with the utmost honour in our palaces, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws*: at his own seat he acted as a magistrate;

* We have no precise information with respect to sir Godfrey's erudition; but it is to be hoped that the *Doctor of Laws* was at least capable of understanding the following elegant lines, addressed to him, and prefixed to an edition of "Vellius Paterculus," printed at Oxford in 1714, otherwise the learned labour of his encomiast was most unfortunately thrown away.

Clarissimo Viro

D. Godofredo Knellero

Equid. Auro.

Knellere, succorum potens! O Artifex
 Praelate cunctis, quotquot aras prostrata
 Præsentis peperit! Te nec amici, sed
 Zelata, reverentioris *Impetrata* ruinas
 Superasse potest: sive magnanimos Duces
 Regesque pingis, sed decora Virginitam
 Daacibus ora: quibus juvenili necesse
 Olim data, ni faven, adiu Venis!

WILLIAM III. CLASS . .

trate: had he remained at Lubeck (even if he had inherited his grandfather's estate at Hall, and his office of surveyor-general of the mines) he would probably never have attained the eminence he possessed in England. The greatest poets offered him their incense, and their praises united to that of the public almost turned his brain, and he became blasphemously vain; from forming faces he presumed to think he could have assisted Omnipotence in the creation; many instances of his profaneness are remembered, as his wit had a too frequent tendency that way; they may be found by those who think them worth looking after in their proper place, the common jest books of the day: he had besides the vanity to suppose, because he had heard the firing of artillery without starting, and smelt the smook of gun-powder without grimace, that he should have made a great general. Kneller, nobly disdaining to be a copyist, used his colours as his own great mind dictated, and might have left us paintings to vie with some of the best masters, but at the probable expence of indigence. "Painters of history," said he, "make the dead live, and do not begin to live themselves till they are dead; I paint the living, and they make me live." And most magnificently too, he might have added. He always valued money more than fame, and at length painted so as to despise the

Hanc tu libellam sume, Tu *Petrarchæ*
Breves tabellas cape; ubi ades imaginum
Non inlucens ordo, nec vana color,
Pinguente *Fellæ*, Vinclæ indolent
Nec Lætor edit, improbatæ Tiborium,
Pinguente *Amiræ*, nec horrentis truci
Frontem *Lapovici*, aridæve *Lyces* genas.

Quare æquus æpice culta *Scriptoris* opera,
Urcunque manca non tamen preti iudga;
Læcunda lecta, fructuosa legentibus.

Hinc tradidisse *Scipia* quam vellem tibi
Perlegere, ut *Os Petrarchæ* laboribus
Quis fuit aliquid addere, *Tutya* tabulis?

the works of his own hands. His wit was ready and pointed: the servants of Dr. Ratcliffe, his next neighbour, stole many beautiful flowers from his garden; Kneller exasperated sent the following message: "I will shut up the door to prevent the doctor's going into it;" to which Ratcliffe replied, "I care not what you do, so you will not paint the door;" and Kneller rejoined, "Doctor, I can take any thing from you but *physic*." He received 15 guineas for a head, 20 if with one hand, 30 for half, and 60 for a whole length: his last work was the members of the kit-cat club. England, the land of liberty, is the land of portraits. In France it was customary to have but one portrait in a gentleman's house, and that was the reigning sovereign's; when another acceded, the brush obliterated the features of the late to give room for those of the new monarch; but *the drapery served again*: Kneller had starved there, *here* he prospered; for, though he lost 20,000*l.* in the South Sea bubble, he left a vast fortune, and having no issue by Susannah, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cawley, of Henley-upon-Thames, he gave it to the son of his illegitimate daughter, with an injunction to take his surname. Sir Godfrey died October 27, 1723; after lying in state he was buried at Whitton, but a monument was erected in Westminster Abbey to his memory, with a poetical epitaph by Pope, who has borrowed the conceit of cardinal Bembo on Raphael, and, as if Sir Godfrey could be delighted with that flattery in his grave which he swallowed without a gulp in his life time, has most extravagantly applied to him a compliment which could only be adapted with propriety to that master of his art, who for more than two centuries has maintained his pre-eminence with increasing fame.

JOHN ZACHARY KNELLER; *In Sandrart's*
 "Acad. Picturæ," *Collin sc.*

JOHN ZACHARY KNELLER; *In Lord Orford's*
 "Painters," *in the print with Sir GODFREY KNELLER.*

John Zachary was the elder brother of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and came to England as a painter of architecture in fresco, and still life in oil, but afterwards in water colours, in which he copied several of his brother's heads. The best of his performances were those in still life, one in particular which has a tankard in the middle, and a small head of Wyck, almost profile in oil, which was possessed by Dr. Bernard, bishop of Derry; these are both dated 1684. This artist died in 1702, in Covent-garden, and was buried in St. Paul's church there. He was about thirteen years older than Sir Godfrey, who painted his portrait, which was esteemed one of his best performances.

JOHN RILEY; *In Lord Orford's "Painters,"*
Bannerman sc. in the same print with Hemskirk.

This artist* is highly commended by that eminent connoisseur lord Orford, who calls him one of our best native painters, not only for the drawing and colouring of his heads, but for that of the hands and drapery; if he had possessed the vanity of Kneller he might have *boasted* himself into a high reputation; but he erred in the other extreme, and his modest diffidence depreciated his own merit. The gout deprived the public of this excellent painter at the age of 45, in 1691; he was buried in Bishop-gate church, being the parish in which he was born. Richardson, who married a near relation of Riley's, inherited from him about 800l. in pictures, drawings, and effects. He had the

* John Riley was one of the many sons of William Riley, esq. the usurper of Chancery's office, but legal Lancaster herald at arms, and keeper of the records in the Tower.

WILLIAM III. CLASS X.

the honour of painting the portraits of Charles II. and James II. and his queen: the former, a fine picture, sold high, yet the artist was disgusted with it, because the monarch enquired, "Is this like me?" "Yes sir, very much;" "Then, od's fish, I'm an ugly fellow."

JEAN BAPT. MONOYER; *In Lord Orford's "Painters," G. Kneller p. T. Chambers sc.*

JEAN BAPT. MONOYER; *mez. E. Fisher.*

JEAN BAPT. MONOYER; *Kneller p. G. White sp. 1715.*

JEAN BAPT. MONOYER; *Anonymous, fol. engraving.*

Monoyer was born at Lisle, educated at Antwerp, an academician at Paris, and a resident in England, where he was introduced by the duke of Montagu to paint his house, now the British Museum. The palaces in France and England, and the seats of several of our noblemen, contain his works. He left historical subjects for flowers, in which he greatly excelled. Perhaps we owe his coming here to his not being elected a professor in the French Academy, and his finally quitting France, which he was often used to visit, for he had relations there, to a slight put upon him, by his son-in-law's being suffered to alter and touch upon his pictures. His death occurred in Pall Mall, 1699, aged about 74. His son Anthony, usually called "Young Baptist," painted in his father's manner, and was not without merit.

ANTHONY SCHOONJANS, *with HERBERT TUER, (ob. 1680), A. Schoonjans p. A. Bannerman sc.*

Lord Orford wrote this painter's name Sevonyans, but adds, that he was often called "Schonjans," by which appellation he is recorded in the printed catalogue

catalogue of the collection in the Dusseldorf gallery, where there are three or four pieces painted by him, particularly his own head with a long beard. In England he was known only as having painted the staircase in Little Montagu-house, at the corner of Bloomsbury-square, and the head of Dr. Peter, of St. Martin's-lane. "Yet from his own portrait (which Mr. Eckardt, the painter, possessed)," adds his lordship, "he appears to have been an able master." He died at the age of 71 years, in 1726 or 1728.

FRANCIS DESPORTES.

Desportes, a Frenchman, and a skilful painter, was born in 1661, at the village of Champignoul, in Champagne, and studied under Nicasius, a Flemish master. He excelled in grotesque figures, animals, flowers, fruit, vegetables, landscapes, hunting pieces, and portraits: his fame was known not only in France but in England and Poland, which countries he visited. His sovereign, fond of seeing him work, rewarded him in a most princely manner; the academy of painting received him with great respect; and the tapestry-weavers at the Gobelins were furnished with subjects from Desportes, who died at Paris in 1743. His son and nephew were his pupils, and seemed to partake greatly of his genius.

DAVID TENIERS; *In Des Campes "Painters,"*
D. Teniers, Picquet.

Teniers the younger is distinguished from David Teniers, his father, who was also a painter, by the addition of "*The Ape of Painting*," as he so closely copied the works of other artists that it was impossible to distinguish which was the original. The fame he so justly acquired gained him the esteem of Rubens, who assisted him in forming
his

his manner: he possessed besides the friendship of William prince of Orange, and the patronage of the archduke Leopold. William appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and permitted him to copy all his pictures, which were engraved under his direction; these pictures were in the archducal gallery, and in the new ones erected by the king of Spain and Don Juan of Austria, to contain his works only. Teniers died in 1694, aged 84. If his father had more of the Italian school in his colouring, the son exceeded him in the greater variety of attitudes, and a better disposition in grouping his figures; but his small generally excel his larger pieces. He loved to pourtray the scenes so common in his country—men drinking and smoking, chymists in their laboratories, country fairs, and other subjects of that description. His brother Abraham understood *claro obscuro* better than him or their father, but was inferior to them in the elegance of his touch.

FRANCIS VAN-SON; or VANZOOON; *In Lord Oxford's Painters. A. Bannerman sc.*

Van-Son, the son of a flower painter at Antwerp, came early in life to England, and marrying the niece of Streater, obtained much of that artist's business; but he employed the great skill he possessed in a very silly manner, by painting what is called *still life*, oranges, lemons, plate, damask, curtains, cloths of gold, and similar objects, that meet the eye without gratifying the man of taste and judgment. The minute finishing of his pieces, however, procured them a high price. Charles Bodville Robertes, earl of Radnor, patronised Van-Son, and placed 18 or 20 of his pictures over the doors and chimneys of his house, in St. James's-square. A large one, loaded with fruit, flowers,

and dead game, had his own portrait as an accompaniment, with a hawk on his fist, painted by Laguerre. Some of his pictures were eight or nine feet high, and he even attempted to crowd into one of them all the medical plants in the physic garden at Chelsea, but that was a labour which exceeded the patience even of a Dutchman. He resided for some time in Long-acre, and afterwards in St. Alban's-street, where he died in 1700, aged upwards of fifty. Streater's sale contained about 30 of his pictures, and amongst those were the crown of England, and birds in water colours. Mr. Bromley calls this artist JEAN VANOON or TOON, but why, I know not. In person he was plain and unadorned, and his dress corresponded with it.

WARNER HASSELL; *mez. Kneller Lond. p. P. Schench.*

Warner Hassell painted both miniatures and large subjects in oil-colours. A Scotch gentleman was drawn by him in the former manner, and a portrait of Mr. Hughes, the author of the "Siege of Damascus," was painted by him in the latter. Mr. Hughes, like Pope, painted several small pieces himself, in water-colours, for his amusement; this circumstance gives me a favourable opinion of Hassell's execution, because Hughes's judgment was probably good. Mr. Vertue, and after him lord Orford, call this painter's baptismal name WILLIAM, from the initials W. H. 1685, on one of his pictures.

PAINTERS IN SCOTLAND.

Sir JOHN BAPTIST de MEDINA; *Ipsè p. Chambarè sc.*

Sir

WILLIAM III. CLASS X.

Sir JOHN B. de MEDINA; *In the "Mus. Florent."*
Ipsæ p. Cuttieres.

De Medina was a native of Brussels, where his father, Medina de St. Austrias, a Spanish captain, resided. Duchatel was his master. He came to England when very young, the year after James II. succeeded to the throne, and went hence to Scotland in consequence of the earl of Leven obtaining for him 500*l.* worth of work. Portraits were his forte, but he sometimes painted landscapes and history; his style was Italian, and his execution superior to most of the moderns. His works are numerous in Scotland, where he not only painted portraits of the nobility, but even of the professors. De Medina received the honour of knighthood from the duke of Queensbury, the representative of his sovereign; and it may be worthy remembrance, that he was the last person who obtained that distinction preceding the Union; but the dukes of Argyle and Gordon were his patrons. The prints to the fine folio subscription edition of the "Paradise Lost," in 1688, were principally designed by him, and he sketched a set of subjects also for Ovid's Metamorphoses, but they were never engraved. This respectable man died in 1711, aged 52, and was buried in the Grey Friars Cemetery, at Edinburgh. Though successful in his profession, the supporting of *twenty* children prevented opulence. His portrait, painted by himself, is in the Florentine gallery, which was presented by his grace of Gordon to the grand duke of Tuscany.

A SCULPTOR.

GRINLIN GIBBONS. *In Lord Orford's "Works"*
Atto. Kneller p. T. Chambers sc.

GRINLIN GIBBONS. *In a coat, hand over the head*
of the same; mezz.

GRINLIN

GRINLIN GIBBONS, *with his Wife; la. obl. mez.*
J. Closterman p. Smith sc. 1691.

Gibbons was an Englishman by descent, but by birth a Dutchman, and was found at Deptford (where he resided with a musician), without money or friends, and protected and patronised by that eminent virtuoso, Mr. Evelyn, who, doubling his kindness, took the friend of Gibbon also under his care. The former soon proved how well he deserved the notice he acquired. His sculptured flowers, light almost as fancy, shook to the rattling of the passing carriages. His merit in the more important efforts of sculpture are seen in the monument of Noel, viscount Camden, in Exton Church, Rutlandshire; and in the statue of James II. in the Privy-garden, Whitehall;—a statue which, as representing an unfortunate, misguided sovereign, has partaken too much in his disgrace: it is time now to bring this excellent specimen of Gibbons's art from its neglected situation, and to place it where it may be admired as his work. Gibbons's performances were often so very fine, in marble as well as ivory, that they should be defended by a case of glass. Mrs. Oldfield had a bust of the earl of Strafford by him in ivory.

This unrivalled artist died at his house in Bowstreet, Covent garden, Aug. 3, 1721. His very considerable collections were sold by his executors. Lord Orford has attempted to do justice to his talents and genius; but his private life seems little known.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM TALMAN; *in the Print with Sir RALPH COLE and MARCO RICCI, in Lord Orford's v. Painters.*

William

WILLIAM III. CLASS X.

William Talman, a native of West Lavington, in Wilts (where he possessed an estate) was comptroller of the works in the reign of William III. and an architect held in great estimation. Thoresby house, in Nottinghamshire, belonging to the dukes of Kingston; Dynham house, in the county of Gloucester; and Swallowfield, in Berks, the seat of Henry, earl of Clarendon, were built by him; the first in 1671, the last in 1698. He also built Chatsworth, in which the front is elegantly light, and superior to the other sides. The grand flight of steps were copied by Kent for Holkham. No particulars of his private history are known. His portrait represents him, in a grotesque cap, reading. The features are unpleasant, and he appears in years. He left one son, Mr. John Talman, who made a large collection of prints and drawings in Italy, where he long resided. They are chiefly of churches and altars, and many of the latter were done by himself. Mr. Sadler had many altars and inside views of churches at Rome washed by him in colours, and very well executed: he besides made drawings of several of lord Orford's curiosities. The Society of Antiquaries possess a few of his drawings.

DANIEL MAROT; *fol. Parmentier p. I. Gole sc.*

This architect doth not appear to have built for posterity, as his name alone has reached our time with his portrait: his history is unknown to me.

JOHN SMITH; *for cap, gown, holding a print of himself, in a wig, mez. G. Vertue p. Smith sc. 1716.*

John Smith, the most incomparable engraver in mezzotinto that has yet appeared, scraped his copper

per with such judgment, that the prints have all the effect of "flesh and warmth." Tillet the painter, of Moorfields, taught him drawing, and perhaps painting and engraving; but his instructions in mezzotinto he received from Isaac Becket and Vanderwaart. Sir Godfrey Kneller employed and improved him; but he returned ample compensation by excelling the paintings he copied on his plates, particularly in the draperies. Smith had a propensity to be a monopolizer; and bought the plates of other artists, erased their names, and inserted that they were sold by him: some, consequently, supposed him the engraver. Smith panted for fame, but he was more attached to money. Though the arts and affluence are seldom allied, he was an exception, by being a miser, which enabled him to divide 20,000*l.* between his son and daughter*. He sold his own prints and those from the plates which he had bought at one shilling each, or nine shillings per dozen to dealers; but he kept about six of the finest impressions of each, and by those he made great profit. Zincke, the painter in enamel, gave him five guineas, about forty years ago, for a fine impression of his print of Gibbons; and his Venus and Cupid, with a satyr, after Luca Jordano, he sold for two guineas. Bartolozzi has lately done the same. Mr. Spencer, the miniature painter, in Great Marlborough-street, left a complete set of his works, whose widow had them at his death. Lord Orford is severe on Smith's representing men with fine flowing perriwigs in armour, and even in night-gowns; but that was the bad taste of the times. The portraits of this artist continue
to

* They were both imprudent and intemperate. The son expended large sums in low company, and the daughter married a druggist. That which the father had hoarded they dissipated. Whilst they were emptying the goblet, he had lost it in time, in patching and piercing a glass tumbler, which he used for thirty years.

to keep up their value, and to form a very interesting part of every choice collection, as well from their great number as their real excellence.

MASTERS OF MUSIC.

JOHN BLOW; *Ato. mez. W. Reader p. Is. Bechet sc.*

JOHN BLOW; *prefixed to his "Amplion Anglic." 1700. R. White ad vivum. This is miserably copied in Hawkins's "History of Music."*

Dr. John Blow was born at North Collingham, in the county of Nottingham, and educated by captain Henry Cook: placed with the first set of children in the Chapel Royal, after the Restoration, he became one of the gentlemen, and at length master of it. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's appointed him almoner and master of the choristers, and archbishop Sancroft gave him his doctor's degree in music. James II. William and Mary, and queen Anne, made him their composer, and Westminster-abbey elected him her organist. No one deserved his preferments better than Blow, and to him we are indebted for "Go, perjured Man," composed, when one of the children of the chapel, for Charles II. His accompaniment of "Go, perjured Maid," is much inferior: the former was attempted as an imitation of Carissimi's "Dite O Cieli." His "Gloria Patri" was admired even and adopted at Rome. Dr. Blow died Oct. 1, 1708, in his 60th year, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. His epitaph mentions that he was a scholar of the excellent musician Dr. Christopher Gibbons, and master to Mr. H. Purcell. He published the works of the latter, under the title of "Orpheus Britannicus." The success of those brought out his own compositions, with the title of "Amplion Anglicus,

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23252

Anglicus." He set to music the Ode on St. Cecilia's Day for 1684, written by Oldham, which was published with one of Purcell's, performed in the preceding year. He also composed and published lessons for the harpsichord or spinnet, and an Ode on Purcell's Death, by Dryden. In the "Harmonia Sacra" are several of his hymns, and many of his catches are in the "Musical Companion." By Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Braddock, one of the gentlemen and clerk of the checq of the Chapel Royal, one of the choir, and master of the children of Westminster-abbey, he had one son and three daughters. Mrs. Blow died in child-bed Oct. 29, 1683, aged 30. Dr. Blow was handsome in his person, dignified in his manners and blameless in conduct, and amiable and pleasing amongst his friends. His songs have little merit; but, "as a church musician, he has few equals, and scarce any superiors," as is evident from his anthems: "God is our Hope," and "Strength;" "O God, wherefore art thou absent;" and "Behold and lo a great Multitude!" James II. sent Father Petre to tell Dr. Blow, that he was much pleased with the last; but, added Petre, "I think it too long." "That, replied the doctor, is the opinion of but one fool, and I heed it not." The enraged Jesuit, in revenge, caused his dismissal from the chapel; but he was reinstated soon after the Revolution.

