LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY;

COMPI

Biographical Memoirs

OF

WILLIAM BOWYER, PRINTER, F.S.A.

AND MANY OF HIS LEARNED FRIENDS;

AN INCIDENTAL VIEW

OF THE PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE

IN THIS KINGDOM DURING THE LAST CENTURY;

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES

OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF

EMINENT WRITERS AND INGENIOUS ARTISTS;

WITH A VERY COPIOUS INDEX.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME IV.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY, AT CICERO'S HEAD,
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1812.

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CONTENTS

OF THE

FOURTH VOLUME.

ESSAYS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. I. On the first printed Polyglotts; with some Memoirs of Dr. Edmund Castell [see p. 693] ..... P. 1

II. Of Public News and Weekly Papers: when they first began; their Progress, Increase, and Uses and Abuses to the People 33

History of the Origin of Pamphlets 98

III. Memoirs of the Family of Elstob 112

——— Rev. Edward Thwaites, D. D. 141

IV. ——— Rev. George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury 150

V. Epitaphs by Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe 171

VI. Memoirs of Robert Nelson, Esq. 188

VII. ——— Rev. Robert Moss, D. D. Dean of Ely . 223

VIII. ——— Rev. Robert Jenkin, D. D. 240

——— Rev. Humphrey Gower, D. D. 245

IX. ——— Rev. William Wotton, D. D. 253

X. ——— Rev. Styan Thirlby, LL. D. 264

XI. ——— Jeremiah Markland, M. A. [see p. 657] 272

XII. ——— Rev. William Clarke, M. A. 363

——— Rev. Edward Clarke, M. A. 382

——— Rev. James-Stanier Clarke, LL. B. .. 387

——— Rev. Edward-Daniel Clarke, LL. D. .. 389

——— Captain George Clarke, R. N. 392

XIII. ——— Rev. John Taylor, LL. D. [see p. 662] 490

XIV. ——— the Family of Gale 536

XV. ——— Michael Maittaire, Esq. 556

XVI. ——— Bishop Hooper 567

XVII. ——— Rev. John Lawrence, M. A. 575

XVIII. Memoirs of Mr. Samuel Richardson 578
XIX. ——— William Battie, M. D. 599
XX. ——— William Cheselden, Esq. 613
XXI. ——— Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. 625
XXII. Additions to Mr. Markland 657
XXIII. ——— Dr. John Taylor ..... 662—666
Memoirs of Jacob Bryant, Esq. 667
XXIV. ——— Bishop Horsley 673
XXV. ——— Rev. Charles Newling 692
XXVI. Additions to Dr. Castell 693
XXVII. Letters of Mr. Walpole, Dr. Ducarel, &c . 700—713
XXVIII. Additions and Corrections ..... 714—732

ESSAYS



JEREMIAH MARKLAND M.A.

Born Oct. 29 1693,
Educated in the School
of Christ's Hospital, London.
Died Senior Fellow of S.t Peter's Coll. Cambridge,
July 7. 1776.

Engravd by T. Cald

Presented by W.m Strode Esq.r

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XI. ——— Jeremiah Markland, M. A. [see p. 657] 272

XII. ——— Rev. William Clarke, M. A. 363

——— Rev. Edward Clarke, M. A. 382

——— Rev. James-Stanier Clarke, LL. B. .. 387

——— Rev. Edward-Daniel Clarke, LL. D. .. 389

——— Captain George Clarke, R. N. 392

XIII. ——— Rev. John Taylor, LL. D. [see p. 662] 490

XIV. ——— the Family of Gale 536

XV. ——— Michael Maittaire, Esq. 556

XVI. ——— Bishop Hooper 567

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ESSAYS

XXXIVB.83

ESSAYS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

REFERRED TO IN THE

LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

No. I.

ON THE FIRST PRINTED POLYGLOTTS*;

WITH

SOME MEMOIRS OF DR. EDMUND CASTELL.