WILLIAM CHILD; *J. Caldwell, in Hawkins's History.*

Dr. Child, born at Bristol, and buried at Windsor, where he was organist, died March 23, 1706-7, at the very advanced age of 91. He held the place of Organist at Whitehall, and received his education and his degrees of doctor of laws at Oxford,

ford. His works are, "Psalms of Three Voices, &c. with a continued Bass, either for the Organ or Theorbe, composed after the Italian way;" "Catches and Canons, published in Hilton's collection, entitled, '*Catch that Catch Can.*'" "Divine Anthems and Compositions to several Pieces of Poetry, some written by Dr. Thomas Pierce, of Oxford;" and "Some Compositions, in two parts, printed in '*Court Ayres.*'" But he composed many other pieces, in addition to the above. Charles I. who loved and understood music, often appointed the service and anthem for the Royal Chapel himself, and particularly when he wished to hear Child's compositions. This great musician possessed generosity almost unequalled: his arrears at Windsor were considerable. "Pay me," said he, to the dean and chapter, "and I will pave the choir." Child received the money, and they permitted their *dependant* to expend it on the floor of St. George's chapel. He gave besides 20l. towards building the Town Hall at Windsor, and 50l. to the corporation, to be disposed of for charitable purposes, as they should direct. His epitaph, in St. George's Chapel, after noticing some of the above particulars, and his having been 65 years organist at Windsor, has the following lines:

"Go, happy soul, and in the seats above,
 "Sing endless hymns of thy great Maker's love,
 "How fit in heavenly songs to bear thy part,
 "Before well practis'd in our sacred art.
 "Whilst hearing us, sometimes the choir divine,
 "Will sure descend, and in our concert join;
 "So much the music thou to us hast given,
 "Has made our earth to represent their heaven."

RICHARD LOW; *whole length; mez. Hays p. Is. Becket sc.*

This portrait is very uncommon, nor have any particulars concerning the person whose memory it is intended to preserve, been handed down to us*.

ACTORS IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY, &c.

THOMAS BETTERTON; *prefixed to his "Life," 1710; Svo. G. Kneller p. V. Gucht sc.*

T. BETTERTON; *a small oval, in Whincop's List of Dramatic Poets; Parr sc. 1747.*

THOMAS BETTERTON; *mez. G. Kneller p. Williams sc. Colley Cibber, who was personally conversant with Mr. Betterton for many years, says this Print was extremely like him.*

Thomas Betterton, not less celebrated for his merit as a tragedian than for his conduct in private life, was the son of an under cook to Charles I. and born in Tothill-street, Westminster, 1635. Young Betterton was apprenticed to a bookseller, but became an actor, under sir William D'Avenant, during the sour times of the Usurpation. In the reign of Charles II. which has been termed "the reign of pleasure," he shone with a lustre that had never been equalled. That monarch fixing upon him to improve the theatre, dispatched him to France for that purpose. In consequence, the arras, or tapestry, gave place to sliding scenes. As manager of the duke of York's theatre, he took the lead, and so vigorously opposed the king's, that at last the latter sued for and obtained a coalition; and there he remained,

the

* *Quere*—Was Edward Lowe, of Salisbury, master of the choristers, and organist of Christchurch, who died July 11, 1682, and is buried at Christ church, Oxford, the father, or any other way related to Richard Low, also a musician.

the object of universal admiration and regard, from the monarch to the populace; when the managers (secure, as they thought, in power) introduced uninformed persons to supersede the most eminent actors, the public so highly resented it, that a new theatre was erected in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and encouraged by William III.; but the writers for the stage, not the players, prevailing, another was built in the Haymarket, where age and infirmities only prevented Betterton from accepting the principal management. The history of the stage is so interwoven with Mr. Betterton's life, that they are inseparable. He fell a martyr to repellents, taken to enable him to act Melantius, in the *Maid's Tragedy*, and died April 25, 1710, and was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster-abbey on the 2d May. The most cheerful of men, yet never deviating from propriety a moment: the friend, adviser, and patron of youth, he won their regard by his manner of warning them to avoid dangers that must be ruinous. When he lost his all, in an adventure at sea with Dr. Ratcliffe, not a murmur escaped him. He was so far from reproaching the person who led him into the scheme, that when he died, in distressed circumstances, Mr. Betterton adopted his daughter, educated, and supported her in life, until she married. When Betterton felt the want of money, after 50 years service, the managers gave him a benefit (then unusual), and the actors and the public so well seconded them, that it procured him 500*l.* An annual benefit was proposed, but he died just before the anniversary. Mrs. Saunderson, whom he married, is generally believed to have been the first female that appeared on the English stage, and conducted herself through life, both in public and private, with great prudence and decorum. She was an actress of great talents. She could not

support the shock of losing so much excellence: her reason forsook her; but she recovered it a short time preceding her death. Queen Anne allowed her 100l. per annum, but she did not live to receive more than the two first quarters. Crowne's Masque of Calisto, or the Chaste Nymph, was acted at court by the desire of queen Catherine, in which the ladies Mary and Anne, afterwards sovereigns, performed. The young noblemen were instructed by Mr. and the princesses by Mrs. Betterton; and the former was the prompter when it was acted.

ANTHONY LEIGH; *whole length; in the Spanish Friar; mez. Kneller, 1689, Smith sc.*

ANTHONY LEIGH; *reduced, and inscribed NAT. LEE.*

Anthony Leigh, descended from a respectable family in the county of Northampton, died in 1692. Lord Godolphin possessed an original portrait of this comedian; and Mr. Granger remarks that this print was "the first he had seen, in which an actor was represented in his theatrical character." *Tony Leigh*, as he was familiarly termed, excelled in comedy.

JOSEPH HARRIS, *in Pepys' Collection; mez. 8vo.*

JOSEPH HARRIS. *S. Harding del. E. Harding sc. 1793; a copy from the above.*

Mr. Harris's name frequently occurs, annexed to the *Dramatis Personæ* of Lee and Dryden's plays, and he appears to have been an actor of distinguished merit in his day. As he is represented in the above print in the character of Wolsey, we may presume that his performance of it was
much

much applauded. He is said, but upon what authority does not appear, to have been bred a seal-engraver; but no other particulars of him, either in his public or private capacity, have been handed down to us; indeed, the *original* portrait of him here described is to be found only, as far as is yet known, in the above very curious assemblage of English heads, in Magdalen College library, at Cambridge.

ELIZABETH BARRY; *G. King sculpt. a small oval, in "Betterton's History of the English Stage," 1741.*

ELIZABETH BARRY, at *Strawberry-hill*; *profile*; *J. Kneller p. C. Knight sc.*

Elizabeth Barry received nothing from her father (who was a ruined cavalier), except a good education; but, possessing the patronage of a lady named Davenant, she was recommended by her to sir William Davenant, who then presided over the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where she appeared, but did not give satisfaction. At that time the court was far more solicitous for the welfare of the national theatre than the national church, and Rochester presided over taste. His lordship, pleased with Mrs. Barry's elegant person, said she had abilities which only required the tuition of a master, which office he undertook. It is true she was in dangerous hands as to morals, but in excellent ones to become a good actress; consequently she succeeded to her instructor's utmost wishes in the character of Isabella in *Mustapha*, and her fame was immediately established: in short, she was without a rival. She personated queen Elizabeth and Roxana with peculiar propriety. Dryden highly commends her performance of *Cassandra*, but old Cibber prefers her *Cleopatra*

and Monimia. She retired from the stage, but returned to it for one night, three years afterwards, for Betterton's benefit, April 8, 1709, when she and Mrs. Bracegirdle spoke the epilogue jointly, after the play of "Love for Love." She was usually called *famous Madam Barry*; which short and simple expression comprehends a sufficient eulogium. Mrs. Barry was buried at Acton, in Middlesex, in the South aisle, Nov. 12, "under the end of Madam Lamb's pew, being at the upper end, between the two pillars," where there is a monument inscribed:—

"Near this place lies the body of Elizabeth Barry, of the parish of St. Mary, Savoy, who departed this life the 7th of November, 1713, aged 55 years,

Mrs. CROSS; *mez. Hill p. J. Smith, 1700.*

Mrs. Cross, *with emblems of St. Catherine; Knel-ler; I. Smith sc.*

Mrs. Cross, an eminent actress, was celebrated for her beauty and modesty of countenance: a mere saint in features, but not in her conduct; nor was she remarkable for her chastity. Her enamouratos were of very different descriptions, and at one time she had the honour to be introduced to the czar Peter of Russia, whom she is said to have captivated; that monarch, who was always fond of promiscuous intercourse with women, was by no means select in his choice, as the keepers of numerous houses of ill fame in Holland could witness. Mrs. Cross has also been supposed the favourite fair of the first duke of Devonshire; but this is an evident mistake, for miss Campion was the lady honoured with his grace's affection. Lach, printer of the Postman, and a cousin of dean

dean Swift, was her admirer* about the year 1699; and she made an excursion to France with a baronet, when Mrs. Oldfield was introduced into one of her parts, that of Candiope, in "Secret Love, or the Maiden Queen, a tragi-comedy, by Dryden;" and this was Mrs. Oldfield's first appearance on the stage. Mrs. Cross was afterwards an actress at Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is mentioned by Curll (under the name of Egerton), in his "Memoirs of Mrs. Oldfield," that on Mrs. Cross's excursion to Paris, there was a *jocose* distich in an epilogue to a comedy of Farquhar's, by Jo. Haines (whose impudence stuck at nothing), that is not fit for insertion here, though the audiences of that period, the dregs of Charles's days, were so gross as not only to tolerate, but even to applaud, such allusions and expressions as a modern theatre would not only not bear to hear, but would certainly reprehend, with censure, any performer who should be daring enough to utter them.

A STENOGRAPHER.

WILLIAM ADDY; *Barker p. J. Sturt sc. prefixed to his "Short-hand,"* 1695.

WILLIAM ADDY; *J. Sturt, sc. before his "Short-hand Bible,"* in 1695.

Was also author of "Stenographia," printed in the same year. This was a new art in England; previous to the exercise of which, statesmen usually wrote in figures, to disguise the subject from the comprehension of their opponents. In the reign of Charles I. cyphers were introduced upon a more complicated system, and those probably suggested a regular mode of stenography. A bible

* Leach, as appears by Swift's letter, performed the part of Oroonoko,

in short hand might be very useful to one who could read the characters, but there are very few *such* readers, consequently the book was rather curious than useful. I believe Addy takes the modern lead as a stenographer or brachygrapher, as did Timothy Bright, M.D. of Cambridge, in his day, in 1588, since which time we have had a regular succession*.

WRITING MASTERS.

ELEAZAR WIGAN; *Prefixed to his "Practical Arithmetick,"* 1695, *Ato. T. Closterman p. J. Sturt sc.*

The only publication of Wigan's now known is his "*Practical Arithmetic*," in which are given the titles and principal rules for common arithmetic, adorned with flourishes "by command of hand." This work contained thirty folio plates, by J. Sturt, the best engraver of *writing* in England at that period, but excelled by his apprentice, George Bickham. The book was dedicated to the rev. Samuel Hoadly, master of a boarding-school at Hackney, father of bishop Hoadly, who had the education of two of his sons. Eleazar's portrait is prefixed to this performance, who was then writing-master at the Hand-and-pen, on Great Tower-hill, London. His motto was,
"Penna

* Bright's book in 8vo. was published in 1588 by J. Windet, two years after Peter Bales printed his *Writing Schoolmaster*; John Willis's *Stenography in Latin and English* in 1618; Willoughby's *Art of Short-writing* in 1621, Henry Dix's *New Art of Brachygraphy* in 1633; Edmond Willis wrote upon the same subject and as contemporary with John Willis; Farthing's *Short-hand* in 1654; Ratcliff's *short writing without characters* in 1656, Theophilus Metcalf's *Radio Stenography* went through many editions; Thomas Skelton's *Tachygraphy and Zeiglography* in 1671; Jeremiah Rich's method exceeded all dexterity of pen, gained the approbation of both Universities. Since then we have these works upon this subject; Addy, Coles, Bridges, Everard, Heath, Mason, Lane, Weston, Steele, Nicholas, Gurney, Arnet, Macaulay, and perhaps, some still later. I am obliged to Massey for this note as well as for a great variety of other information.

WILLIAM III. CLASS X.

“*Penna vetat mori;*” but his learning and good conduct seem to have procured him more fame than his writing, in which he was far exceeded by those who followed him. Mr. Cocker prefixed to his book, intituled, “*Morals, or the Muses Spring-Gardens,*” these verses, not merely complimentary—

To you, you rare commander of the quill,
Whose wit, and worth, deep learning and
high skill,
Speak you the honour of *Great Tower-hill*.

JOHN SEDDON; prefixed to his “*Penman’s Paradise,*” 1695, fol. *W. Faithorne delin. I. Sturt sc.* JOHN SEDDON; small oval, with ornaments.

This very curious and ingenious *master of the quill* was born in 1644, but in what place or of what parents Massey could not learn*, nor his situation before he obtained Sir John Johnson’s free writing-school, in Priest’s-court, Foster-lane, Cheapside. His first performance from the rolling press is supposed to be a small copy-book, intituled, “*The Ingenious Youth’s Companion,*” in fifteen small plates, J. Sturt sc. containing an alphabet of two-line copies in a small round hand, with a great variety of flourishes performed he says *à la volée*, dedicated to his singular good friend and quondam scholar, Mr. Thomas Read, clerk of St. Giles’s in the Fields. His “*Penman’s Paradise,*” engraved by Sturt, contained thirty-four oblong folio plates,

X 3

plates,

* Dr. Lawrence Seddon was a dignity in Hereford cathedral at the close of the seventeenth century; the Rev. William Seddon, M. A. was sequestered, imprisoned, and persecuted, as rector of Grapnall, in Cheshire, and vicar of a church in Chester, who survived the return of Charles II. and was restored to his livings; and the Rev. Robert Sedden M. A. was ejected under the Bartholemew act from Langley in Derbyshire, and died at his brother’s, captain Peter Seddon’s, at Ourwood, in Prestwick, Lancashire, his native place, in 1695, aged 77. Probably this Penman was related to one or more of these clergymen,

plates, with his portrait as a frontispiece: this work was designed, "like a delightful flowery garden, having a great variety of fanciful ornaments and flourishes for which he had a happy and peculiar genius." In the second plate is a dedication of the work to the most eminent and excellent penman, major John Ayres, in St. Paul's Church, and his ever-loving friend and able writing-master, Mr. Richard Alleine, in St. Thomas Apostle's. Fame is *flourished* with a pen in one hand and a trumpet in the other, in the two wings are the names of *Ayres* and *Alleine*, and under his portrait,

When you behold this face you look upon
The great *Materot* and *Velde*, all in one.

John Hubbard.

This superior flourisher died April 12, 1700, in his 56th year.

CHARLES SNELL; *oval, with ornaments, aet. 23. prefixed to his "Penman's Treasury," 1693, Hargrave p. W. Elder sc.*

CHARLES SNELL; *oval, with ornaments, prefixed to his "Art of Writing," 1712, obl. fol. Bichham sc.*

Charles Snell, born in London, 1670, and educated in Christ's Hospital, learned more by copying the engraved works of Barbedor than from his master's instruction. He opened a school himself, which he afterwards kept in several parts of London. At length he succeeded Mr. John Seddon in Sir John Johnson's freewriting-school, which he supported for more than 26 years. His works are numerous, and in 1693 (when only 23), he published "The Penman's Treasury opened," engraved by William Elder; it contained 26 folio plates,

plates, besides his portrait : this, he informs us, was the first work *done by command of hand* in England ; and he is allowed to have been one of the first of those who “ practiced the art of writing in “ an absolute free, bold, and neat manner on the “ revival of the useful elegance of the pen.” Colonel Ayres was envious of his rising fame, but it is greatly to Snell’s honour, that the learned Grecian, Joshua Barnes, commended the work in a poem dated from Emanuel College, Cambridge, April 23, 1694 :

No, no, the gift of a commanding pen,
Was first by God to first-born Adam giv’n,
From him to Seth it came, the best of men,
And justly, since the richest gift of heav’n.

This was carrying writing far back indeed ! What a precious relick would one of Adam’s love letters be !

In 1714, he published his copy-book, intituled, “ Standard Rules,” which was the cause of much ill-will between him and Mr. John Clark, writing-master and accountant, in Warwick-lane ; “ they “ heated each other in a manner,” says mine author, “ very unbecoming gentlemen.” This laborious and celebrated writing-master and accurate arithmetician died at his house, in Sermon-lane, Doctors Commons, in 1733, aged 63, and was buried in St. Gregory’s Church, Old Fish-street.

JOHN SMITH; *Writing-master* 1690, *fol.*

This print of Smith, which is finely engraved, was probably by Faithorne, which makes it the more remarkable that no particulars relative to him have reached us.

EDWARD SMITH, M. A. *oval, prefixed to his*
 “*Mysteries of the Pen,*” *M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Edward Smith, of Bell-court-fields, writing-master to Christ's Hospital: his “*Mysteries of the Pen, in 15 hands unfolded, or the undeniable rules and truths of the Pen to be observed in all the hands of England,*” contains 13 long and narrow folios, which chiefly consist of rules for the geometrical proportions of letters in the above several hands, with a letter-press postscript of directions in English and French, for writing all hands. J. Nutting *sc.* no date, but it was sold by James Knapton, in St. Paul's Church Yard, and by the author, in Bell-court, between Petty France and Old Bedlam, in Moorfields, where he kept a school, and taught writing, engraving, painting, and drawing, with pen and pencil. Smith appears to have been a man of various talents, but Massey supposes “*his rules for the geometrical proportion of letters were never much observed, nor obtained any esteem amongst judicious writing-masters, his specimens being but mean.*” The date of his decease is not known.

DRAWING MASTER.

C. GOLE; *with a roll in his left hand, fol. mezz.*

Gole was a drawing-master, and living in 1690. He is said to have excelled in the exercise of various arts, which is another instance of the diffusion of knowledge in the middle rank of society.

PRINT SELLER.

JOHN BULFINCH; *12mo. D. Loggan, scarce.*

Bulfinch

Bulfinch was a print-seller, and Loggan engraved his portrait from the life. This man affords us a trait of the period in which he lived: when the English had began to relish the arts, consequently prints increased with a rapidity that enabled persons to establish retail shops, under the denomination of *print-sellers*, a branch of trade before unknown. Bullfinch was living in 1690.

DANCING MASTER.

RICHARD GOMELDON; *mez. Kerseboom p. IV. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

RICHARD GOMELDON; *Vr. Vaart.*

This name is not a common one by any means. In Faithorne junior's engravings this person is called Mr. Richard Gomeldon; Mr. Granger was inclined to suppose him a jeweller, but it appears he was a musician, this, however, does not disprove that he might also be a dancing-master. He was living in 1686, and probably much later.

MECHANICS, &c.

THOMAS TOMPION; *in a plain coat, looking at the inside of a watch; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1697. The original Picture is now in the possession of Mr. Dutton, Watchmaker, in Fleet-street, London.*

The very ingenious Thomas Tompion rose to great eminence as a watchmaker, from the humble and laborious occupation of a blacksmith. Watches appear to have been in use in the reign of the emperor Charles V. when the workmanship was rude, and the watches large and clumsy, and generally of an oval form. In the reign of
Charles I.

Charles I. they were much improved; but the watch of that unfortunate monarch, which is still preserved, has a catgut string instead of a chain *. Robert Hooke invented a double balance in 1658, which Tompion completed in 1675, and presented to Charles II. and two of them were sent to the dauphin of France. Huygens had obtained a patent for the spiral spring-watches in that country; but it is generally believed he had the idea from information sent him by Mr. Oldenburg, from the design of Mr. Derham. It is however allowed that Huygens did invent those watches which went without strings or chains. Barlow, in the reign of James II. discovered the method of making striking watches; but Mr. Quare's being judged superior by the privy-council, he did not obtain a patent. Tompion's watches continued valuable for a long time, owing to their being large, and the wheels having been made of well-hammered brass. Mr. Tompion died November 20, 1713, aged 75, confessedly the best watchmaker in Europe, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. George Graham, F.R.S. of whom also we have a portrait, celebrated at the same period, survived till Nov. 16, 1715, when he was buried near Tompion, having lived to his 78th year. Mr. Daniel Quare, their successor, died March 19, 1724-5. Mr. Mudge, son of the Rev. Mr. Mudge, the godfather of the writer of this article, next appeared as an unrivalled artist in this way, who died not many years ago at a very advanced age; it is a remarkable circumstance that those three excellent mechanics, Tompion, Quare, and Graham, were all of the persuasion of *Quakers*.

WILLIAM

* When very young I was indulged with taking an ancient family watch to School. It was very small and in silver cases; with a catgut string instead of a chain, and it required to be wound up every twelve hours. It was made in Holland. At this moment I feel ashamed to say, that I pulled it to pieces and sold the movements for whittlings.

 WILLIAM III. CLASS XI.

WILLIAM YWORTH; *sm. 8vo. Drapentier sc.* This portrait bears so strong a resemblance to the prints of Boerhaave, that probably it is a copy.

Mr. Yworth, a chemist, was living in 1692.

JOHN COOPER; *a child, with a bow, quiver, of arrows, dog; mez. I. Kerseboom p. W. Faithorne sc.*

This boy is supposed to have been the son of Mr. Edward Cooper, by trade a printseller, of whom we have likewise a portrait, but not by the same artist.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, &c,

DUCHESES.

Mr. Granger remarks, in his observations on this class, that "portraits were multiplied to employ the engravers, for the same reason that books are written to employ the press." There were a great variety of portraits of ladies engraved in the reign of William III. but this circumstance did not proceed from the gallantry of the monarch so much as from the patronage of queen Mary, who, young and beautiful herself, loved to see beauty in her court. To perpetuate the charms of those surrounding her, she formed the gallery at Hampton-court, which is known to have given as much displeasure to the *absent* beauties, and those who were not beauties, as the gallery of admirals there did to the naval commanders, whose portraits were not to be found in it.

In what is called the Beauties Room, at Hampton-court, an apartment William III. used to dine in, when in private, are these portraits :—Queen Mary ; the duchess of St. Alban's ; Isabella, duchess of Grafton ; Carey, countess of Peterborough ; the countess of Ranelagh ; Mary, countess of Essex ; Mary, countess of Dorset ; lady Middleton ; and Mrs. Scrope. The queen is by Wissing, the others by Kneller.

MARY SOMERSET, *Duchess of Ormond ; wh. ten. with a black waiting boy ; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1690.*

MARY SOMERSET, *Duchess of Ormond ; with THOMAS, earl of Ossory, her son, a child ; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1693.*

Lady Mary Somerset, second daughter of Henry duke of Beaufort, became the second wife of James Butler, duke of Ormond, K. G. This lady witnessed the ruin of her husband, who was one of the most popular characters of his time, and was compelled to see him live and die an exile, whom the court intended to restore to favour, had he not taken his measures too precipitately, and by privately quitting the kingdom, put it out of the power of the party who wished him well to continue him in it. Her grace was mother of lady Elizabeth, who lived single ; and lady Mary Butler, who was married to lord Ashburnham. The duchess died in November, 1733, aged sixty-eight years.

MARGARET CAVENDISH, *Duchess of Newcastle ; oval ; mez. Kneller p. T. Kyte sc.*

Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, married John Holles,



SPECT.

LADY

Published the 30th of the Month of May 1776.

Holles, earl of Clare, who obtained, through this great alliance, the further dignity of duke of Newcastle, by creation, May 14, 1692, and the order of the garter. There was no issue left by this marriage. The duke died in 1711, the duchess survived till 1716.

DIANA VERE, *Duchess of St. Albans; wh. len, at Hampton-court; mez. G. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

DIANA VERE, *Duchess of St. Albans; ha. len, mez. G. Kneller p. I. Smith sc, 1694.*

Lady Diana Vere, daughter, and at length sole heir of Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last earl of Oxford (the greatest heiress in blood, if not in estates, in the kingdom), was married April 13, 1694, to Charles Beauclerk, duke of St. Albans, the illegitimate son of Charles II. by the handsome and witty Eleanor Gwin. The duke died May 11, 1726, but she survived him till January 15, 1741-2. She had been a lady of the Bedchamber and lady of the stole to queen Caroline, when princess of Wales. This duchess laid the foundation of the numerous progeny of the Beauclerck's, having been the mother of Charles, the second duke, and seven other sons,

A MARCHIONESS.

GERTRUDE PIERREPOINT, *Marchioness of Halifax. In Maty's "Life of the Earl of Chesterfield," 1777; F. Bartolozzi sc.*

GERTRUDE PIERREPOINT, *Sc. a circle,*

This lady was the daughter of the Hon. William Pierrepoint, of Thoresby, in the county of Nottingham, second son of Robert, earl of Kingston, a gentleman so celebrated for his abilities,
that

that he acquired the appellation of Wise William ; and was the second wife of George Savil, marquis of Halifax, who died in 1695. His son and successor, William, the second marquis, son by a former marriage, died in 1700, when the title expired. Elizabeth, her daughter, married Philip, earl of Chesterfield, and was mother of that great statesman, the witty, elegant, but loose-principled Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield. The marchioness died Sept. 30, 1727, of an apoplexy.

COUNTESSSES.

CATHERINE NOEL, *Countess, afterwards Duchess of Rutland*; *mez. Kueller p. Smith sc. 1689.*

Catherine, daughter of Baptist Noel, viscount Candlen, was the third wife of John Manners, ninth earl and first duke of Rutland. A nobleman who, obtaining a divorce* from the first marriage, re-married ; but losing his child and his countess together, he allied himself to this lady Jan. 8, 1673-4. She, by his lordship's obtaining the highest title a subject can have, became duchess of Rutland. Though she survived the duke, her husband, more than twenty years, she died his relict, Jan. 24, 1732-3. John, their eldest son, succeeded to the family honours.

MARGARET SAWYER, *Countess of Pembroke, in Harding's B. C.*

Margaret, sole daughter and heir of sir Robert Sawyer, of High Cleer, in the county of Southampton, knt. attorney-general to Charles II. and James

* A divorce which divided the Court, Charles II. and his brother of York, being in opposite interests.



E. Harding sculp.

MARGARET SAWYER, COUNTESS of PEMBROKE

From the Collection at Petworth

Published Aug. 1800. by E. Harding 98. Pall Mall.



S. Harding del.

W. N. Gardiner sculp.

Pub. 2^d Dec^r 1795. by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

MISS BAGOT.

From a Miniature Picture by Orazio Humphrey Esq^r after Sir Peter

Levy in the Collection of His Grace the Duke of Dorset.

James II. was married in July 1634, to Thomas Herbert, earl of Pembroke, so well known for his distinguished taste in the arts, and his magnificent collections, by whom she had seven sons and five daughters. The countess died at the seat of sir Nicholas Morrice, at Warrington, in Devonshire, November 17, 1706. The earl, her husband, had two subsequent wives.

ELIZABETH BAGOT, Countess of Dorset. *In* "Grammont's Memoirs;" *S. Harding del. W. A. Gardiner sc. 1793.*

This lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Hervey Bagot, of Pipe Hall, in Warwickshire, esq. second son of sir Hervey Bagot, a family now ennobled. She is thus described by Grammont:—

"Miss Bagot was the only one who was really
 "possessed of virtue and beauty among the maids
 "of honour: she had beautiful and regular fea-
 "tures, and that sort of brown complexion,
 "which, when in perfection, is so particularly
 "fascinating, and more especially in England,
 "where it is uncommon. There was an involun-
 "tary blush almost continually upon her cheek,
 "without having any thing to blush for. Lord
 "Palmouth cast his eyes upon her: his addresses
 "were better received than those of miss Hobart*;
 "and soon after Cupid raised her from the post
 "of maid of honour to the duchess †, to a rank
 "which might have been envied by all the young
 "ladies in England."—The nobleman she hon-
 "oured with her hand was Charles Berkeley, vis-
 "count Fitzharding in Ireland, created by Charles II.
 in 1664, earl of Palmouth and baron Botetourt

VOL. I. Y in

* Miss Hobart tendered her love instead of friendship to Miss Bagot.

† The duchess, first wife of James, duke of York, afterwards king.

in England, honours which he soon lost, with his life, in the Dutch naval engagement, fought June 30, 1665. But she did not long remain a widow; for Charles Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards the celebrated earl of Dorset and Middlesex, led her again to the altar. She was his first wife, but had no issue by him: by lord Palmouth she had Mary, wife of his sole heir, who married and was divorced from Gilbert Gerard, esq. I cannot think of staining this paper with the shameful lines in that collection of abuse, entitled, "Dryden's Satire to his Muse," alike vilifying the brave Dorset and the virtuous and beautiful countess. If Grammont had discommended, I might have doubted; when he *praised*, he may be implicitly believed. The portrait in Grammont reaches to her waist, exhibiting her right hand and arm, which are very beautiful. The engraving is from a miniature by Mr. Ozias Humphry, after the original picture by sir Peter Lely, in the collection of his grace the duke of Dorset, at Knowle.

MARY COMPTON, Countess of Dorset: *wh. length; at Hampton-court; la. fol. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

Lady Mary, daughter of James Compton, earl of Northampton, married the above-named earl of Dorset March 7, 1654-5. The marriage was the more eligible to her, as his lordship's former countess left no issue by him. Queen Mary appointed this beautiful countess one of the ladies of her bedchamber, who died August 6, 1691, leaving issue Lionel Cranfield, who succeeded his father as seventh earl, and became by creation, in 1720, the first duke of Dorset; and lady Mary, who was married to Henry, the second duke of Beaufort.

FRANCES

FRANCES BENNET, Countess of Salisbury; hood, in deep mourning; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1696.

Frances, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Simon Bennet, of Becchampton, in Buckinghamshire, esquire, married to James Cecil, earl of Salisbury. Mr. Granger remarks of this engraving of the countess, that there is a melancholy grace in the original, which he had seen at Hatfield-house, expressive of modest sorrow and dignified dejection, that gave the strongest indication of suffering merit. The print is one of the most capital of Smith's engravings. She became a widow in Dec. 1694; and though it was two years after that this engraving was taken, and the painting, perhaps, was done but a little before, she appears still to have deplored her loss. Her ladyship died July 8, 1713, at Epsom, and was buried on the 15th of the same month, in St. Giles's Church in the Fields, London. The only surviving child of this marriage was James, who succeeded to the earldom of Salisbury.

ELIZABETH BROWNLOW, Countess of Exeter, when a child; whole length; mez. Wilsing p. Smith sc. 1685.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, and one of the coheirs of sir John Brownlow, of Belton, in Lincolnshire, bart. viscount Tyrconnel in Ireland, became countess of Exeter in September, 1699; by her union with John Cecil, sixth earl of Exeter, to whom she was second wife. Her ladyship died November 28, 1723, in her 43d year, leaving John, afterwards the seventh earl of Exeter, and other children.

Countess of WESTMORLAND; *Atto. mez.*
J. Becket sc.

This lady was Rachael, only child and heir of John Bence, esq. citizen and alderman of London, who married Vere Fane, earl of Westmorland, knight of the bath, who succeeded his half brother Charles in 1691. The earl, her husband, enjoyed his title but about two years, and was buried at Mereworth, in the county of Kent, January 2, 1693; but she survived him, and was also buried at Mereworth February 17, 1710. The accounts of this noble family in our peerages are very defective; I shall therefore add, from the register of Mereworth*, that the earl had nine children by this lady: Rachel, Rachel, Mildmay, and John, who all died in their infancy; Vere, Catherine, Thomas, Susan (who also died young), and John. The three surviving sons, Vere, Thomas, and John, were all successively earls of Westmoreland. Although earl Thomas died at Mereworth, his body was carried to Apthorpe, the ancient seat of the family, in Northamptonshire; but all the others were buried at Mereworth. The last lord took down the old house and ancient church, and built a new seat, after a design of Palladio's, and the old church, being in the way, a sumptuous new one, upon the model of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was erected at some distance from the original site. The stables now occupy the place of the sacred House of God, and the filth of the horses covers the remains of the dead, except the bodies of the Fanes, which were removed to the new church, to
a vault

* Taken from my MS. notes, extracted from the registers of various parishes in Kent.

a vault prepared on purpose for them, over which are their superb sepulchral monuments.

Lady DODINGTON GREVILLE. Countess, afterwards Duchess of Manchester; *wh. length, in the Gallery at Hampton-court; mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. **

Dodington, youngest of the two daughters and co-heirs of Robert Greville, lord Brooke, married Charles Montagu, earl of Manchester, created duke of Manchester, a nobleman of great diplomatic knowledge. They enjoyed the ducal honours but a short time, as the title was conferred April 30, 1719, and the duke died January 20th, and his duchess February 6th, 1721-2, and were deposited in Kimbolton Church, Huntingdonshire, with his ancestors. Their two sons, William and Robert, became successively dukes of Manchester, and the first had no children by his duchess; the latter left issue, both male and female,

CAREY FRAZIER, Countess of Peterborough and Monmouth; *wh. length, at Hampton-court; mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

This countess was the daughter of sir Alexander Frazier (of ancient descent, in Scotland), and
Y 3
married

* It was to this lady that Addison addressed the following elegant compliment, in his verses for the Kit-Cat Club:

When haughty Gallia's dames, that spread
 O'er their pale cheeks an artful red,
 Beheld this beauteous stranger there*,
 In native charms divinely fair,
 Confusion in their looks they shew'd,
 And with unborrow'd blushes glow'd.

* She accompanied her lord on his embassy to Louis XIV. in 1699.

married the celebrated hero and literary character, Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth. Her ladyship died May 13, 1700, and was buried the 20th of that month. It is well known that lord Peterborough afterwards married the humble and accomplished Anastasia Robinson. He died October 25, 1735, when he had attained the age of 77 years. The countess Carey's two sons died before their father, but her grandson succeeded to the titles of Peterborough and Monmouth. Henrietta, her only daughter, married Alexander Gordon, duke of Gordon.

Countess of CLARENDON; *mez. Kueller p. Beard sc.*

Countess of CLARENDON, at Hampton-court; *mez. Kueller p. 1700, J. Faber sc*.*

COUNTRESS OF CLARENDON; *a head-piece, in Lord Lansdown's Poems; G. V. Gucht sc.*

Jane, daughter of sir William Levison Gower, bart. and sister to John, created lord Gower, ancestor of the present marquis of Stafford, married Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon and Rochester. This beautiful woman was the object of general admiration, yet conducted herself with the utmost propriety in every situation. Lord Lansdown addressed a Poem to her Ladyship, beginning with these lines :

When fam'd *Apelles* sought to frame
Some image of th' Idalian dame,
To furnish graces for the piece,
He summon'd all the nymphs of Greece; &c. &c.

Equally

* Mr. Lyons says that the portraits of lord and lady Clarendon, at Hampton-court, are those of the second earl and his countess.

Equally happy in her lord as blessed in her children, the countess died May 24, 1725. Her only son Henry, lord viscount Cornbury, was called up to the house of peers in 1753, in his father's life-time, by the title of baron Hyde, of Hindon, who dying before his father, both earldoms became extinct on lord Clarendon's decease, in 1753. Of the surviving daughters, Jane married William Capel, earl of Essex; and Catherine, Charles Douglas, duke of Queensbury, and became coheirs.

MARY BENTINCK, Countess of Essex; *wh. length; sh. mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

MARY BENTINCK, Countess of Essex. *mez. Smith sc. 1695.*

Was the eldest daughter of William Bentinck, earl of Portland, the favourite of William III. This lady married Algernon Capel, earl of Essex, a military character, February 28, 1691-2; and his lordship dying February 10, 1709-10, she, in 1714, again entered into the silken bands of matrimony with the Hon. Conyers d'Arey, K. B. only brother to Robert, earl of Holderness; who, surviving, married again. She had issue by her first husband only. They were, William, earl of Essex; Elizabeth, wife, first, of Sam. Molineux, esq. secretary to George, prince of Wales, afterwards George II. and, secondly, of Mons. St. André, the famous surgeon and anatomist; and Mary (a lady of the bedchamber to Ann, the princess royal, afterwards princess of Orange), who married Alan Broderick, viscount Middleton of Ireland.

The following lines were written on lady Mary Bentinck's marriage with the earl of Essex.

The bravest hero and the gentlest dame,
 From Belgium's happy clime Britannia drew;
 One pregnant cloud, we find, does often frame
 The awful thunder and the gentle dew.

A FOREIGN COUNTESS NATURALISED.

ISAB. VAN ARSENS DE SOMERDYKE, Wife
 of Henry de Nassau d'Auverquerque.

Isabella Van Arsens, daughter of Cornelius, lord of Somerdyke and Placata, in Holland, married Henry de Nassau, Count d'Auverquerque, master of the horse to William III. to whom he was as faithful when stadtholder, as he was afterwards, when sovereign of England. She became a widow in 1708, when her husband was in the camp at Rouselaer, where he acted as veldt-marshal of the forces of the States-General. The lady Isabella died Jan. 21, 1720, aged 82. She was the mother of Henry, earl of Grantham, two other sons and five daughters, and was naturalized.