THE first Polyglott work was printed at Genoa in 1516, by Peter Paul Porrus †, who undertook to print the Pentaglott Psalter of Augustin Justinian, Bishop of Nebo. It was in Hebrew, Arabic ‡,

* See vol. I. p. 3.

† "By Porrus it was printed at Genoa, *in ædibus Nicolai Justiniani Pauli*; whither he seems to have been invited for that purpose: after which I conceive that he returned to his usual place of abode at Turin; as by himself, at the end of the book, he is called *Petrus Porrus Mediolanensis Taurini degens.*" C. D. M.—Mr. De Missy had three copies of this Psalter, of which the finest was sold to the late Rev. Mr. Cracherode; and is now, with the rest of that gentleman's magnificent collection, securely deposited in the British Museum.

‡ The Arabic version is of no authority, as it was translated, not from the Hebrew, but from the Septuagint.

Chaldaic, and Greek, with the Latin Versions, Glosses, and Scholia, which last made the eighth column, in folio. The Arabic * was the first that ever was printed: and this the first piece of the Bible that ever appeared in so many languages †.

In 1518, John Potken published the Psalter, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Æthiopic, [or Chaldaic, as he, with some others, called it,] at Cologn: but the name of the Printer is no where to be found throughout the book ‡. It has no Preface properly

* See a particular enumeration of the Arabic versions, both MS and printed, in Le Long, p. 214, &c.

† Justinian, presuming this work would procure him great gain, as well as reputation, caused 2000 copies to be printed of it; and promised in his Preface to proceed with the other parts of the Bible. But he was miserably disappointed: every one applauded the work; but few proceeded farther; and scarce a fourth part of his number was sold. Besides the 2000 copies, he had also printed 50 upon vellum, which he presented to every crowned head, whether Christian or Infidel. The whole New Testament was prepared for the press by Justinian, who had also made great progress in the Old. See Le Long, Bibliotheca Sacra, p. 2. Maittaire, Annal. Typ. tom. II. Par. I. p. 121. Palmer, History of Printing, p. 263.

‡ The Printer's name is no where mentioned, except in the following observations of the late reverend and learned Cæsar De Missy, to whom this article had been communicated: "I would almost venture to affirm, that you have named him when you named *Potken*: for, if he does not say expressly that he was the Printer, he seems at least to give us a broad hint of it, when he says: *Statui jam senex linguas externas aliquas discere: & per artem impressoriam, quam adolescens* didici, *edere: ut modico ære libri in diversis linguis, formis æneis excusi, emi possint.* These words might have been minded, but were omitted, by Le Long in the abstracts he made of Potken's address to his readers at the end of the book. Towards the end of the same address he says, *imprimi curavi*: but such a phrase may very well be understood of one who saw his work printed at home with his own types. And, besides, he might have chosen that phrase as the most convenient, on account of his having been absent for some time while the impression was carried on by his kinsman and learned assistant Soter, alias Heyl. Confer with the above Address what he says, p. 7, (col. 2. *sub finem*) of his *Introductiuncula*, &c. a small work of no more than four leaves, which was certainly intended to go along with the Psalter, though it is not always, and is perhaps very seldom, to be found with it. In the above-mentioned Address he pretends to be the first who had

imported

so called: but from an Address of Potken to the studious Reader, which is printed on the last page of the Psalter, we are informed, that, while his earnest zeal for Christianity, and for the Roman See, made him extremely desirous of learning foreign languages, especially what he calls the Chaldee, for which he was destitute of any proper master; some Æthiopian Fryars happened to be at Rome (as he expresses it) *peregrinationis causâ*, to whom he eagerly applied; and that from his intercourse with them, he had acquired such a knowledge of their language, as to make him believe he might undertake an edition of the Æthiopic Psalter; which was actually published at Rome nearly five years before the date of his Polyglott performance. At the end of the above-mentioned address, he promised to perform something in the Arabic, if he should meet with sufficient encouragement *.