ISABELLA, Lady ROBARTES, afterwards
 Countess of Radnor; *Peter Lely p. Bartolozzi sc.*

Letitia-Isabella, daughter of sir John Smith, was the second wife of John, lord Robartes, created earl of Radnor, "an old snarling, troublesome, peevish fellow, in love with her to distraction; and, to complete her misery, a perpetual attendant upon her person."—The duke of York, afterwards James II. greatly enamoured with her, offered Radnor the care of his revenues in Ireland, which were to be at his entire disposal, if he would proceed immediately to his
 his



S. Harding del^t

F. Bartolozzi Esq. RA. sculp^t

Pub^d Dec^r 2 1799. by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

LADY ROBERTS.

*From an Original Picture by Sir Peter Tely in the College at Stratford
upon Avon.*

his charge; but his lordship, who had been bred entirely in Cornwall, was so much of a rustic, that he declined the honour of cuckoldom, and therefore conveyed his beautiful lady on a pilgrimage to St. Winifred's Well. Lord Radnor, who had been lord privy seal, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and president of the council, died in 1684, and was buried at Lanhedrock, near Bodmin, in his native county of Cornwall. He had the character of a man of learning, of morose gravity, and pride, even to scornfulness, and of one whose humours were intolerable; but from his great interest, with few friends he had numerous dependents. The countess died July 15, 1714, and was buried at Chelsea. In the register of that parish she is styled countess dowager senior, though there was no other widow of that title. They had issue, the Hon. Francis Robartes, teller of the exchequer. Grammont says, that when this lady Robartes, afterwards countess of Radnor, was in "the zenith of her glory, her beauty was striking; "yet notwithstanding the brightness of the finest "complexion, with all the bloom of youth, and "with every requisite for 'inspiring desire,' she "nevertheless was not attractive."

GRACE GRANVILLE, Lady Carteret, *afterward* Countess Granville; *wh. len. sitting; mez.* *J. Kersboom p. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

Lady Carteret, afterwards countess Granville, was one of a very numerous family, and lived to be the heiress of the illustrious house of Bath, of the Granville line. She was daughter of John, sister of Charles, and aunt of William Henry, successively earls of Bath, a brave and loyal race of noblemen. She witnessed very extraordinary events. When her brother

brother was preparing to attend their father's funeral, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol, and the bodies of the two earls were buried together: thus there were at one time three earls of Bath above ground. She became a wife when a child, and had a husband only eight years of age, who was sir George Carteret, knight and baronet, afterwards vice chamberlain to Charles II. and a privy councillor. He died Feb. 11, 1679, when on the point of being elevated to the peerage; but the king, previously to his funeral, gave her and her children precedence as if he had been a baron, a title afterwards conferred upon her eldest son, a child, in return for the faithful services of the father, not only in his above offices, but as treasurer of the navy, vice treasurer of Ireland, and treasurer of the forces in that kingdom. This lady succeeded, in 1695, to all the vast possessions of her family by the death of her nephew, the earl of Bath, and became one of the co-representatives in blood, of many great and noble families. George I. created her, in her own right, viscountess Carteret and countess Granville. Dying universally respected, Oct. 18, 1744, she was buried in Westminster-abbey, and succeeded in her honours, according to the limitation in the patent, by her son John, earl Granville, a nobleman of great talents, which he employed in a manner that rendered him truly eminent,

Lady PHILADELPHIA WHARTON, *Wife of Sir George Lockhart, Knt. In the Houghton Collection; mez. V. Dych p. V. Dunbarton sc.*

The portraits of this lady and her sister, when very young, in one print, have been already noticed by Mr. Granger, in his work, in their proper place, Vol. II. p. 387, 2d Edition.

Lady



LADY RACHEL RUSSELL.

From an Original Picture at Miss Pelhams

Pub. Sep. 1800. by Edw. Harding 98. Pall Mall.

Lady Philadelphia, daughter of Thomas Wharton, marquis of Wharton, married sir George Lockhart, of Carnworth, in Scotland, advocate to Oliver, the protector, in whose parliament, in 1658-9, he sat for the sheriffdom of Lanerk. Charles II. knighted and appointed him lord president of the session; and he is said to have amassed a large fortune. Lady Philadelphia was a widow, by his assassination, on Easter Day, 1689, when he was shot as he came out of a church in Edinburgh. She afterwards married captain John Ramsey, son of the bishop of Ross, and died July 3, 1722. By her first husband, she had issue George Lockart, esq. of Carnworth; the unfortunate Philip Lockhart, executed for joining in the rebellion of 1715, as has been mentioned, and a daughter.

Lady RACHAEL WRIOTHESLEY, *Wife of William, Lord Russell; oval, prefixed to her "Letters,"* 1792, 8vo. C. Knight sc.

Lady RACHAEL WRIOTHESLEY, &c. square; in Harding's "Brit. Characters."

There are few persons who have possessed the admiration and compassion of posterity, as well as her contemporaries, in a greater degree than lady Rachael Russell, who was the second daughter of that good and great man, the last earl of Southampton, of the Wriothesley family, the wise and incorruptible lord high treasurer. Lady Rachael married, at an early age, Francis, lord Vaughan, eldest son and heir apparent of Richard, earl of Carberry; and gave her hand in a second marriage to the amiable, but imprudent and unfortunate William, lord Russell, who fell a victim to an unjust sentence. She bore the dreadful separation
with

with more than Roman fortitude, and with the patience of a devout Christian; yet neither the tears of England, nor the parliamentary abolition of the attainder, nor the ducal honours conferred by the sovereign, could make her cease to mourn the violent death of her lord. She was as accomplished in her closet as she had been in the court; and, whilst Tillotson lived, he was her comfort and counsellor; nor did he think it lessened his reputation to ask advice of so much worth and knowledge. Constant weeping impaired her sight: she was couched, but blindness ensued; and in this pitiable state she died, Sept. 29, 1723, aged 87. Nothing could be so highly to her praise as the declaration of lord Russell, when she had left the prison:—"Now the bitterness of death is over."—And when he passed in sight of his house, late Bedford House, in Bloomsbury-square, then called Southampton House, from its former owners, in the way to the place of execution, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the tear started in his manly eyes, remembering the happy domestic hours he had spent there.

Lady ELIZABETH CROMWELL, *Wife of Edward Southwell, Esq. oval, long flowing hair; mezz. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1699.*

Lady ELIZABETH CROMWELL, *whole length; mezz. Smith sc. 1702.*

Lady Elizabeth, only child and heir of Vere-Essex-Cromwell, earl of Ardglass in Ireland, and baron Cromwell, of Okeham, in the county of Rutland, in England, was born Dec. 3, 1674. Her father died Nov. 26, 1687, and she was supposed to have been heir, not only to his estates, but to his English honours, and as such she walked in the

the funeral procession of queen Mary : but it was at length discovered that the barony was a male fief. Lady Elizabeth married Edward Southwell, esq. Oct. 29, 1704 ; died in child-bed, March 31, 1709 ; and was buried at Henbury, in Gloucestershire ; as was Mr. Southwell, who died Dec. 4, 1730, aged 63. That gentleman had a subsequent wife, who died a year after her nuptials. The Southwells, lords Clifford, are descended from Mr. Southwell, by the heiress of the Cromwells, a lady truly amiable. There is a picture of her at King's Weston, the magnificent seat of lord de Clifford, near Bristol.

Lady MARY HOWARD, *Wife of Sir John Fenwick, Bart. mez. M. Dahl p. G. Lumley sc. in her weeds, and holding in her hand a miniature of her husband.*

Lady Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, was the amiable wife of the profligate and criminal sir John Fenwick, bart. of Wallington, in Northumberland ; and endeavoured, with as much zeal, to gain the liberty of a faithless tyrannical husband, as if he had been a true and gentle one, and even requested to share his confinement ; but he would not permit it, because he knew "it would kill her." She attempted to bribe two of the witnesses against him, Porter and Goodman. The former pretended to be overcome with her promises ; and having drawn her ladyship, and Chancey, an agent, into a private apartment, he placed witnesses in an adjoining room, who came in and seized them, and the money which they had brought. In consequence, Chancey was convicted of subornation of perjury, and pilloried, but she succeeded in
buying

buying off Goodman, who disappeared. All her exertions, however, did not save sir John, who had the indulgence granted him of being executed by the axe instead of the halter, more on account of lady Mary's birth, and an attention due to her, than from any claim of his own to such a commutation of his sentence. This lady died October 27, 1708, being then in her 58th year, and was buried in York Cathedral. The epitaph on her monument asserts "her life was a patrimony to the poor and friendless, and her many virtues make her memory precious." The original painting, from which the above engraving was taken, is at Castle Howard, the princely residence of her family.

ANN TEMPLE, Lady Lyttelton; *oval; in*
"Grammont's Memoirs;" E. Harding sc. 1793.

Ann Lady Lyttelton was the daughter of Thomas Temple, of Frankton, in Warwickshire, esq. by Rebecca, daughter of Nicholas Carew; of Beddington, in Surrey, knt. and the second wife of that very respectable, though not brilliant character, sir Charles Lyttelton, of Hagley. Grammont describes lady Lyttelton, when miss Temple, as nearly the same age of miss Jennings; and adds, "she had a good shape, fine teeth, languishing eyes, a fresh complexion, an agreeable smile, and a lively air. Such was the outward form; but it would be difficult to describe the rest; for she was simple and vain, credulous and suspicious, coquettish and prudent, very self-sufficient and very silly." If the story he tells of her and miss Hobart* is true, we pause to consider

* The story is too long for insertion here; but if the Reader does not know it already, he will find it worth his while to turn to it, in "Grammont's Memoirs."



E. Harding' in Sc.

From Publ. March 7, 1765, by E. & J. Harding Pall Mall.

MISS TEMPLE.

From an unfinished Miniature.

in the possession of Lord Westville, at Hagley Park.

consider, whether she was more simple, or miss Hobart most malicious. The third banishment of lord Rochester, and the honourable addresses of sir Charles Lyttelton, prevented a siege against her chastity from the archest rake in England, aided by the witty profligate Killigrew. Sir Charles died at Hagley, May 2, 1716, aged eighty-six; and lady Ann, August 27, 1718, having been the mother of five sons and eight daughters. The first lord Lyttelton, and his brother, the present peer, are her grandsons. She appears to have passed her days at Hagley, as miss Hobart had prognosticated, with her "good man," and was "his representative in his little government, merrily "casting up the weckly bills of housekeeping," though not, perhaps, "in darning old napkins." Her Cato of a husband, however, was too good and too wise a man, "to give her lectures, and "such lectures as were composed of nothing but "ill nature and censure." The engraving was taken from an unfinished miniature, in the possession of the present noble owner of the title and estate.

MARY LEGGE, *Lady of Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart. oval, la. Ato. mez. T. Hill p. Smith sc. 1695.*

This lady was Mary, daughter of colonel William Legge, and sister to George Legge, earl of Dartmouth. Few families were more entitled to praise for their invariable loyalty, and the constancy with which they suffered in that cause. She married sir Henry Goodricke, bart. an alliance suitable in point of family, wealth, and dutiful affection to the crown. Sir Henry, her husband, was, when he died, a lieutenant-general and a privy counsellor to queen Ann. She sur-
vived

vived him some years; and dying at the age of 70, was buried with her father in the family vault, at Trinity Chapel, in the Minories, London; and not at Ribstone (the family residence), in Yorkshire, with her husband, as is erroneously stated on sir Henry's monument, in the chapel of that place. She left no issue.

ELIZABETH CHIVERTON, Lady Coryton; *h. sh. mez. Kneller p. Becket sc.*

ELIZABETH CHIVERTON, Lady Coryton; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1706; scarce. Mr. Bromley mentions only the latter, Mr. Granger only the former. It is probably the same print, with the substitution only of Smith's name.*

This lady was one of the daughters and coheirs of sir Richard Chiverton, knight*, a loyal alderman of London, who served the office of lord-mayor in 1657. Charles II. had intended him for a member of his order of knights of the Royal Oak, had that institution taken place. Sir Richard's estate was returned at 4000*l.* per annum, which it is likely was much increased before his death. She must therefore have brought a very large fortune to her husband, sir John Coryton, of West Newton Ferras, in Cornwall, bart. She survived sir John some years, and the title is now extinct.

CATHERINE PURCELL, Lady Copley.

Lady Copley was probably descended from or related to the musical family of Purcell, of which Henry and Thomas were gentlemen of the Chapel Royal

* The portrait of this Gentleman has been already noticed by Mr. Granger vol. III. p. 86. This print is also very seldom to be met with. They were probably both family plates, and but few impressions of either given away.

Royal to Charles II. The former was father of that great performer, Henry Purcell, whose "harmony has never been exceeded on earth," and Daniel, also a distinguished performer. Their brother Edward, gentleman usher to Charles II. was a gallant officer, who retired, after queen Anne's death, to lord Abingdon's hospitable mansion, in Oxfordshire, where he died June 20, 1717. This lady found in sir Godfrey Copley, bart. a kindred soul. Upon the death of his lady, sir Godfrey married again. His portrait has been already noticed.

Lady MIDDLETON; *whole length; sheet; mez.*
Kneller p. J. Faber sc.

This engraving was intended to represent the lady Middleton, whose portrait is in the room of beauties, in the palace of Hampton-court; but who this lady Middleton was is difficult to determine—we are not to suppose the countess of that title in Scotland, mentioned in a subsequent page. In England there have been no other ladies Middleton than the wives of baronets. Preceding this time, no less than five baronetages had been granted to families whose surnames were Middleton: they were the Middletons of Ruthin, in Denbighshire, created by James I. of Leighton, in Lancashire, by Charles I. of Cherk, in the county of Denbigh; and of Belsay Castle, in Northumberland, by Charles II. Without some farther clue, it is difficult to determine to which baronet we are to give this beautiful woman.

MARY EDWIN, Lady Dering; *Mallinarotto p. R. White.* *This Print is not in Vertue's list of R. White's engravings.*

The collector would enquire in vain for this portrait by the above inscription, as the print, which is of an octavo size, is itself anonymous; being only titled "Excellentissima Maria. Cognato reddita cœlo." A more particular description of it may be seen in Ames's Catalogue. This lady's maiden name was Edwin, the daughter of William and Ann Edwin, of Hereford, of which city her father twice served the office of mayor, and where she was born about the year 1650. She was first married to a gentleman of a good family, in Shropshire, whose name does not appear, whom she accompanied to Genoa, whither his mercantile engagements led him in 1682, and where they continued to reside, in mutual affection and concord, and with great reputation and success, for some years. But her husband falling, at length, into misfortunes and decay of circumstances, and dying shortly after at Turin, she found it necessary to go back to her own country, poor indeed in the goods of fortune, but rich in personal charms and mental accomplishments of every kind. Not long after her return, the amiable widow made a complete conquest of sir Edward Dering, whom it appears she accidentally fell in company with, and after a short acquaintance, was married to. Previously to this second alliance, the lady appears to have suffered much distress, which was greatly aggravated by the unkindness and neglect of her near relations, particularly, as may be inferred from the narrative from which this extract is taken, of a brother, whose cruel and unnatural behaviour is stigmatized in the most pointed terms. But she appears to have enjoyed the height of felicity in her husband, who has done ample justice to her extraordinary merits, in the character which he has left to posterity, of "the most excellent Maria, and
" her

“ her incomparable virtues and goodness,” written by her eternal honourer, sir Edward Dering, knight. Neither the date of their union, or the term of it, are mentioned, but it probably was not of long duration. She died the 6th of July, 1699, after a short illness, and was buried in the chancel of St. Anne’s, Soho, where a monument to her memory was intended to be erected, with a Latin inscription by her husband, who also meant to bequeath to that parish a donation for an annual sermon on the day of her death, and a charitable dole to the poor, in further honour of her memory, and his own friendship and affection for her *. The better to console his melancholy, and to preserve her form and merits to future times; he procured from Genoa a picture which had been painted of her there, and left behind, which he caused to be engraved by the most ingenious artist in England, and perhaps in Europe too, and which is prefixed to his account of her life and character, in an octavo volume, printed for himself in 1701, and intended only as presents for his friends; and consequently; from such a limited circulation, now become extremely scarce, as is the portrait also. There are several encomiastic poems annexed to it, chiefly anonymous; but among them is an ode by Tate, whose muse seems to have been ready at every call; with one stanza of which, as the book is so very seldom to be met with, we will conclude our account of this lady, who, if she equalled the character that is given of her, must have been an angel almost, in little less than an angel’s form.

Z 2

“ Her

* On enquiry made in the parish, we find the lady was actually buried there; but it does not appear that any of these bequests were carried into effect.

“ Her aspect first presents to sight :
 Which, tho’ all fresh and fair as new-born light,
 Such lovely sable tresses did adorn,
 She seem’d at once the queen of night,
 And goddess of the morn.

In all the finish’d fabrick of her face
 Was nothing to be chang’d,
 And nothing out of place :
 There charms innumerable lay,
 But in such lovely order rang’d,
 A prospect so delightful they did yield,
 As seem’d the listed field
 Of beauty’s forces met in bright array.”

Sir Edward was most likely the person of his name before mentioned* ; and it is to be lamented that he did not afford us some memorials of himself too, as the only account of him that has offered is very jejune indeed and unsatisfactory

MARY LUTTERELL, Lady Rooke ; *mez.*
N. Dahl p. W. Faithorne sc. She is represented holding a basket of flowers.

This portrait has been since altered, and inscribed the Countess of Bridgewater.

Mary, daughter of colonel Francis Lutterel, of Dunster Castle, in the county of Somerset, was the second of three wives of admiral sir George Rooke, so well known for his gallantry, who was a lord commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of England and Ireland. His lady died in childbed of her first infant, July, 1702, and was buried at Horton, in Kent. The admiral died January 24, 1708, aged 58, and was buried in the church of St. Paul, at Canterbury, where his epitaph contains an enumeration of all his gallant exploits. George Rooke, esq. his son

and

WILLIAM III. CLASS XI.

and sole heir, was the issue of this lady. At Teddington house is a state bed, given sir George by the emperor Charles VI. in return for the attention he paid his imperial majesty.

DIVES, Lady Howard; *lying*; *mez. G. Kneller* p. I. *Smith sc.* 1693.

DIVES, Lady Howard; *standing*; *mez. G. Kneller* p. I. *Smith sc.* 1697.

Dives, as I have seen this lady called, appears to me to be a man's name. Bromley, who has not given her baptismal appellation, queries whether she was the wife of Dryden, the poet, who married lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Berkshire, or whether she married sir Philip Howard, captain of the Horseguards, in 1657, the *protector* of the protector Oliver. We know that his *highness* created one of the Howards a peer, and that too many of that name were inimical to Charles I. though they were greatly indebted to the Stuarts. Lord Orford (whose judgment in these matters was usually right) thought she was the wife of sir Robert Howard, and afterward of Dr. Markham.

MARRIED GENTLEWOMEN.

Mad. LOFTUS; *mez. Kneller* p. *Smith sc.* 1685.