imported into Europe what he calls *the Chaldee* [now more properly called the *Æthiopic*] *Tongue*. And nothing hitherto has appeared to the contrary. Some quibblers indeed might object, that it rather was imported by the Æthiopian fryars who had helped him to learn it. But he certainly seems to have been the first who presented the European Republic of Letters with a printed *Introductiuncula* to the reading of that language: nor could any body, that I know of, have said in 1518, that in 1513 he had published or printed an Æthiopic book in Europe, as Potken does in his address of 1518, where he acquaints us, that, nearly five years before, he had given at Rome an edition of the Æthiopic Psalter printed by itself: for it is evidently of such a Psalter that he says: *Psalterium..... arte impressoriâ..... quinquennio vix exacto, Romæ edidi*: which book is noticed by Le Long, in these words: *Psalmi & Canticum Canticorum Æthiopicè, studio Joannis Potken, cum ejus prefatione Latinâ, in* 4°, *Romæ*, 1513. That Latin Preface, could I get a sight of it, would perhaps enable me to be more particular and more positive. The book is marked by Le Long himself as being in the Royal Library at Paris; and an account of the said Preface, no doubt, might easily be obtained, if asking for it should become a matter of any importance to the curious. Thus much, however, I thought, might be proposed provisionally, concerning the name of the Printer to whom the world was indebted for Potken's Polyglott Psalter." C. D. M.

* Mr. De Missy had two copies of Potken's Psalter, the best of which was sold for no more than 18 shilllings.

The famous Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, commonly called the Complutensian, consists of six large folio volumes; having the Hebrew *, Latin, and Greek, in three distinct columns, and the Chaldee paraphrase, with a Latin interpretation, at the bottom of the page, the margin being filled with the Hebrew and Chaldee radicals. It was begun in 1502, finished in 1517, but not published till 1522. A more particular account of it may be seen in Le Long, in Maittaire, and in De Bure; and an essay expressly on the subject by Mr. De Missy †.

In 1546 appeared, at Constantinople, "Pentateuchus Hebræo-Chaldæo-Persico-Arabicus," in three columns; the Hebrew text in the middle: on the right-hand the Persic version of R. Jacob fil. Joseph; and on the left the Chaldee paraphrase of Onkelos: at the top is the Arabic paraphrase of Saadias, and at the bottom the commentary of Rasi. The whole is printed in Hebrew characters with points, the middle column on a larger size than the others. At the end of Genesis appears, "Absolutus est liber Geneseos in domo Eliezeris Berab Gerson Soncinatis ‡."

In 1547 was published, from the same press, "Pentateuchus Hebraicus, Hispanicus, & Barbaro-Græcus." This edition was also printed in three columns: the Hebrew Text in the middle; the old Spanish version on the right hand; and on the left, the modern Greek, as used by the Caraïtes at Constantinople, who do not understand Hebrew. The Spanish is designed for the Refugee Spanish Jews. At the head and bottom of the pages are the Targum and the Commentary, as in the former editions §.

* The Hebrew text in this edition was corrected by Alphonsus, a physician of Complutum, Paulus Coronellus, and Alphonsus Zamora, who were all converts from Judaism to Christianity. The manuscripts it was printed from had undergone the Masoretical castigation; see Dr. Kennicott, Diss. II. p. 475.

† See this in p. 15. ‡ Le Long, p. 45.

§ Le Long, p. 46.

The

The Royal or Spanish Polyglott was printed at Antwerp, by Christopher Plantinus, 1569—1572, by authority of Philip II. King of Spain, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Chaldee, under the direction of Arias Montanus, in eight volumes, folio; containing, besides the whole of the Complutensian edition, a Chaldee paraphrase on part of the Old Testament, which Cardinal Ximenes had deposited in the theological library at Complutum, having particular reasons for not publishing it. The New Testament had the Syriac version, and the Latin translation of Santes Pagninus as reformed by Arias Montanus *. This work was also enriched with various Grammars and Dictionaries of the several languages it consits of.