This *Madam* Loftus should at least have had the addition of Hon. as she was the daughter of George Brydges, the loyal lord Chandos, by his second lady, Jane, daughter of John Savage, the second earl Rivers. Her father having no male issue by either of his wives, she became a coheir;

but great part of his estate being left to her mother, it went with that lady to her second husband, George Pitt, of Strafieldsea, Hants, esq. Lucy married Adam Loftus, created viscount Lisburne and baron of Rathfarnham, the seat of this ancient family in Ireland. That nobleman (famed for his prowess) commanded a regiment of foot at Carrickfergus, in the service of William III. and was killed at the siege of Limerick, September 15, 1691. The cannon-ball by which he lost his life is suspended over his grave in St. Patrick's cathedral. His lordship losing this lady, re-married Dorothy, daughter of Patrick Allen, esq. by whom he had no issue: by Lucy (whose portrait introduces this article); he had James, who died an infant; and Lucy, married to Thomas, lord Wharton, who brought the Rathfarnham seat and estate to her husband, and that nobleman conveyed it to William Conolly, esq. speaker of the Irish parliament, for 62,000l.

CONWAY HACKET; *whole length, sitting; mez. Riley p. Smith sc. 1690.*

Was probably a descendant of the pious and learned Dr. John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who had many children by his two wives, and lived to see thirty-two to whom he was father and grandfather. This prelate (the son of Andrew Hacket, a native of Scotland, master of the robes to Henry, prince of Wales, and senior burgess of Westminster), being of good descent, allied himself to the gentry in Warwickshire, with whom he appears to have been a favourite: he might therefore very well have had Edward Conway, earl, viscount, and baron of Conway, who resided at Ragley, in that county, for this lady's godfather. The bishop's family are still

still very opulent, and continue to reside in Warwickshire. Thomas Hacket, bishop of Downe, in the reign of Charles II. was, probably, no way related to his lordship of Lichfield.

MRS. SHERARD; *mez. G. Kneller p. Smith*
sc. 1699.

Sir William Sherard (knighted by James I.) was created baron of Le Trim, in the kingdom of Ireland. Bennet, his eldest son, succeeded to the title; and the hon. Philip Sherard, the second son, had the seat and estate of Whissendine, in Rutlandshire, was a member of all the parliaments in the reign of Charles II. and died in 1695. We must suppose his lady to have been possessed of great mental or corporeal charms, as she had been twice married before. She was Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Denton, of Hillersden, in Bucks, knt. the widow of John Poulteney, esq. and relict of the hon. William Eure. Though, at the period when the above engraving was made, the proper addition of titles is sometimes omitted, yet I am inclined to think it would have appeared, if she had been the madam Sherard alluded to: besides, I think she must have been too much in the wane of beauty before the court of Charles II. became the center of attraction to the fair. I am also disposed to think she was the wife of Philip Sherard, esq. the second son of the other Philip. In that case we must call her Anne, daughter and co-heir of Robert Thoroton, of Carr Coulston, in Nottinghamshire, M. D. author of the history of that county, lately re-published and enlarged; and it is very probable that such a father should wish to have an only child's pertrait

drawn and engraved *. She was of the age of 23 years in 1673, at which time she married. His eldest son, Philip Thoroton Sherard, was born on St. Simon and St. Jude's day, in 1673; he, as well as four other children, died before their father, and seven survived. From Robert, the eldest of these, descends the earl of Harborough.

Mrs. PLOWDEN, late SARAH CHICHLEY, *holding a garland, with a gown lined with striped silk; no name; mez. Closterman, W. Faithorne j. sc. This is changed to Smith sc, 1706.*

Mrs. PLOWDEN. *Instead of the garland, she has a necklace in her hands. This also is by Closterman and W. Faithorne j.*

Another, inscribed Madam Nichols, which lord Orford thus mentions, from his own or Vertue's information:—"This, I believe, is the same with Mrs. Plowden. Bromley calls the first portrait SARAH CHICHLEY's, and the painter Kneller, evidently in mistake.

Mrs. Plowden was the daughter of sir Thomas Chichley, of Wimple Hall, Cambridgeshire, chancellor of the exchequer, privy-councillor, and a member of several parliaments, by Mrs. Sarah Russell, whom he married in the church of Deptford St. Nicholas, Aug. 13, 1635. Miss Chichley was a very celebrated beauty, and afterwards the wife of — Plowden, esq. descended from a family long resident at Plowden, in Shropshire, of which there is a junior branch settled at Ship-lake, in Oxfordshire. This charming woman is said

* The peerage calls Ann, daughter of Dr. Thoroton, an only child and sole heir; but the pedigree given by his father mentions another daughter, Elizabeth, aged 18, in 1679, then married to John Turner, of Swanwich, in Derbyshire, esq. She might die, s. p. before her father.

said to have died very *unexpectedly*, in her bed, and in the height of her beauty *.

Mrs. SCROOP; *whole length; at Hampton-court; mez. Kneller p. I. Faber sc.*

Mrs. Scroop is called by Mr. Granger one of the beauties at Hampton-court, but the Guide to Hampton-court terms her Miss Pitt. Who she was, or to which of the Hows she was married, I know not: besides, the noble family of Scrope, which so long flourished in the North, there was another resident at Cockerington, in Lincolnshire, created baronets by Charles II. in 1666; and a third respectable family, settled at Castle Comb, Wilts. It is probable that she was a Miss Pitt by birth, and Mrs. Scroop by marriage.

Madam DAVENANT; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1689.*

Several of the Davenants were distinguished persons at the above period. Sir William Davenant, knt. the poet, died April 7, 1668, aged 63, whose widow would have had the title of dame or lady. Charles Davenant, esq. LL.D. a political writer, his eldest son, was M. P. inspector-general of the exports and imports of the customs, who died in 1714. His younger son was William Davenant, M. A. just going into orders, when he was unfortunately drowned near Paris, as he was preparing to return to England. He also distinguished himself as a literary character. Whether madam Davenant was their sister or not, it is impossible to determine. There was a lady Davenant,

* Sarah Chickley, aunt of Dr. Chickley, of Doctors Commons, married Andrew Fountain—Gore, sir Andrew?

nant, who patronised Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, and recommended her to sir William Davenant, but she might have been only Madam Davenant; I presume, however, that she was too old for the person this print represents. If sir William Davenant had a daughter, and she had been called Mrs. (a prefix then given to unmarried women, as Madam was to the married), it might have been her.

Mrs. CARTER; *sitting on a bank; trees behind; mezz. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

Who this lady was does not appear.

Mrs. ALICIA LISLE*, *in the print of the Bloody Assizes, 8vo.*

Alicia, coheiress of sir White Beconsawe, knight, married October 23, 1636, John Lisle, esq. the regicide, made one of the lords of the Upper House by the protector Oliver: flying, at the Restoration, to Lausanne, in Switzerland, he was assassinated by the procurement of Henrietta, the queen mother. His unhappy widow was indicted for high treason before that wicked judge, lord chief justice Jefferies, afterwards chancellor, for concealing Mr. Hicks, a dissenting preacher, and Mr. Nellhorpe. These persons, to whom she had given an asylum, had been concerned in the duke of Monmouth's extravagant expedition. This venerable person, brought into a court of justice for humanely sheltering distressed men, excited pity
in

* It has puzzled many to discover who lady Alicia Lisle was. Her being styled lady Alicia was merely the ignorance of the first person who publicly wrote of her; it being given out of compliment to the high office her husband had enjoyed. As to putting the title lady before her baptismal name, at the time she lived, it was often done to baronets' and knights' wives. Now it is given exclusively to the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls.

in every breast, except that of the cruel Jefferies, and a few violent men, who viewed her with prejudice, as the relict of an infamous man. The jury thrice declared her innocent, and thrice were commanded to reconsider their verdict; at last, they brought her in guilty, and sentence was passed that she should be hanged; but Coke, in his Detection, says burnt: however, in respect to her situation in life, she was beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685, and her fate was very generally lamented. At the Revolution the sentence was reversed. Mrs. Lisle possessed extraordinary powers of mind at her advanced age, and a calm resolution, which did her great credit*.

This shocking severity was the more unpardonable, as her son was an officer in the royal army, and she was a royalist herself; and though Hicks had been with the duke of Monmouth, yet his name was in no proclamation; and as to Nelthorp, she was a perfect stranger to his person. Though the widow of the cruel republican president of the high courts of justice, who passed unjust sentences upon the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Holland, lord

* In her speech, addressed from the scaffold, to her friends and neighbours, after a religious exordium, ending in a desire to possess her soul in patience, she added, she had been told that her fate had been the same if she had not relieved the two unfortunates; and observed, she had no excuse in what she did, but surprize and fear, which she thought her jury must also have to excuse them to the world. She had been told, that the court used to be counsel to the prisoner; but instead of advice, she had evidence against her from thence, which, though only by hearsay, might have affected the jury, her defence being such as might have been expected from a weak woman; but, such as it was, she did not hear it repeated again to the Jury, which she was informed was usual. She however forgave all who had done her wrong, particularly Col. Penruddock, though he told her he could have taken those men before they had come to her house; and she forgave that person who desired her to be taken away from the grand jury to the petty one, that he might be more nearly concerned in her death. She said, that, as to her conversation with Nelthorp, that could not prejudice her, as it was not until after her conviction and sentence. She acknowledged the King's favour in revoking her sentence, in the manner of her death, and prayed God to preserve him, that he might long reign in mercy, as well as justice; that he might long reign in peace, and that the Protestant religion might flourish under him. She also returned thanks to God and the reverend Clergy, who had assisted her in her imprisonment.

lord Capel, sir Henry Slingsby, Dr. Hewet, and others, she ought to have had justice done her at her trial; and it would have been, had she been legally convicted, an act of becoming mercy to have pardoned one whose head was silvered by age, and who had not participated in her husband's wicked deeds.

Lord James Russell, the fifth son of the first duke of Bedford, married the daughter of her son John Lisle, esq. — Scawen, esq. is her great grandson.

This unfortunate gentlewoman's remains were buried in the cemetery of Ellingham, in Hampshire, where a plain flat stone has the following inscription:

Here lies dame Alicia Lisle,
and her daughter Ann Harfall.

Alicia Lisle died the 2d Sept. 1685*.

Mrs. ANNA KYNNESMAN, *daughter of Wm. Clarke, of Soham; three quarters length; mez. G. Schalken p. Smith sc. 1695.*

The Clarkes, a respectable family in Suffolk, were residents at St. Edmondsbury, Ipswich, and Eastbergolt, in each of which places they styled themselves *gentlemen*. Why this *gentlewoman* had her portrait painted and engraved does not appear; but she was then married to a person of the name of Kynnesman. It appears, from Mr. Granger's

* Her age is not mentioned; but she is generally said to have been more than seventy. Warner's History of Hampshire makes her 80. She was buried at the above place, as her ancestors had long possessed the manor of Ellingham, and the Beconsawes inherited it. William Beconsawe, of Ibsloy, esq. afterwards knighted, her father, marrying Alice, sole daughter and heiress of William White, of Moyle's Court, esq. he owned Ellingham, which, upon a partition of the property, came to Alicia, who brought it to her husband, sir George Lisle, one of Charles I.'s Judges; but settled upon; was enjoyed by her, after his violent death. The male line of the Lisles, in Hants, became extinct in Edward Lisle, esq. of Moyle's Court, in that county. I have given so much in detail of this unfortunate woman, because all have endeavoured to learn her history, without attaining it. Mr. Granger wrote pages respecting it, but without success, owing to his imagining that she was a lady by birth.

Granger's Correspondence, lately published, that he had been making enquiry after this lady and her connexions of a gentleman in Suffolk, where there was a clergyman of the same name then resident; who, it being no common one, he thought might probably be related to her, the late rev. Arthur Kynnesman, of St. Edmondsbury, for so many years the celebrated master of the Free Grammar School of that place*; to whose merits, as well in that character as in his general life and conversation, two distinguished writers, some time his scholars, the late Edward Capell†, the zealous commentator on Shakespeare, and Mr. Richard Cumberland, in his own interesting and elegant Memoirs, have severally borne their grateful and highly valuable testimony. It does not appear, however, that any satisfaction, with regard to this lady, was attained by the enquiry.

HELEN GREW, a great example of piety and virtue, lately the wife of Obadiah Grew, D. D. Minister of Coventry, &c. No painter or engraver's name.

The portrait of this venerable gentlewoman belongs, in strictness of location, to the former part of Mr. Granger's book, as she did not survive till the time of the Revolution; but though the print was in Mr. Gulstone's collection, he might probably not have seen it, being so extremely scarce, that no other copy has made its appearance since that gentleman's sale. There can be no doubt of its being a plate engraved for her family, and not
for

* It was in consequence of this application, that Mr. (afterwards sir John) Fenn, of East Dereham, gave Mr. Granger information of a portrait of Mr. Kynnesman, which was engraved after a painting by Webster, in mezzotinto, by James Watson, at the expence of some of his old scholars, inhabitants of Bury and its neighbourhood, and distributed among them. Mr. Kynnesman died there July 10, 1770, at a very advanced age.

† See "Catalogue of Mr. Capell's Shaksperiana," last page.

for publication. She lived in times of persecution, and appears to have been a sufferer by them, in the person of both her husbands, Mr. Sampson and Mr. Grew. As there are so many portraits described in these volumes, of whom hardly the slightest particulars can be traced, it will not perhaps be deemed waste of time and paper to give as full an account of those persons of whom authentic materials do remain, as may gratify ordinary curiosity, and preserve the memory of departed worth, though in the humblest station. Mrs. Helen was the daughter of Gregory and Frances Vicars, and born at Truswell, in Nottinghamshire, where her father, who was an eminent conveyancer, resided in February, 1602-3. He was much resorted to in that and the neighbouring counties, on account of his great integrity and skill in his profession; but, unhappily for his family, did not live long enough to make much provision for his widow and four children, of which she, who was the eldest, was not much above eleven years of age at the time of his death. Thus circumstanced, it was no wonder that she was willing to find an establishment that was offered her by the Rev. William Sampson, of South Leverton*, in the way of marriage, which took place accordingly when she was just nineteen years of age. After a happy union of about 13 years, she became a disconsolate widow, being left with three children, and a fourth not born till four months after her husband's decease. She remained in this state above three years, notwithstanding repeated offers and solicitations to alter her condition. At length, in 1637, after making the best provision she could for her children, she became the second time a wife, being married to Obadiah Grew, a most

* In Calamy's History of the Nonconformists, there is an account of both her husbands.

most famous preacher in Warwickshire, on Christmas Day in that year, and with him she lived in that relation almost fifty years, experiencing in that period a great diversity of fortune, as to the worldly goods of this life. In the beginning of the civil wars, Mr. Grew, with his family, fled from rapine and plunder into a garrison at Coventry, where her estate was almost swallowed up in paying the contributions that were required for support of that and other garrisons in the neighbourhood; but he found some employ and relief in the exercise of his profession there. At length an end was put to their harrasses, and he became fixed in a moderate calm for about sixteen years: and this was the only really comfortable period of their lives; for, in 1662, the Bartholomew Act raised a new storm against him for non-conformity; and, four years after this, a new act forced him from his habitation again, to which, at the time of licences, in 1672, he returned for a season: but when these became vacated and out-dated, he fell into new troubles, imprisonment, &c. But this lasting for a few years only, and quiet being again restored, she finally returned with her husband to their abode, to see the faces of those friends that were still remaining, amongst whom she had spent so many prayers and tears, and to be gathered as a shock of corn in its season, to die in peace. She died October 19, 1687, aged 85 years*.

ARABELLA HUNT, *sitting on a bank, singing; four English verses; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1706.*

Mrs. ARABELLA HUNT; *Kneller p. C. Grignon sc.*

This

* By her second husband she had only two children who lived to maturity; viz. a daughter, Mary; and Nehemiah, afterwards the celebrated physician of that name.

This lady was admired for her beauty, her fine voice, and exquisite skill on the lute, and for her exemplary conduct in the most trying situations. Queen Mary had so great an attachment to the amiable Arabella, that she retained her as an attendant; in which situation she amused her majesty's private hours in the concert, and often with such common and popular songs as "Cold and raw," once, at the expence of Purcell's feelings. But Queen Anne did not particularly notice her, though she taught her music. The nobility highly valued her, and she was received with respect in every company. Beautiful and engaging as she was, she had no silly conceited airs nor affectation, but complied with the wishes of the humble as readily as with those of the illustrious: indeed, to oblige was a happiness not to be resisted by her; and she who possessed so many excellencies, alone seemed unconscious of them. She often visited

Mr. Rooth, of Epsom, who married the countess dowager of Donegal, a lady who was particularly fond of music. It is difficult to describe the power of so lovely a woman, with such uncommon virtues. He who saw and heard her must be fascinated. "So excellent was her skill," says Mr. Granger, "that she was listened to with silent raptures and tears of admiration." Congreve forgot the wise man's advice, "Use not much the company of a woman that is a singer, lest thou be taken with her allurements;" for he was entirely captivated. To her he addressed one of the finest of his poems. "You make," says he, "every place alike heavenly, wherever you are." It is therefore no wonder he was, as he subscribes himself, her "adorer." What pity, that she, who merited happiness so much, should have been married to one incapable of conferring it. This modest woman, wife to less than a man, died

Dec.

Dec. 26, 1705. Her devoted poet, on seeing her portrait by Kneller, wrote, in remembrance of the public and his own particular loss, the following lines, which are preserved upon the print :—

“ Were there on earth another voice like thine,
 “ Another hand so blest with skill divine,
 “ The late afflicted world some hopes might
 “ have,
 “ And harmony recall thee from the grave.”

Mrs. ANN WYNDHAM ; *a girl, sitting by a vase of flowers ; mez. W. Wissing p. J. S. Becket sc.*

Mrs. ANN WYNDHAM ; *mez. W. Wissing p. O. Trump fecit. This appears to be the same plate as the former, which has Becket's name to it.*

When a family is so numerous as the Wyndhams were in the eighteenth century, it is almost impossible to ascertain to which branch this little lady belonged. Distinguished for their loyalty, when good faith to the sovereign was deemed treason to the state, every individual of the Wyndhams became an object of regard at the Restoration. Charles II. grateful for the protection he received from them after the battle of Worcester, added two to the former creation of baronets ; one he intended to have made a knight of the royal oak, if that order had taken place. In short, they were to be found in the palace, on the bench, and in every honourable department,

MARIAMNE HERBERT ; *mez. J. Kersboom p. W. Faithorne sc.*

This lady is mentioned in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Engravers, collected by Vertue, but she is only called Mrs. Mariamne Herbert, which does

not sufficiently denote whether she was maid, wife, or widow. The Herberts are numerous, and there were then two families of this surname, baronets, one of Tinterne, in Monmouthshire; the other of Bromfield, in the county of Salop, besides others, which had no hereditary dignity, but ranked amongst the gentry. Two of the Herberts were knighted; sir Charles Herbert, of Stanning Hall, in Norfolk; and sir Henry Herbert, of Ribbesford, in Worcestershire. These hints may serve as guides to a more fortunate writer. Mr. Bromley places the date 1680 to her name; hence it is probable that her portrait was engraved about that time.

RACHAEL HOW; *Atto.*; *mez.* P. Schenck sc. 1703.

RACHAEL HOW; *mez.* G. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1702.

The family of How, is in like manner so numerous, that it is difficult to ascertain individuals of it. John How, esq. by Jane, daughter of Nicholas, and heir of her brother, sir Richard Grubham, knt. left sir John How, created a baronet in 1660, and inheriting his maternal ancestor sir Richard Grubham's estate greatly enriched his family: from him descended the late gallant earl Howe, and his lordship's brother, the present viscount How.—The branch created barons Chedworth is lately extinct; and sir George, the younger son, was created a baronet by Charles II. a title which failed in this branch, in his son sir James How. There was a third brother, Lawrence.

There is but little doubt that this lady was descended from, or married to one of these branches.

Mrs.

Mrs. HANNAH TOMLINSON; *mez. G. Lumley ad vivum.*

Mrs. Hannah Tomlinson is supposed to have practised the useful occupation of a midwife at York, and to have been living in 1700. Probably her superior skill in the obstetric art may have prompted Lumley to engrave her portrait from the life.

Mrs. MORRIS; *in a white hood: oval; mez. T. Murray p. G. Lumley sc.*

Mrs. Morris, another midwife of York, was probably the contemporary and rival of good Mrs. Tomlinson, to whom the Yorkists appear to have been very grateful.

Mrs. VOSS, *as "a Shepherdess, with her son; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1692.*

Mrs. Voss, "one of the most *buxom** women in England," attracted the attention of that great painter, sir Godfrey Kneller, who was married as well as the lady; but her husband, who was a Quaker of Austin Friars, did not choose to dispose of so material a part of himself as his rib, without a very heavy compensation. The painter was rich, amorous, and provident; he therefore made her serve him for the double purpose of "a mistress and a model." Her hands and arms and perhaps her neck, graced the form of numerous noble dames, and many were doubtless more

A a 2

obliged

* In the ancient liturgy, the woman used to promise to be "buxom both at bed and at board." Mrs. Voss was so to sir Godfrey Kneller, without the form in church or meeting.

obliged to Mrs. Voss than to dame Nature. The former had a great deal of merit as a good portrait, being of a pleasing form, somewhat above the middle stature, of a delicate complexion, with eyes rather animated than languid, her attitude easy, if not graceful, and the simplicity of her dress and unaffected manner gave her an air of innocence. She was indeed, in Milton's words,

————— "Of outward form elaborate,
Of inward less exact *."

CONSTANTIA HARE; *whole length; mez.*
H. Verelst p. J. Smith sc. 1694.

Constantia, only daughter of Henry Hare, second lord Colerane, of the kingdom of Ireland, married Hugh Smithson, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex. Mr. Smithson died Sept. 4, 1740, aged 79, without issue, and left his affluent fortune to his relative, Hugh, duke of Northumberland.

RUPERTA; *in an oval; Lely p. I. K. Sherwin.*
In the Bromley Letters.

Ruperta, the illegitimate daughter of prince Rupert, was an engaging and beautiful woman. The prince gave, by will, to William, earl of Craven, the whole of his property "in trust, nevertheless, to and for the use and behoof of Margaret Hewes, and of Ruperta, my natural daughter, begotten on the body of the said Margaret Hewes, in equal moieties." Ruperta married Scrope Emanuel Howe, esq. brigadier-general,

* Was not Mrs. Voss a relation of Mrs. Oldfield, the actress?

general, colonel of a regiment of foot, envoy extraordinary to the electoral court of Hanover, and representative in parliament for Morpeth, who died Sept. 26, 1709. By this gentleman she had issue William, Emanuel, James, and Sophia, maid of honour to queen Caroline, when princess of Wales. There is a portrait of Ruperta at Hinchinbroke, the seat of the earl of Sandwich.

HENRIETTA TEMPEST; *At. mez.* In *Pepy's Collections, Class V.*

Henrietta Tempest, daughter of sir John Tempest, created a baronet by Charles II. May 25, 1664, resided at Tong, in the county of Durham. The mother of this lady was Henrietta Catherine, daughter of sir Henry Cholmondeley, of Newton Grange, Yorkshire, knt. Miss Henrietta Tempest married Ferdinando Latus, of Beck, in the district of Millum, Cumberland. The brothers of Henrietta were baronets, sir Henry and sir George. The latter rebuilt his seat in a magnificent manner, and placed this inscription at the entrance:

Hanc antiquam familiæ sedem
Biennium infra,
De novo erexit, perfecitq;
Georgius Tempest, Baronettus,
Anno Salutis M.D.CCII.

ANN WARNER; *mez.* *N. Largilliere p. J. Smith sc.* 1687.

ANN WARNER; *mez.* *Schenck sc.*

Ann, daughter of the bigoted convert, sir John Warner, knt. of Parham-house, Suffolk, followed the mistaken piety of her parents, in a seclusion

from the world, and died in 1689, a short time after she had taken the veil, being the sixth victim to superstition in one family; who were her parents, sir John and lady Trevor Warner, herself, her two sisters, Catherine and Susan, and her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Warner. The loss of a family so amiable and accomplished, must ever be regretted, and reminds me of a scene I once witnessed, that would have melted the most obdurate heart, when several young ladies were sacrificed to save their parents the expence of giving them fortunes. Thus three became nuns. The eldest, a fine woman between eighteen and twenty years of age, attached to the world and a lover, did all but the last act of desperation. I was too young to be thought an observant witness of the sad scene; but it has made an indelible impression upon my mind.

ELIZABETH COOPER; *whole length, with a black; mez. Lely p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

I cannot say with a certainty who this Elizabeth Cooper was. The younger Faithorne also engraved John Cooper, a boy with a dog, and also Priscilla Cooper. They were probably both children of this Elizabeth and Edward Cooper the printseller, already mentioned: as the artist might well find his account in paying this compliment to the family of a person who had it so much in his power to render him a greater benefit, by the opportunities he might take of giving a more diffusive and quick sale to his engravings.

MARY GRIMSTON; *whole length, sitting, with a black in attendance; mez. W. Wissing p. Becket sc.*

MARY

graved, it is not unlikely that he might extend this regard to other branches of it; and as the family was numerous, Eleanor might be a niece or cousin.

Miss YARBOROUGH; *sitting, fondling a greyhound; mez. To the fine impressions are the Names G. Kneller, J. Becket fecit; to the others, J. Smith exc. is substituted instead of Becket's name.*

Miss Alice Yarborough was the daughter of sir Thomas Yarborough, of Snaith, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, member of parliament for Pontefract, and sheriff in 1673, who was knighted by Charles II. Her mother was Henrietta Maria, daughter and coheir of col. Blagg, of Suffolk. Miss Yarborough's maternal aunt, the wife of lord-treasurer Godolphin, introduced her at court, in which she was maid of honour to queen Anne, as her sister Henrietta Maria, afterward married to sir Marmaduke Wyvill, bart. had been to queen Catherine and queen Mary II. Miss Yarborough never married, and died at New Windsor March 12, 1786, at the age of 97. Her present Majesty generously reflecting that she had outlived all her nearest connections, long allowed her an annual pension.

MARIA VAILLANT; *W. Vaillant p. A. Blooteling sc.*

Maria Vaillant was the daughter of W. Vaillant, who painted the portrait.

CLARA VAILLANT; *anonymous; holding a carnation in her left hand, under a fountain.*

Perhaps

Perhaps this lady was another daughter of Mr. Vaillant, the artist.

ANONYMOUS PORTRAIT; known as "the Mistress of Charles Wilson the Beau," 1694, 12mo. *Santerre p. M. V. Gucht sc.*

PEERESSES AND LADIES OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

MARGARET WEMYS, Countess of Wemys and Cromartie; *mez. A. Johnson. Bromley queries whether this is not a copy of the print of Mrs. Sherard. The attitude is certainly the same, but the face is different.*

MARGARET WEMYS, &c. *In the print with the Earl of Cromartie.*

David Wemys, earl of Wemys, had three wives, and issue by two, but no son. His only child, by the last marriage, was Margaret, who he determined should inherit his title, for which purpose he surrendered it into the hands of the king, at Whitehall, August 3, 1672, when Charles II. granted him a new patent, with remainder to his daughter. This appears an extraordinary proceeding, and seemed unjust to the English; but, previous to the Union, its frequency in Scotland rendered it of little consequence. The earl died in 1680, when the above lady became countess of Wemys in her own right, and married sir James Wemys, of Caskieberry, a distant relation, being "descended from sir David de Wemys, lord of that ilk and the 20th generation from the founder of the family." Charles granted this gentleman the rank of baron of the castle of Burnlisland, with all the privileges of the peerage, for his life. After his decease, in 1685, the countess married the learned sir George Mackenzie, created earl of Cromartie, and died

in

in 1705, aged 54; but lord Cromartie survived till 1714. She had issue only by the former marriage. David, her only son, was third earl of Wemys. Her two daughters, Ann and Margaret, married the earl of Leven and the earl of Northesk.

ANN HAMILTON, *Countess of Southesk, in Harding's Grammont, 1792.*

Ann, daughter of William, second duke of Hamilton, married Robert Carnegie, third earl of Southesk, a nobleman of some talents, and who was noticed in the courts of Charles II. and Lewis XIV. She is represented by count Grammont as being very free of her favours to a numerous train of admirers. James, then duke of York, deeply enamoured, often paid her visits; but equally fearful of giving offence to lord Southesk and the duchess of York, he was always accompanied by a second person; but however guarded this method might appear, it so happened that the earl was informed, when in Scotland, that the duke paid his lady very particular attention. The cautious Southesk, dissembling his uneasiness, determined to watch the parties closely, till he could ascertain whether the duke had transgressed beyond the bounds of common gallantry. Talbot, a confidential servant in the duke's household, and a man who was as easy in his compliances as he was careless in his manners, was soon after at Southesk's house with his master, whom he had left with the lady, while he amused himself, with his usual ease, in viewing the people from an antichamber window; when, to his surprise, he saw Southesk alighting from a carriage at the door. Running down, they met on the stairs; he seized

seized Southesk by the hand, and said, “ Welcome, Carnegie ; welcome, my good fellow : “ where the devil have you been, that I have “ never been able to set eyes on you since we “ were at Brussels ? What business brought you “ here ? Do you, likewise, wish to see *lady* “ Southesk ? If this is your intention, my poor “ friend, you may go away again ; for I must inform you, the duke of York is in love with her ; “ and I will tell you, in confidence, that at “ this very time he is in her chamber.”— His lordship, confounded by this unexpected and most unwelcome address, was unable to decide what steps to take, and, greatly agitated, returned to his coach and drove off, as Talbot thought, to pursue some other more favourable adventure, as he had advised, not in the least suspecting that Carnegie, by his father’s decease, had become Southesk. Convinced of his dishonour, he is said to have disordered himself that he might communicate its effects to the guilty countess and her royal seducer ; but, as possession soon cloyed the duke, he had only half his malice gratified. Bishop Burnet, on the contrary, declares there was a report that the disorder went round, until it came to the duchess.—“ Lord “ Southesk was for some years not ill pleased to “ have this believed : it looked like a peculiar “ strain of revenge, with which he seemed much “ delighted. But I know,” adds the prelate, “ he “ has, to some of his friends, denied the whole of “ the story very solemnly.” All the circumstances previous to the strange method of revenge appear to be incontrovertible. Southesk’s most favourite amusement was bull and bear baiting ; and the countess, knowing he was gone to one, from which he seldom returned until very late, accounts for the duke’s sending away his equipage. Change
of

of title explains Talbot's ignorance that Carnegie and Southesk were one and the same person; indeed Talbot was of that careless disposition, that he never asked questions, nor regarded consequences. Charles II. appointed him the bearer of a letter to the Infanta of Portugal, which he never recollected to have left behind him in London, till he was on the verge of going into the presence of that princess. Talbot afterwards became James, duke of Tyrconnel. Lord Southesk died in 1688, leaving by his countess, Charles, the 4th earl, and the hon. William Carnegie, a youth of great promise, who was unhappily killed at Paris in 1682, by William Talmach, son of Ann, duchess of Lauderdale.

CATHERINE BRUDENEL, *Countess of Middleton*; *mez. Kneller p. I. Savage, exc.**

Catherine, the second daughter of Robert Brudenell, earl of Cardigan, by his second countess, Ann, daughter of Thomas Rivers, viscount Savage, married Charles Middleton, earl of Middleton, secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, who, domesticated in the court of Charles II. had much of his gay lively manners, enlivened with wit, yet possessing sound judgment, and a clear understanding: he too, like the king, was one of the pleasantest companions imaginable, owing to a certain easiness of disposition, and his having seen much of Europe. There was another similarity, which was the darkness of his complexion. Such was the husband of the beautiful Catherine. Unfortunately for her. (if she then survived), the earl could not be prevailed upon to live under the government of William III. though he had objected to the misconduct of James II. In consequence

* See Granger, vol. IV. p. 182.

quence, he left England, to join the court of St. Germain's en Laye, where he professed himself a papist, though he had always said of converts, "a new light never comes into the house, but by a crack in the tiling." Joining in the expedition of 1708, to invade Scotland, he had the good fortune to escape again into France, on the failure of that enterprize; but admiral Byng captured his two sons, John lord Clermont, and Charles, who were released after a short confinement in the Tower, and permitted to join their father in France, where he died in 1719, and the sons some time after: they leaving no issue, the title and male line became extinct. The daughters of the earl and countess of Middleton were, Elizabeth, married to Edward, son of James Drummond, earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland, and Mary, to sir John Giffard, knt.

FRANCES BRUDENEL, Countess of Newburgh; *mez. M. Dahl p. E. Cooper exc.*

FRANCES BRUDENEL, Countess of Newburgh; *mez. M. Dahl p. W. Wilson sc.*

Frances, daughter of Francis lord Brudenel, son and heir apparent of Robert, and brother of George, earls of Cardigan, married Charles Livingston, second earl of Newburgh, who died in 1694; after which she married Richard Bellew, third baron Bellew, in Ireland, who, being included in his father's proscription, as a partisan of the abdicated James II. had suffered much; but obtaining a reverse of his outlawry in 1697, and conforming to the established church in 1705, he was restored to his seat, as a peer, in 1707, and in 1713 queen Anne granted him a pension of 300l. which George I. continued till his death, March 22, 1714-5. This lady, by her first marriage, had an only child, Charlotte, countess of Newburgh,

Newburgh; whose second husband was the unfortunate hon. Charles Ratcliffe. The eldest son of her second marriage was John, fourth lord Bellew; so that the earls of Newburgh, and the barons Bellew, are her direct descendants. Lord Lansdown has described the countess as possessed of all those beauties, which

“ Youthful poets fancy when they love.”

But Dr. King has represented her, in revenge for the ill-treatment he had received; with all the exaggerated deformities that

“ Aged poets fancy when they hate.”

Thus she, who had been a Venus, became a fury; and from an angel, was transformed into a hag:

King's wit bears no proportion to the spleen he had shewn in his satire upon her. In the frontispiece to the *Toast*, he has exhibited her, not as a decayed beauty, but as one fit to mount the broomstick, and take her flight to torture some unhappy wight. To heighten the venom, cupids are introduced on each side of the oval. The poem is inscribed: “To the countess of Newburgh, insisting earnestly to be told who I meant by Mira. It is but justice to this polite scholar, excellent orator, elegant and easy writer, so highly esteemed for his learning and wit,” to observe that “*The Toast*,” an epic poem, composed in Ireland, was not at first designed to be sold, but only privately handed about amongst his friends; and though the Doctor reprinted it many years afterwards in a more splendid form, and actually included it in a miscellaneous volume of his poetry, both Latin and English, it could hardly be said to be published at last, though many copies of the work came into circulation, particularly after his death.

GRISWELL KER, Countess of Marchmont ;
mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1698.

Grizel, daughter of sir Thomas Ker, of Cavers, in Scotland, married sir Patrick Hume, eighth baron of Polworth, created earl of Marchmont and viscount Blassonbury April 23, 1697, a nobleman who was imprisoned by Charles II. and in arms, under Argyle, against James II. but implicitly trusted by William III. to whom he fled in both those reigns, and regarded by queen Anne and George I. The earl died in 1724, aged 83 years ; but the decease of the countess is not noticed in our peerages, who was more celebrated for her beauty than her titles. It has been said, that the fair ladies of Scotland have *squarer* faces than the English, and that their cheek-bones are higher. The climate, more harsh than ours, may occasion this ; but it must be remembered that the Scotch, an unmixed race of people, have more national character in person and in manners than their Southern neighbours, who are a mixture from all nations. The common people, exposed to an inclement air, and living less luxuriously, are undoubtedly not so handsome as the English in the same rank of life ; but I do not suppose this observation will apply to the higher orders of society. I have seen many beautiful faces on the other side the Tweed ; and the handsomest man that I remember to have been in company with, was a young Scotch gentleman. Britain, throughout, abounds in beauty *. Lady Marchmont had
 issue,

* I have asked those I thought judges, and I have been particular in my enquiries respecting the degrees of beauty in Europe. Some have said that, though individuals in Italy might be produced superior, perhaps, to any other state in the division of the globe, yet Britain contains more beauty for its dimensions than any country that is Christian. Asking a Gentleman, a native of France, what struck him most when he first came hither ? he replied, the

issue, Patrick, lord Polworth, treasurer of Scotland, who died before his father; Alexander, second earl of Marchmont, K. T.; sir Andrew, a senator of the College of Justice; and four daughters, Grizel, Ann, Juliana, and Jean, all married and left issue.

ANN SINCLAIR, Countess of Cromartie; *mez. A. Johnson.*

ANN SINCLAIR, when Viscountess; in the Print with the Earl of Cromartie; an incongruity.

Ann, daughter of sir James Sinclair, of May; was the first wife of that loyal soldier, statesman, good historian, and learned antiquary, sir George Mackenzie, created by James VII. of Scotland, and II. of England, in 1685, viscount Tarbat, lord Macloud and Castlehaven; and by queen Ann, in 1703, earl of Cromartie, by patent to his heirs male, and of Tailzie. These dates will perhaps explain why she is styled in the print a viscountess, when he is designated as an earl; attached to her memory, he had her portrait engraved after her death; and as she did not live to become a countess, he gave her the title of Tarbat only. Cromartie re-married, and died at the age of 83, in 1614. James, their son, became the second earl of Cromartie, in which title he was succeeded by her imprudent and unfortunate son George, the last earl of Cromartie, who forfeited his honours for espousing the cause of the house of Stuart, and appearing in arms to maintain their right to the crown of Great Britain, in the

"beauty of the females." I the more wondered, because the French are much prejudiced to their side of the water, and because he had more the sincerity of the German than the frivolity of his own countrymen. He was an emigrant: is returned to misery. Often have I seen the tear of gratitude glisten in his eye.

the rebellion of 1746. For this he was tried, convicted, and condemned, but received the royal mercy, and lived, after his attainder, in the greatest privacy, till his death.

A BARONET'S WIFE.

HELEN BALFOUR. Lady Hamilton; *mez.*
I. B. Medina p. Smith sc. 1699. Very scarce.

This lady was the wife of sir George Hamilton, bart. farmer of the customs, mentioned in this reign. It is presumed her family was a branch of the Balfours of Pitcullo, in Scotland. Sir William Balfour, of that place, was lieutenant of the Tower of London, whose daughter married John Arnot, and, succeeding to his mother's barony of Burleigh, in Scotland, took the surname of Balfour. He had three sons, Robert, who fled for murder, and returning as a partizan of the Stuart family, lost his honours; John, a lieutenant-colonel in the reign of James II. and Henry, a major of dragoons, ancestors to the Balfours of Ferney and Dunbog in North Britain.