In 1586 a Polyglott Bible was published at Heidelberg, in two volumes, folio; printed in four columns, Hebrew, Greek, and two Latin versions, *viz.* St. Jerom's and those of Pagninus; with the notes of Vatablus; and in the margin are the idioms, and the radices of all the difficult words. Two other dates have been seen to this edition, *viz.* 1599 and 1616: but Le Long, after an attentive comparison, declares them to be only different copies of the same impression; but that some of them have

* "We need say the less of this great work, as it is not pretended that the least correction was made in this edition of the Hebrew text. Indeed no such thing could possibly be expected from an Editor who believed the perfection of the Hebrew text—*quantâ integritate* (says he) *semper conservata fuerint Biblia Hebræa, plerique doctissimi viri constanter asseverarunt*, &c. Hody, p. 516, 517." Dr. Kennicott, Diss. II. p. 477.—This edition (which is particularly mentioned in Le Long, p. 20,) is described by M. De Bure as a work most beautifully printed; but, on account of the great number of treatises it contains, it is difficult to arrange the volumes properly. Mr. De Missy, from whom, just before his death, I hoped to have received an accurate relation of this edition, had a good copy of it; which, happening to be but in indifferent binding, was sold for no more than seven pounds, to Mr. Mac Carthy, who purchased many other articles, and particularly many little French curiosities.

the

the Greek Testament with the addition of the Latin version of Arias Montanus *.

In 1596, Jacobus Lucius printed an edition, in Greek, Latin, and German, at Hamburgh, in four volumes, folio, "Studio Davidis Wolderi;" the Greek from the Venice edition of 1518 †; the Latin versions those of St. Jerom and Pagninus.

In 1599, Elias Hutterus published one at Noremberg, in six languages; four of them, the Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, and Latin, printed from the Antwerp edition: the fifth was the German version of Luther: and the sixth the Sclavonic version of Wittemberg ‡. This Bible was never completed, and goes no farther than the book of Ruth.

* "Quæ sub Vatabli nomine circumferuntur Biblia, ejus non sunt; annotationesque eidem adscriptæ auctorem habent Robertum Stephanum." Walton, Proleg. IV. p. 33. See Le Long, p. 15.

† Le Long, p. 26.—Fabricius, Bibliotheca Græca, says the same. But the Editor, Wolderus himself in his Preface, speaks thus: "De LXX Interpretum Græcâ, deque Latinâ Hieronymi, ut putatur, versione nihil moneo: nisi quod scire tua non parum, opinor, interest; in iis, Plantinianam editionem me esse sequutum: quod correctior quidem quæ esset nulla sese mihi offerret." As far as can be judged from a collation of some passages, it appears that he followed the edition of Plantinus, but used his own judgment in the punctuation and other less material particulars. The new Latin version, here printed, appears to be, not that of Pagninus (though said to be his by Wolderus); but rather that which Robert Stephens published in 1557, corrected from the observations of Pagninus and Vatablus. The New Testament is the first of Bèza. which Robert Stephens printed in 1556, with the same types which he used in the following year for the above mentioned Latin version of the Old Testament.—We are indebted for this note to the MS annotations which Mr. De Missy had made many years ago on the margin of his copy of Le Long's Bibliotheca Sacra, such as it is in the Leipsic edition of 1709.—Mr. De Missy's copy of Wolderus was sold for no more than half a guinea; and is now in the Royal Library.

‡ Instead of the Sclavonic, some copies were printed with the French version of Geneva; others with the Italian of the same city; and others again with a Saxon version from the German of Luther.—Hutterus published the Psalter and New Testament in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German. He also published the New Testament in twelve languages; *viz.* Syriac, Hebrew, Greek, Italian, Spanish, and French, in one page; and Latin, German, Bohemian,

The next work of this kind was, "Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, studio Guy Michaelis Le Jay. Parisiis, apud Antonium Vitray, 1628, & ann. seqq. ad 1645," in ten volumes, very large folio. This edition, which is extremely magnificent*, contains all that is in those of Ximenes and Plantinus, with the addition of the Syriac and Arabic version.