A SCOTCH GENTLEWOMAN.

JANET SMITH, JANET MILNE, &c. *Latin lines; Ato. mez. D. Patton p. Faithorne, j. sc.*

Janet Milne married Mr. James Smith the architect, and died at the age of 37 in 1699.

IRISH LADIES.

A COUNTESS AND A BARONESS, &c.

CATHERINE BOYLE, Countess of Ranelagh; *wh. len. at Hampton Court; mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

CATHERINE BOYLE, Countess of Ranelagh; *half length, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1699.*

This lady was the daughter of Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, and married Arthur Jones, earl of Ranelagh; but became a widow a short time after, and afforded an asylum to her brother, the great philosopher Boyle, in Ireland, in 1646, who was much younger than herself. Mr. Boyle settled, some time before the Restoration, at Oxford, but at length wholly in London, where he lived with this lady in the greatest harmony and affection, who thought it the greatest of pleasures to attend upon his person, and to administer to him that comfort and assistance, which, as a valetudinarian, he so much stood in need of. Lady Ranelagh died December 23, 1691, and her brother on the night of the 30th; and their remains were deposited together in Westminster Abbey. She was "in all respects a most accomplished and
" most extraordinary woman; so that her brother
" might very justly esteem it the peculiar felicity
" of his life that he had such a sister, and in her
" so useful a friend and so agreeable a com-
" panion."

Lady Ranelagh had issue, Richard, earl of Ranelagh, "one of the ablest men Ireland ever bred," who, amidst every degree of dissipation, had the care of the finances of that kingdom for thirty years; and, to supply his boundless extravagance,

vagance, accommodated himself with wonderful versatility to the gay Charles, the bigotted James, the taciturn William, and the pious Anne. His house at Chelsea (*the well known Ranelagh*) was for many years a temple of pleasure to the public, as it had been formerly to his friends. He gave the fortune he intended for his daughter, lady Coningsby, to Greenwich Hospital, because she married contrary to his inclinations.

ELIZABETH, Lady Cutts; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1698 **.

The beautiful lady Cutts was the daughter, and probably the heiress or co-heiress of sir Henry Pickering, bart. of Whaddon, in the county of Cambridge, and married the gallant general John Cutts, created, Dec. 6, 1690, baron Cutts, of Gowran in the kingdom of Ireland. Lady Cutts died very suddenly,

“ One day she drooped, and the next she died.”

Dr. Atterbury preached her funeral sermon with so much energy and effect, that not only her ladyship's relations and attendants, but even strangers wept her loss.

“ Circles are prais'd, not that abound
 “ In largeness, but th' exactly round:
 “ So life we praise, that does excel
 “ Not in much time, but acting well.”

WALLER.

This excellent lady received from the sister arts of poetry and painting that tribute to her memory which her virtues so well deserved. Tate, then poet laureat, addressed to her afflicted husband,

B b 2

“ a

* There are portraits both of lord and lady Cutts at Chequer, in Buckinghamshire, the seat of the family of Russell, to which they were related, and which is lately become extinct by the death of the two youthful brothers baronets.

“ a consolatory poem to the right honourable
 “ John, lord Cutts, upon the death of his most
 “ accomplished lady, 1698 ;” and a large oblong
 folio print, designed by Thomas Wall, and en-
 graved in mezzotinto by B. Lens, was published on
 the same melancholy event, containing his lord-
 ship’s figure in armour, lying on the ground, a weep-
 ing cupid at his feet ; Mars, Minerva, and Apollo,
 standing near him ; in the clouds, the Graces,
 the Muses, and the Christian virtues of Faith,
 Hope, and Charity, with Justice, and a variety of
 other emblematical figures, bewailing her loss, and
 conveying her to the celestial regions, with a long
 Latin inscription, entitled “ Laurindæ tumulus ;”
 purporting that Tate’s Elegy had furnished the
 hints for the composition of the drawing from
 whence the print was engraved, and which is now
 become extremely scarce *. It is mentioned in
 Ames.

The Hon. CATHERINE JONES, *with her sister*
 FRANCES ; *wh. len. mez. Vr. Waart p. Smith sc.*
 1691.

IDEM. *An engraving.*

The above lady was Catherine, the eldest daugh-
 ter of Arthur Jones, second viscount Ranelagh,
 of the kingdom of Ireland, and Catherine, daugh-
 ter of Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, and the
 kind sister of the philosopher Boyle. She married
 sir William Parsons, bart. of Bellamont, in the
 county of Dublin ; but he dying Dec. 31, 1658,
 she married Hugh Montgomery, earl of Mont
 Alexander, in Ireland, and had issue by both
 husbands. The only surviving child of the first
 marriage

* There is also a long poem, consisting of eighty octavo pages, on the same
 lady, by Mr. John Hopkins, called “ Victory of Death, or the Fall of Beauty,”
 “ a Visionary Pindaric Poem, occasioned by the ever to be deplored Death of
 “ the Right Hon. the Lady Cutts. Lon. 1698.

marriage was sir Richard Parsons, created viscount, and his son Earl of Ross. By Lord Montgomery she had Charles, who died an infant, and two daughters.

The Hon. FRANCES JONES, *with her sister, Lady CATHERINE*; *wh. length; mez. Vr. Whart p. Smith sc. 1691.*

IDEM: *An Engraving.*

Frances, third and youngest daughter of Arthur, viscount Ranelagh, sister of the lady just noticed, married (against her father's approbation) Thomas Coningsby, lord Coningsby, of Clanbrazil, in Ireland, created April 30, 1719, by George I. earl of Coningsby, of Hampton-court, in Herefordshire, with limitation to Margaret, his daughter, who by his death, in 1729, became countess in her own right. Lady Frances died in 1715, and consequently never became a countess. The Earl was committed to the Tower on suspicion of treason, but was soon released, and rewarded with higher honours, as has been already mentioned. Hampton-court, the seat of the Coningsbys, contains a greater number of portraits than are generally to be met with at family seats; and the number of charming females represented makes the collection well deserve to be called the Beauties of Hampton-court *in Herefordshire.*

A FOREIGN LADY RESIDENT IN ENGLAND,

PROBABLY NATURALIZED BY PARLIAMENT.

CHARLOTTE NASSAU DE BÉWERWAERD; *mez. S. Brown. p. V. Somer, 1670. She*

is represented like the Duchess of Mazarine, with a wreath of flowers in her right hand : her left arm reclines upon an urn.

This lady was the fourth daughter of Henry de Nassau, lord Auverquerque, whose brother Henry was created by William III. earl of Grantham, and with whom the title expired in 1754. Of her four sisters, Emilia and Isabella married peers of England, Mauritia and Ann Elizabeth noblemen of Scotland and Holland ; but Charlotte remained single, and died a lady of the bedchamber to queen Anne, at Somerset House, in the year 1702.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM ONE CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

JOHN BIGG, the Dinton Hermit ; *whole length, etched, folio ; R. Laurie, 1787. Sold by William Richardson.*

No fuller account can be given of this singular character than what is contained in the following inscription under his print:—" John Bigg, the
 " Dinton Hermit, baptized 22d April, 1629, buried 4th April, 1696. Browne Willis gives the
 " following particulars of this man out of a letter
 " written to him by Thomas Herne, dated Oxon,
 " Feb. 12, 1712. He was formerly Clerk to
 " Simon Mayne, of Dinton, one of the judges
 " who passed sentence on king Charles the First.
 " He lived at Dinton (Co. Bucks), in a cave, had
 " been a man of tolerable wealth, was looked
 " upon as a pretty good scholar, and of no contem-
 " table

“ table parts. Upon the Restoration he grew
 “ melancholly, betook himself to a recluse life,
 “ and lived by charity, but never asked for any
 “ thing but leather, which he would immediately
 “ nail to his clothes. He kept three bottles, that
 “ hung to his girdle; viz. for strong and small
 “ beer, and milk: his shoes are still preserved:
 “ they are very large, and made up of about a
 “ thousand patches of leather. One of them is in
 “ the Bodleian Repository; the other in the col-
 “ lection of sir John Vanhatten, of Dinton, who
 “ had his cave dug up some years since, in hopes
 “ of discovering something relative to him, but
 “ without success. This print is etched from a
 “ picture in the possession of Scroop Bernard,
 “ esq. of Nether Winchendon, Bucks.”

The AUCTIONEER of Moorfields; *fol. S. Nicholls.*

I do not know who this master of the hammer was, he is not mentioned by Mr. Granger, nor is any date assigned to the print by Bromley. It is probable that something of peculiarity was attached to his character, though it has not reached us; for, judging of the person represented, by the artist who usually described such persons as were remarkable either for their figure, or some circumstance in their life or manners, it is but reasonable to suppose that something *might* have been told of him that would justify his claim to a nich in these volumes.

THOMAS BASKERVILLE; *grotesque figure and woeful countenance, æt. 70; oval, in a hat; 16 English verses, no engraver's name, but is thought to have been done by Vertue.*

Thomas Baskerville, of Bayworth, in the parish of Sunningwell, near Abingdon, author of a Journal of his Travels through a great part of England in the years 1677 and 1678, still in manuscript, “ was a person of learning and curiosity, particularly in his younger days, when he was commonly known to the Oxford students by the nickname of the king of Jerusalem; but in the latter ones he grew musty and unfit for conversation. In figure and dress he affected some of those singularities which naturally adhere to recluse speculation and habitual retirement.” Baskerville lived to a very advanced age, but the print was engraved when he was only 70 *. Many of his MSS. went with the Harleian Collection to the British Museum. He died about the year 1705.

WILLIAM FULLER, *æt.* 32, 1702, *to his Life*, 1703, *small 8vo. F. H. V. Hove.* *This Life was written during his confinement in the Queen's Bench, by himself, being “ an impartial account of his birth, education, relations, and introduction to the service of king James and his queen.”*

WILLIAM FULLER, *inscribed* The famous Impostor, and Cheat Master General of England; *no artist's name, though not ill engraved.*

This rival of Titus Oates, “ a rarity beyond Guzman, Clancy, Morrel, or the German Princess,” was son of William Fuller, a butcher, of Milton, near Sittingborne, in Kent, and apprenticed, in 1686, to John Hartley, a rabbit-wool-cutter, in Shoe-lane, London. Eloping from his master, he became a Roman Catholic; and having a fine person and an ingenuous countenance,

* Though the figures 70 are so very faintly engraved, that they may be easily mistaken, at first sight, for 90.

nance, Lord Melfort retained him as a page; but leaving his lordship's service, and marrying about the same time, he became greatly distressed; when, unable to endure his embarrassments, he threw himself upon the generosity of his father-in-law, and that of his master. Fuller, averse to labour, soon launched into the vortex of dissipation, which he supported by a variety of frauds: he had his servants in livery, became a self-promoted major, then a colonel; but, quitting the profession of arms, he aspired to titles, and became *Sir William Fuller*. However, as rank only sighs for rank, he panted to be ennobled, and in consequence created himself *Lord Fuller*. His manners and appearance were attractive: strangers were imposed upon at home and abroad. Sometimes he succeeded in borrowing large sums of money; and when that expedient failed, he passed counterfeit bills. These sources of revenue being at length exhausted, he commenced dealer in plots, and might (had not that trade been overdone in the reign of Charles II.) have been the idol of one party, to the destruction of many of the contrary side. He now talked of the different potentates of Europe with as much easy impudence as he did of the peers of his own country, and of the interest he had in the English court.

His assurance had arrived to such a height, in 1696, that he sent a letter to the speaker of the House of Commons, in which he pretended that no person had been more actively engaged with sir John Fenwick than himself; but his character was so notoriously bad, that the house would not suffer it to be read. Unabashed, he followed his wicked projects, till at length the measure of his misdeeds overflowed, and the House of Lords, Jan. 19, 1702-3, prosecuted him for publishing two false and scandalous libels, under the titles of

“ Original

“ Original Letters of the late king James and
 “ Others to his greatest Friends in England ;” and
 “ Twenty-six Depositions of Persons of quality
 “ and worth,” in which he endeavoured to prove
 the spuriousness of the pretended prince of Wales,
 and was particularly pointed in his attack upon the
 earl of Nottingham. His conviction was easily
 effected, and his sentence marked the enormity of
 his wickedness. The Court of Queen’s Bench or-
 dered, June 23, that he should appear in the
 courts of Westminster with a paper affixed to his
 person, denoting his offence ; that he should stand
 thrice in the pillory ; be sent to the house of cor-
 rection in London, there to be whipped, and con-
 tinued at labour until October 24 following, and
 remain in custody until he paid a fine of 1000
 marcs. He was led to the pillory with unblush-
 ing effrontery ; but the indignation of the mob
 was so much raised against him, that he suffered
 most severely, both at Temple Bar and Charing
 Cross, hardly escaping with his life at either
 place.

RICHARD DUGDALE ; *a small whole-length cut in wood, in a blanket, which has some resemblance to a winding-sheet.* This cut is prefixed to “ The Surey Impostor,” by Zach. Taylor, A. M. 1697.*

Richard, son of Thomas Dugdale, of Surey, near Whalley, in Lancashire, gardener, was a hired servant to Thomas Lister, esq. of Arnolds-biggin, or Westby, in Yorkshire. When about eighteen years of age, he went to a revel at Whalley, called Rushbearing, where he quarrelled and fought,

* Dugdale is represented in a blanket, because Mr. Taylor said he had frightened persons thus disguised. This, however, he absolutely denied.

fought, in consequence of a drunken dispute with one of the revellers about dancing, an amusement in which he supposed he excelled. In returning to his master's house, he pretended he had seen several apparitions; and had nothing farther on the subject been said by him, it might well have been supposed that his senses were injured by the liquor he had drank, and his eyes by the blows he had received. The next day, feeling himself indisposed, he lay down on his bed; when he said he was now alarmed by the door opening, and a smoke or mist entering, which immediately vanished: this, as he related, was followed by various other supernatural appearances. Dugdale afterwards being subject to violent fits, went home to his father's, where physicians attended him with some success at first, but his fits returned and increased. His father, by the advice of a friend, went to Mr. Thomas Jolly, the ejected minister of Altham, in the neighbourhood, to desire his prayers; when that gentleman, and his non-conforming brethren, had public meetings and solemn exercises of fasting and prayer, supposing him possessed with that kind of *evil spirit that goeth not out but by prayer and fasting*. These prayings and fastings were repeated, but no alteration appeared. The country began to be much divided in opinion respecting the matter. Some accused the Popish clergy, as promoting it. Pamphlets were written, and depositions made, of the "possession by several before Hugh lord Willoughby and Ralph Egerton, esq. two of his majesty's justices of the peace, at Falmouth, July 29, 1695." The possessed continued his distortions for about a year, during which time multitudes went to see him: indeed Baxter and Mather were so convinced of a real possession, or witchcraft, that they were desirous of having the

the relations sworn to, annexed to their book upon witchcraft; but lord chief justice Holt is said to have detected the imposture. We do not wonder at the credulity of an ignorant multitude; but that people of education should disgrace themselves with such weaknesses is truly extraordinary. In the reign of James I. and at the beginning of the century, a right reverend prelate unveiled one impostor; and at the end of the century that wise judge exposed another. In the last we had a woman produce rabbits; and the Cock-lane Ghost, which Foote's Miss Fanny Fanthom will ever recall to remembrance*.

JAMES

* To form an idea of the credulity and self-deception of many; take the statement of Dugdale's possession. He was sometimes seized with a swelling in the calf of his leg, which rose upwards as far as his chest, throat, or even mouth, attended with a variety of noises; then his strength became so supernaturally great, that twelve men could not hold him, and he could bear to have a vast quantity of eorn placed upon his shoulders, unheedful of which he would dance, with the greatest agility, for a quarter of an hour, sometimes upon his knees, at others upon his feet, and when on the latter, with the utmost grace. No wonder!—for one day, in a fit, he acknowledged he had sold himself to the devil, to teach him to dance; but his Satanic majesty seems to have exerted his wicked authority over him before the time appointed; for once, when cleaving wood, he was thrown by him twelve yards one way, and the axe as far another; but I must say no more, lest I also should be accused of being one of the Sadducees, as Mr. Taylor was: for how is it possible not to believe the Reply to that gentleman's pamphlet by T. J. (Thomas Jones), when it farther clears and confirms the truth, “as to Richard Dugdale's case and cure”—read and believe, if you can.—“One of the ministers who attended him upon that affair from first to last, but replies only as to matter of fact, and as he therewithall is more especially concerned. To those who had frequently seen and heard Dugdale in his fits, it is more evident that it was a righteous judgment of God upon him, for his profane and debauched life. But we cannot say whether it was by the immediate hand of God, or witchcraft. Yet others, who did not hear him and see him as we did, are something doubtful whether it was a real possession. But the signs of a possession, which divines give, and the testimony, as to matters of fact, do make this probable, at least, as we think, to those who are unprejudiced and unbiassed.

“1. His telling and foretelling of things, in his fits, which he could not possibly know by any ordinary means. In his fits he always, as far as we can learn, told when his next fit would come, though he had no external direction at all; yet still his fits came at that time exactly, as those who had watches, and observed, can aver in manifold instances. He could tell of persons coming at a considerable distance, who they were, and whence they came, and what they did by the way. Can those who call this a cheat hire and threaten him to the doing of these and the following feats?

“2. His ability of body in his fits, beyond the joint strength of many lusty

JAMES WHITNEY, *convicted of robbery, æt. fol.*

This "hero" of the road has not, I believe; had a biographer; and, unfortunately for his fame, the Newgate Calendar was unpublished when he flourished. Whitney ended his career in the year 1692.

Captain AVERY, the Pirate. *This is supposed by some to be a fictitious Print.*

Capt. Henry Avery (son of a Mr. Avery, of Biddeford, in Devonshire, who resided on a small estate of his own), thinking himself ill used in the English

" men : his agility also is beyond any art that he had at other times * ; yea, beyond the lawful art of any other ; whereas his ability was but ordinary, and his agility less than ordinary at other times.

" 3. The speaking in him of another voice besides his own, sometimes speaking many words and sentences, in which were tental and labial letters, when he made no use of the organs of speech ; yea, two voices at once have been heard from him, the one being of a very hideous sound, and his words, as in his ordinary discourse, distinctly heard at a mile-end and a half distance.

" 4. His being, in the same fit, one while as heavy as a lump of lead of that bigness, and otherwhile as light as a bag of feathers of fourteen or fifteen pounds weight. Also as to the stiffness of his body, it being inflexible, in some parts of his fits, as a bar of iron ; yea, breathless, senseless, and lifeless, to others apprehensions, for a considerable time.

" 5. The diabolical rage and blasphemy against God and Christ, and the things of God, though under no feverish frenzy, that we perceived, there being no such behaviour in him at other times. Yet would Satan sometimes, in his fits, transform himself into an angel of light ; yea, sometimes in his fits he would tell the heads of a sermon that he never heard.