This was soon followed by "Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, complectentia textus originales, Hebraïc. Chaldaïc. & Græc. Pentateuchum Samaritanum, & Versiones Antiquas, cum apparatu, appendicibus & annotationibus; studio & operâ Briani Walton. Londini 1657, & ann. seqq."† in four

Bohemian, English, Danish, and Polonese, in another. Calmet, ubi supra. See Le Long, p. 26.—In Mr. De Missy's catalogue appeared, "Hutteri Biblia Polyglotta, & Nov. Test. vol. II." The two volumes were sold to the Trustees of the British Museum.

* The Samaritan Pentateuch was first printed in it, with its version, from MSS. brought into Europe between the year 1620 and 1630, under the care of the very learned Morinus. See Dr. Kennicott, Diss. II. p. 478.

† Nine languages are used in this edition; yet there is no one book in the whole Bible printed in so many. In the New Testament the Four Evangelists are in six languages; the other books only in five; those of Judith and the Maccabees only in three. The Septuagint version is printed from the edition at Rome, anno 1587. The Latin is the Vulgate of Clement VIII. The Chaldee Paraphrase is completer than any former publication. The edition is enriched with Prefaces, Prolegomena, Treatises on Weights and Measures, Geographical Charts, and Chronological Tables. Calmet, ubi supra, p. viii.—Dr. Walton was assisted in this laborious undertaking by Dr. Edmund Castell, who translated from the Syriac some fragments of Daniel, the books of Tobit and Judith, the Letters of Jeremiah and Baruch, and the first book of the Maccabees; he also translated the Song of Solomon from the Æthiopic into Latin, and added notes to the Samaritan Pentateuch; but the most considerable assistance he gave was by his Lexicon in two volumes, a work which is a necessary supplement to the Polyglott.—Alexander Huisse collected the various readings at the bottom of each page; revised the Septuagint version, the Greek Text of the New Testament, and the Latin Vulgate; he also collated the edition of the Old Testament printed at Rome, and the New Testament of Robert Stephens, with the Alexandrine manuscript. See Prideaux, vol. II. p. 47. Dr. Thomas Hyde corrected the Arabic, Syriac, and Persic; as Loftusius did the Æthiopic

volumes *. To which was added, "Lexicon Heptaglotton, Hebraïcum, Chaldaïcum, Syraïcum, Samaritanum, Æthiopicum, Arabicum, & Persicum, digestum & evulgatum ab Edmundo Castello †, 1686," in two volumes more. This may properly be called a new edition of Le Jay, with improvements; no pains having been spared in making it as perfect as possible: the whole was revised with great care, and accurately corrected; and it is justly considered as the most useful of all the Polyglotts, though Le Jay's is the handsomest. Dr. Walton's edition was supposed by Mr. Palmer to have been printed from sheets surreptitiously obtained from the press at Paris; and to have been published with improvements so soon after, as to reduce M. Le Jay almost to want, after having expended above £5000.

Clarke were also assistants in the work. Le Long, p. 33, &c.—"The immense merit of this work is too well known to need any laboured recommendation. And yet, it must be observed, that in this, the best and most useful of all editions, the Hebrew Text is printed Masoretically; almost in an absolute agreement with the many former editions, and with the latest and worst MSS." Kennicott, Diss. II. p. 480.

* This Polyglott was published by subscription, and was probably the first book ever printed in that manner in England. Of the books so published in this country, Minshieu's Dictionary in eleven languages may, perhaps, more properly be called the earliest, though not strictly within the modern idea of a *Subscription*; but yet in effect the same thing: he printed the names of all the persons who took a copy of his work, and continually added to it, as purchasers came in. Dryden's Virgil was, I think, the next after Walton's work, and the Paradise Lost, by Tonson, in folio, the next; and there the notices of my intelligent friend Mr. Bindley end.—Blome, a notorious plagiary, afterwards carried the practice of publishing books by subscription to a greater height than any of his contemporaries.