" 6. His speaking several languages, which he never learned, nor understood any thing of, though at other times it seemed to be a sort of gibberish to some of us, or a language which the hearers understood not, and sometimes singing in Latin verse whilst in his fits.

" 7. Sometimes something like a mouse appearing about him and in him, arising like the bigness of a man's fist, upward, down, and under his clothes, something about the bigness of a little dog, in bed with him, that was not one ; also the forcible rising of the lump and voices out of it."

If you are still an unbeliever, the author refers you, for instances of this kind, and tokens of demoniacal possession, to our English Solomon's (king James) *Dæmonologia*, Cudworth's *Atheism*, p. 704, Pselius de *Oper. Dæmon.* and Fernelius de *Abditis*, &c.

* In his Dancing.

English sea-service, turned pirate, and commanded a formidable crew, who made a settlement on the island of Madagascar. They captured a large ship belonging to the Great Mogul, on board of which was an Indian princess, and great treasure. After plundering the lady and the vessel, encouraged by success, they proceeded in the same nefarious conduct. The East-India Company, fearing reprisals from the Indian monarch, petitioned for a force to destroy this lawless banditti, and captain Kidd was dispatched for that purpose, who *joined* them; but Avery gained nothing by the junction; for his fellows in iniquity quarrelling, he was left almost alone. He afterwards came to England or Ireland; when the lords justices hearing of his arrival in 1696, issued a proclamation to apprehend him. His mother and sister then resided at Biddeford, and it is said he gave the Indian princess's necklace to the latter, which she sold. It is however more certain that he was defrauded by the person to whom he had entrusted most of his ill-gotten treasure, and that he died in want, a fate which generally attends such characters.

JOHN GALE, *alias DUMB JACK, 1712, with a pipe in his mouth, hat, own hair, 4to. mez. Faber sc.*

JOHN GALE, &c. *Two Engravings, 4to.*

JOHN GALE, &c. *4to. mez. Sold by King.*

JOHN GALE, *without his pipe; a small oval; no engraver.*

DUMB JACK, *ætatis 69, J. Faber ad vivum delineavit 1702; a small oval, very delicately etched.*

It is reasonable to suppose that there were also many other rude representations of him from wooden blocks, which have not come down to us.

This

This unfortunate person, who was almost an idiot, and dumb into the bargain, was of much notoriety in his day; there being something so remarkably uncouth in his physiognomy and manner, that he attracted general notice wherever he appeared. He lived principally, I believe, about Clare-market, where he picked up a maintenance among the butchers; and other tradesmen thereabouts, by helping to drive the cattle and carrying heavy loads of meat, and other servile employments of that nature. Being perfectly harmless, he was rather under the protection of the mob, than, as is too often the case with unhappy objects of this description, exposed to their unfeeling scoffs and abuse. He always wore his hat in a particular direction; so much on one side, as hardly to keep its place on his head, and was seldom seen without a pipe in his mouth. Tobacco and ale were his two grand animal gratifications; and his highest mental enjoyment seemed to be that of witnessing the public execution of criminals, whom he constantly accompanied from the gaol to Tyburn, riding on the corses of the cart, and smoking his pipe with perfect decorum the whole way, unmoved at the passing scene, while

“ Clever Tom Clinch as the rabble was bawling,
 “ Was riding up Holborn to die in his calling,
 “ And the maids to the windows and balconies ran,
 “ And cryd out alack ! he’s a proper young man !”

From this circumstance Dumb Jack (his general and familiar appellation) became universally known; and from the different prints of him, enumerated at the head of this article, it should seem that it was not wished that the remembrance of him should perish: his form too existing on
 walking

walking-sticks and on tobacco-stoppers, both of wood and metal, some of which I have seen in my younger days;—but, alas! the pen of the biographer was wanting to his fame! the “*Monumentum ære perennius!*—Alas! poor Jack, the rest of thy adventures must probably remain untold; for though I believe he is brought rather too forward here, in point of date, yet it is barely possible that there should be any person now living who can at all remember him; and as traditionary evidence is continually growing weaker, it can never be ascertained what was his end of life: Whether he died by violence from a ruffian, while sleeping on a bulk in the streets, or of disease in a garret or an hospital; and perhaps these pages, trifling and imperfect as they are, contain the only means of conveying his little history to posterity.

OLD HARRY, *with his Raree Show, 1710. S. Nicholls sculp.*

The bulk of the people in every state are of the lowest order, and the majority of them are children. It was wisely judged, therefore, that such worthy creatures as Old Harry should be thus honoured for keeping the populace in good humour.

WILLIAM ALDRIDGE, *aged 112, Ato. in Lysons's Environs of London, Vol. II.*

William Aldridge, a wheelwright, resident at Acton, in Middlesex, died at the very advanced age of 114, and was buried there Nov. 21, 1698. The portrait from which the above engraving was taken, was drawn two years before his death, and
is



WILLIAM ALDRIDGE.

Aged 112.

is now in the possession of his great grandson, Mr. Thomas Aldridge, vestry-clerk of the parish. It has rather the appearance of a hale man of sixty, than one who had lived more than a century. This often happens with very strong and aged people who retain their flesh, and that fulness of the skin, which prevents wrinkles from furrowing the face. He is buried under a tomb in the cemetery, the inscription upon which gives his age as one year older. *Quere*, which date is right?

DWARF, born at Salisbury, 1709, two feet eight inches high.

This diminutive mortal is not mentioned in the lives of remarkable persons, natives of Salisbury. I suppose he was *overlooked*. He has also escaped the notice both of Granger and Bromley; nor do I find any other account of him.

REMARKS ON DRESS.

The fashions underwent some trifling changes in this reign. Dryden complained that “our snippers (taylor) go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it.”

The gentlemen wore their coats cut strait before, which reached below the knee, with lace in front, and often buttoned to the bottom, without pockets on the outside, and large cuffs, laced and buttoned, but no collar.

The vest reached nearly to the knee, and was frequently fringed with gold or silver. Frogs, or tasselled button-holes, adorned them.

The culottes fitted close, and reached below the knee; the shirt was ruffled, and generally with lace; the cravat long, plain, or entirely point; the shoe square-toed, the heel high, the buckle large: boots were worn, high and stiffened, and the hats were cocked, and of a moderate size. We may reasonably suppose that the gentlemen dressed in the Dutch rather than in the French fashions; but the monarch seldom varied his dress. The greatest extravagance of that period was the peruke. This article, of French origin, now expanded to an enormous size, and Lewis XIV. wore a profusion of false hair; and even his statues were loaded with this enormity of wig. Nothing could be more absurd than that strange appearance of generals in armour, covered to the pommels of their saddles with false hair, *frosted* with powder. The beaus, however, were more extravagant in the use of this article, and had their coats on the shoulders and back regularly powdered, as well as their wigs. All orders, professions, and ages, wore flowing perukes; but the higher the rank, the greater the abundance of hair. Boys, who were sons of the great, were subject to this folly as well as their fathers; and many could barely remember ever having worn their natural locks. Thus what was originally intended, like Otho's wig, to hide baldness, and to imitate in colour the deficient hair, was now uniformly white, and by its preposterous profusion, appeared to swell the head to a most unnatural size. If the idea was adopted from the vast curling mane of the lion, it ought to have been solely appropriated to the military; but it covered the head of the lawyer and the medical man, but only in proportion to the dignity of each. It would have been considered the height of human insolence for the counsellor to have worn as large a wig

wig as a judge, or an attorney as a counsellor. The clergy, at length, copied the example of their metropolitan; even the modest Tillotson became *wiggified*, and the fashion gradually descended to the humble curate; but John Baptist Thiers, D. D. a French ecclesiastic, inflamed with holy zeal for the ecclesiastical tonsure, and with an honest love of nature, wrote an elaborate work against perukes and false hair, especially as worn by the clergy; which is entitled "Histoire de Perruques, a Paris, 1690," a duodecimo of above five hundred pages: this was a kind of *amende honorable*; for it was an "exotic mode*." Of the false glories of Lewis XIV. the wig was the most preposterous; yet so essentially necessary to this great monarch, that he was never seen without it. Before he rose from his bed, his valet gave him his forest of peruke. Shammerée was wig-maker in ordinary to the London beaux in this reign, who had for their undress the scratch, requiring neither frizzling nor buckling; but rectified instantly from any little disorder by passing the comb over it. The large flaxen perriwigs were by a wag called the silver fleece. Charles II.'s reign might be called that of black, this that of white wigs.

The ladies wore their dresses long and flowing, and were then servile copyists of the French, but not so much so as they have been since. They flounced their coats; a fashion probably borrowed

C c 2

from

* Pope Orsini (Benedict XIII.), a pious but weak man, was equally scandalized with the indecent dress of the clergy in his time, which he laboured to reform with as much zeal as the more important abuses in the Romish church. An elaborate treatise against the wearing of artificial coverings for head, entitled "Clericus Deperrucatus, sive in Fictitiis Clericorum Comis modernæ seculi ostensa et explosa vanitas;" printed at Amsterdam, and ressed to him, was expressly directed against this fashion among the gy; but it had taken too great a hold upon them to be easily written down,

"Conticeant cuncti concreto crimine comati."

from Albert Durer, who represented an angel in a flounced petticoat, driving Adam and Eve from Paradise. The ruffles were long and double, and the hair much frizzled and curled. Jewels, pearls, and amber, were much worn in the hair, and earrings, necklaces, bracelets, ornaments on the stomacher and on the shoulders. The ladies, following the queen's example, began to work with their needles: I have seen a great deal of Mary's; and once had a valuable necklace of her's, with other things; the necklace was of the finest amber, and would have been an handsome and fashionable ornament for one of my daughters' necks; but not knowing that I should have a daughter, and still less imagining it would ever be suitable to a lady of modern times, I presented it to my late worthy friend, Dr. Green, of Litchfield, with a pair of shoes of the queen's. My respected friend, the late John Scott Hylton, esq. gave them to me, whose maiden aunt was dresser to her majesty*, and received many articles at her royal mistress's death, in lieu of her salary, besides what she had received from her majesty in her life time. There was a pair of golden fillagree sleeve buttons, small and elegant, and under the fillagree was the hair of king William. The ladies wore a head-dress more like a veil than a cap, thrown back, the sides of which hung below the bosom: from this the head-dress gradually shrunk to a caul with two lappets, known by the name of a mob. The shoes had raised heels, square toes, were high on the instep, and worked with gold, and were always of the most costly materials. The gloves of both sexes were of white leather, worked, but not so extravagantly as in Charles the First's reign. I purchased for Dr. Green

* I suppose Mrs. Lowther, great aunt to the late lord Lonsdale, who survived the attendants of queen Mary. She was of her majesty's bedchamber did not die until January, 1737.

WILLIAM III. PORTRAITS OMITTED.

Green a pair of gloves of queen Mary's or queen Ann's, or both, with others, which had belonged to our queens regnant, or consorts. Happy, thrice happy ladies of modern days, who can go and purchase a profusion of costly toys from India in almost every street in London, the great mart of traffic, when Mary, luckless Mary, was obliged by stealth to obtain from a woman, who dealt in such forbidden articles, fans and other female paraphernalia, and yet, being discovered, though she wore a crown, was soundly rated for her extravagance or gossiping, or both, by her austere husband. Hoops did not encumber the fair sex at this time; but not to be without something more than a gentle swell, they had their commode, which set out the hinder part, and gave additional grace, it was thought, to the swimming train. If however we allow that there was too much exuberance of hair to the men, and rather more size behind to the ladies, than was necessary, the dress of both sexes was appropriate: the men studied manliness, the other modesty.

PORTRAITS OMITTED.

Mr. — TILLS; *mez. Smith sc. 1693.*

I have been completely foiled in endeavouring to learn who the person was whose portrait is here mentioned. Mr. Bromley places him amongst the gentry, but I do not know with what propriety.

Mr. — WELLERS; *scarce, fol. mez. Fairborne, jun. sc.*

Mr. Bromley has placed this person amongst the gentry, but I question whether he was of that class. He is supposed by Mr. Granger to have been an author.

STEPHEN WELSTED; R. *White sc.*

I find no account of this person, who is placed by Mr. Bromley amongst the literary characters; neither is he noticed in the list of R. White's engravings, given by lord Orford.

Knowing this print only from the description of it, given above, it is impossible to say whether *that* is accurate or not. Mr. Leonard Welsted, son of a clergyman of both his names, and who had an office in the Ordnance, was living at this time, and was a writer both in verse and prose. His pieces, which are very miscellaneous, were collected into an octavo volume about the year 1787, and published, with some account of the author and his family, by Mr. John Nichols, the printer.

WILLIAM TILLIAR, *sen. oval, 8vo. with wig and neckcloth.*

I have never met with this surname. Mr. Granger knew nothing of him, but mentions that lord Orford thought he was a surgeon by profession.

JOHN TAYLOR, *æt. 20, 1695, with an astrological design, an etching, 8vo. T. G. sc.*

THOMAS COWEL, *æt. 63, 1688, in a wig, 4to.*

This man, I should imagine, is now only known by his engraved portrait. In sir William Musgrave's catalogue, it is said to be from "the Fothergill Collection," and is called a *very rare* print. It sold for 1l. 10s. when his prints were dispersed by auction, in the months of February and March, in the year 1800.

ANONYMOUS PRINT; *Vanderbanc sc. A man in armour, long wig; arms, a lion rampant, with two roses; motto, "Fide et Fiducia."*

Mr. Granger, who appears to have seen this engraving, says the arms are borne different from those of the gentry of the English nation. In lord Orford's History of Vanderbanck's Engravings, this print is mentioned as "a young man's head," with the above motto; but he adds, it has "Riley pinx." There can be little doubt, therefore, that the person, whoever he might be, was painted as well as engraved, when resident in England.

APPENDIX.

DANIEL DE SUPERVILLE ; *I. Thomasyn p. P. Bemaert sc. 1737.*

This French Protestant divine was born at Saurmur in 1657, but left his country upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685. He afterwards became a preacher at Rotterdam, whence he came to England, but at what time I have not been able to discover. Superville wrote several works in his native language, and died at Rotterdam in 1728, leaving a son named Daniel, who was also a Protestant clergyman, and the author of a volume of Sermons.

STEPHEN FRANCIS GEOFFROY ; *N. Largilliere p. Surugue sc. 1737.*

This celebrated physician and chemist, born at Paris in 1672, was the son of an apothecary. A sincere desire to obtain the best information in the study of chemistry and botany, as connected with his profession, urged him to travel through France, and to visit England, Holland, and Italy. Upon his return to his native country he received the degree of doctor of medicine, and was appointed professor of chemistry at the Royal Garden, and of medicine in the Royal College, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in London, and of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Geoffroy (unlike too many medical men), studied nature,

nature, and watched her carefully in all her stages of disease. This method enabled him to assist her efforts; but ignorance and prejudice attributed his proceedings to want of knowledge in what manner his patient ought to be treated, mistaking his anxiety for perplexity. Merit triumphed, and virtue sealed his reputation. He died in 1731. His *Materia Medica* is his greatest work, which was published in Latin, in 3 vol. 8vo. Bergier translated it into French, in seven volumes 12mo. and it was continued by M. Nobleville to the extent of seventeen volumes, by adding to it the history of animals. The medical Theses of Geoffroy are in high estimation for intrinsic merit. Mons. Geoffroy had a son who was elected a fellow of our Royal Society previous to his father's decease.

JOSEPH PITTON DE TOURNEFORT; *Desvoohers.*

This celebrated naturalist, of a respectable family at Aix, in France, was born June 5, 1656. Sated with theology, he dedicated his studies to botany, in which his thirst for information was not gratified in the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy, nor round Montpellier; he therefore traversed the environs of Barcelona, the mountains of Catalonia, and the Pyrenees, whence he returned to France with fresh energy; but soon left it, to explore other parts of Spain and Portugal, England, and Holland. Refusing the reversionary chair of botany at Leyden, with a considerable salary, he returned again to France, where he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, and admitted to the degree of doctor of physic by the University of Paris. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, Tournefort a third time left his house, directing his

his steps to Greece and Asia; but the plague raging in Africa, and particularly in Egypt, prevented his visiting those countries. Rich in plants, and other interesting specimens in natural history and antiquity, he returned to his native country, crowned with everlasting fame. This extraordinary man died at Paris, Dec. 28, 1708. His valuable works are very numerous.

JOHN FREDERIC PENTHER: *mez. G. Heuman p. J. Huid sc.*

I am totally uninformed as to the particulars of professor Penther's life. He paid a visit to this country about the year 1693.

Prince GIOLO; *J. Savage sculp. half sheet Print.*

Prince GIOLO, *the lively portraiture of; a reduced copy from the above, no engraver. Under the large print is a long and circumstantial description of it.*

The person above described, we have the authority of Mr. Evelyn for saying, was publicly exhibited as a show in this kingdom, to which it is likely he was brought by captain Dampier, who had picked him up in some of his expeditions in the year 1692, or thereabouts. The second print is prefixed to a small quarto pamphlet, called "An Account of the prince Giolo, son of the king of Giolo, now in England;" but which, instead of any real information or satisfactory narrative, contains only a romantic, and probably fictitious tale, of his wonderful escapes and love adventures with a princess Techenahete, daughter of the king of Tominec; either because there was no genuine story to be told concerning him, or that the means made use of in capturing or seducing him from his

own country, and bringing him over to this, were such as were better concealed than made public. Whether he died here or was sent home again is equally uncertain with the rest of his history; and we have again to repeat our regret for the want, at that time of day, of those copious and interesting communications respecting men and things, which we possess through the numerous diurnal and other periodical reporters of those familiar occurrences which pass under our own eyes, and from which posterity will be gratified in its curiosity in a mode and to an extent almost peculiar to the country and the age we live in.

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ERRATA.

In the running title, from page 93 to page 97, for *From William 1111* read *George I.* read *William III.*

Page 13, line 14, for *meetness* read *meekness*.

— 14, — 19, for *stenuous* read *strenuous*.

— 14, — 3 from the bottom, for *prejucice* read *prejudice*.

— 16, line 3, instead of *James I.* read *James II.*

— 16, in the note, a semicolon after *music*; dele the colon after *widowhood*.

— 31, four lines from the bottom, for *at* read *of*.

— 35, line 23, for *visum* read *vivum*.

— 37, — 20, for *more than* read *as*.

— 38, — 2, for *of* read *at*.

— 39, — 14, for *Cavendish*, read *Devonshire*.

— 41, line from the bottom 15, for *duke* read *earl*.

— 42, — 19, for *Augustine* read *Augustan*.

— 43, — 1, for *second*, read *first*.

— 48, — 2 from the bottom, for *earl* read *duke*.

— 56, — 14, 15, for *Hereford*, read *Hertford*.

— 62, — 2, for *Bary* read *Bury*.

— 65, — 10 from the bottom, for *as* read *so*.

— 79, — 7, dele the stop at *Protector*, and place it in the next line, after *Oliver*.

— 80, — 7 from the bottom, for *Maldaclini* read *Maldachigi*.

— 92, — 4, for *Seldon's* read *Selden's*.

— 96, last line, dele *his own*.



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