In the "Collectanea Ecclesiastica" of Samuel Brewster, esq. Lond. 1752, 4to, is an English treatise by Bp. Walton, called, "A Treatise concerning the Payment of Tyths in London." In the Life of Dr. Edward Pocock, prefixed to his Theological Works," are some curious particulars relating to the London Polyglott. See Granger, vol. II. p. 29. Towards the printing of the work, Dr. Walton had contributions of money from many noble persons, which were put into the hands of Sir William Humble, treasurer for the work.

sterling to complete his work *. But Mr. Palmer mistook the date of Le Jay's Polyglott (which he makes to be 1657), and then formed his conclusion of the sheets being sent into England from Paris; and met with a correspondent, it seems, that encouraged his error. Le Jay's Polyglott was published, in ten volumes, MDCXLV: the English Polyglott, in six volumes, not till MDCLVII, twelve years after the other †. Under a fine head of Dr. Walton, engraved by Lombart, and prefixed to his edition of the Polyglott, we are told it was begun only in MDCLIII.—It is said indeed that the English put out Proposals for a cheaper and better edition, soon after Le Jay's was published, which might in some measure hinder the sale of it. But other causes concurred. The enormous size of the book rendered it inconvenient for use: and the price deterred purchasers. And farther, the refusal of Le Jay to publish it under Richelieu's name, though that Minister, after the example of Cardinal Ximenes, had offered to print it at his own expence, damped the sale.—The English Polyglott, in return, made but little way in France. A large paper

* It appears by M. De Bure's account, that Le Jay declined an offer, which had been made him, of supplying England with a number of copies at a reasonable price; and was afterwards obliged to sell a great part of his impression for waste paper.

† Dr. Walton got leave to import paper, duty free, in 1652; began the work 1653; and published it 1657. It is surprising he could get through six such volumes in four years; though certainly many printers were employed on it; among others, Mr. Thomas Dawks, of Low Leyton, maternal grandfather to William Bowyer. But it is plain that, in the reprinted leaf of the Preface, Dr. Walton robs the Protector of the honour of patronizing this work, which was begun in 1653, and published in 1657; three years before the Restoration, 1660. The license was granted by the Council of State in 1652; and was continued by Oliver, who dissolved the Rump Parliament in 1653. After the Restoration, Dr. Walton had the honour of presenting his Bible to king Charles II. who made him his chaplain in ordinary, and soon after promoted to the bishoprick of Chester. He was consecrated Dec. 2, 1660; and died Nov. 29, 1661.

copy * was sold, in 1728, in the library of Colbert, the six volumes bound in fourteen. Castell's Lexicon, that went along with this set, was on a smaller-sized paper. The same copy was again sold to M. De Selle, and formed afterwards a part of the curious collection of the Count De Lauraguais.

The last leaf but one of the Preface of Walton's Polyglott is cancelled in most of the copies; a circumstantial account of which I am enabled to lay before the Reader from a letter to my worthy predecessor:

"TO MR. BOWYER.

"DEAR SIR, Balsover Street, 21 April, 1770.

"I WILL venture to be positive, that I never spoke a word before this, concerning two different Dedications of Walton's Polyglott; though I remember something that may have been the occasion of somebody's thinking I did. The fact is, to the best of my remembrance,

"I. That when we met at Cambridge [nineteen or twenty years ago], and, in company with several other persons, visited the Library of Trinity-College, a gentleman, on my taking notice there were two copies of the said Polyglott, dropt a hint about exchanging duplicates for other books:

"II. That upon this I made bold to observe—Duplicates were not always a mere superfluity, especially in public libraries, where they might have been intended to be kept together for curiosity's sake, on account of some remarkable difference between them; which might even be the case with the very books just taken notice of:

* M. De Bure says, there is a tradition that no more than twelve copies of Walton's Polyglott were printed on large Paper, and that it is doubtful whether any of Castell's Lexicon were printed in that size. This doubt is easily removed by the slightest inspection of the very fine copy on large paper in the British Museum, which was the Presentation-book to king Charles the Second. Another is in the Lambeth Library; and a third, I believe, is in the library of the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

"III.

"III. That accordingly, the first volume of one copy being compared with the first volume of the other, one of the two was found to have in the Preface what its companion had not, a compliment for (or acknowledgment of obligation to) the Lord Protector and his Council; which I think is only preserved in the few copies that were disposed of before the Restoration, and perhaps not in all of them, since the same courtly loyalty by which the Republican leaf containing the said compliment had been cancelled, might very well induce some prudent or cunning people to tear it out of the copies in their possession, and get it replaced by its more loyal substitute, the reprinted leaf; in which Cromwell's praise is no more to be looked for, than his bones in the Chapel of Henry the Seventh:

"IV. That in the first edition of the said leaf, where the compliment for the Protector and his Council offers itself, connected with a previous compliment of the same kind for another Council antecedent to Cromwell's Protectorate, we found this (the last-mentioned compliment) so introduced and so worded, as Walton's professed gratitude naturally would have it to be: instead of which, the second edition has nothing but a faint shadow of it, in a few vague words, introduced only by way of parenthesis; and so well chosen, however, that uncautious readers might as easily take them for an indispensable act of gratitude to the King's Council, as for a joyful effusion of gratitude to a Council set up by his enemies; the different readings of the two editions (both with regard to Cromwell or his Council, and the Privy-Council of the Commonwealth) being exactly such as you shall see presently; unless I made some blunder in transcribing, from the first edition, the most material part of the passage they belong to; which indeed was dispatched in a great hurry, while the company near me were talking *(ut fit)* about any thing else.

"Supposing then a full agreement of the two

editions as far as I took notice of no variety, the whole passage in the first must be deemed to run as follows: save only that I shall write in large capitals the word which makes the beginning of the place that has been altered: 'Utque eorum conatus qui collatis studiis adjumento nobis fuerunt lubenter agnoscimus, sic nullo non obsequii genere prosequendi Mæcenates munifici, qui ubertim donaria sua ad sacrum opus promovendum obtulerunt, quorum meritis cum pares non simus, quod unum possumus, gratâ mente recolimus, & in devotissimæ observantiæ, perpetuique cultûs & obsequii signum, beneficentiam eorum hic omnibus testatam facimus. PRIMO autem commemorandi, quorum favore chartam à vectigalibus immunem habuimus, quod quinque abhinc annis, à Concilio secretiori, primò concessum, postea à Serenissimo D. Protectore ejusque Concilio, operis promovendi causâ, benignè confirmatum & continuatum erat. Quibus subjungendi, D. Carolus Ludovicus, princeps Palatin. S. R. I. Elector: Illustrissimûs D. Gulielmus, &c.' In my copy, which is one of the *loyal* sort *, the latter part of the passage (from the word PRIMO, down to the name Carolus) is reformed or transformed in this manner: 'Inter hos effusiore bonitate labores nostros prosecuti sunt (præter eos quorum favore chartam à vectigalibus immunem habuimus †) Serenissimus Princeps D. Carolus, &c.'

"All I can say farther on this subject is, that the passage I speak of being the only one I collated,

* This copy was purchased by Mr. Grenville, for £17.

† This remarkable parenthesis was an afterthought; and is printed in separately, after the leaf was worked off. Another little circumstance has never yet been noticed. In p. x. of Bishop Walton's Preface, "vir illustris Dom. Gaulminus eques" is complimented for his assistance; but in some copies this compliment is transferred (by a little piece of printed paper pasted on) to "Dom. Hardie, linguarum Orientalium peritissimus." Gaulmin was a superficial supercilious pretender to critical knowledge; and published notes on a Rabbinical life

something more perhaps of the same kind might be discovered by a more extensive collation *. The page that contains the passage is the last but one of the Preface, and the second of the reprinted leaf; in the first of which (at a small distance from the bottom) I observe that Walton, mentioning what we may call his literary obligations to some eminent churchmen, once chaplains to the unfortunate Charles, not only styles them *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctores*, but addeth, & *Regi Carolo τῷ ἐν ἁγίοις olim Capellani*. Now this place at least (I own) I should like to compare with the first impression, and I am sorry I took no notice of it when I had an opportunity; though indeed not so sorry on that account, as on account of having made you stay so long for an answer; which however would have been ready much sooner, had my health better agreed with my inclination to shew myself, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"Cæsar De Missy.

Before I quit this edition, I shall take the liberty to observe, on the authority, and in the words, of the late reverend and learned Dr. Owen, "that the latter part of the English Polyglott is much more incorrectly printed than the former; probably either owing to the Editor's absence from the press, or to his being over-fatigued by the work. This will appear in very obvious instances, if we cast our eye only on the title *Targum Jonathan* תרגום יונתן. which is often printed falsely in Hosea, Joel, Amos,

* The following variations have been noticed in the leaf of the Preface which immediately precedes this, and which appears also to have been reprinted:

P. 7. l. ult. *imposuimus* (as it stood in what may be called the Republican copy) is changed into *apposuimus*.

P. 8. l. 7. *exhibeatur* into *exhibetur*.

l. 27. *impulerint ut opus* into *impulerint ut temporibus hisce turbulentis, cum Religio & Literæ ostracismum quasi passæ videantur, opus*.

The late indefatigable Mr. Thomas Hollis took great pains to discover the variations between these two Prefaces; but those above mentioned are all which have been observed.

Micah, Nahum, Zechariah, particularly chap. xiv. p. 148, where both words are misprinted.

"But this is not the worst. The Hebrew Text suffered much in several places by the rapidity of the publication. To multiply instances, would be invidious. I shall therefore mention only one; which occurs in Gen. xxiv. 1, where we read דנא instead of דינה.

"There is also in the Samaritan Text, according to the English Polyglott, a very grievous blunder; entirely owing to the heedless transposition of two words ערב and בקר, Gen. i. 19, by which that text, in contradiction to itself elsewhere, says, 'and the *morning* and the *evening* were the fourth day.' And this, as the translation is different, I take to have been an error of the Editor, and not of the copy from which he printed.

"Nor is this the only error: for in Gen. iii. 2, הכחש is falsely printed for הנחש.

"So again, Gen. iv. 5, כנחמו for מנחתו.

"But this is nothing, comparatively speaking, to what we meet with a little below, at ver. 7, where the second תטיב is unluckily omitted in its proper place; and then inserted after רבץ, with a repetition of the word לפתח, to the utter confusion of the sense of the passage—for, literally translated, it runs thus: *Nonne, si benefeceris, recipies? si autem non, ad portum peccatum cubat, benefeceris ad portam.*

"These are glaring instances of unpardonable negligence; and the more unpardonable, because they stand at the entrance of a work, which justly required the greatest care, and the utmost accuracy.

"I shall only add, what, in obedience to truth, I am bound to add, that the French Polyglott is entirely clear of all these errors; and indeed of many others, which the attentive Reader will find scattered through the English Polyglott.

"H. Owen."

ON THE COMPLUTENSIAN POLYGLO

AN UNFINISHED ESSAY *.

THE fifth volume contains the New Testament in two columns, one (on the right hand) for the

* In a former publication (the first edition of "The Origin of Printing") some hopes were given to the publick of the essay here printed. If the valuable life of Mr. De Missy had been prolonged, those hopes would not have been disappointed. With his usual alacrity and benevolence, he had actually collected many materials, and begun to methodize his thoughts on the subject. What was done, Mrs. De Missy kindly permitted to be annexed to a second edition of the above-mentioned pamphlet; and, though in an unfinished state, it will be deemed an acquisition to polite letters.—The apology which was so handsomely made in the advertisement prefixed to my late worthy Friend's Fables †, which (the advertisement only excepted) had been ready for publication some time before his death, will account for the imperfect state in which these papers appear, and will be the justest tribute we can pay to his memory: "Il importe peu au Public de savoir les raisons qui en retardèrent alors la publication; qu'il suffise de dire, qu' après s'être remis à cet ouvrage l'Auteur le suspendit de-nouveau, pour rendre à un savant et ancien ami (dans un Païs voisin) un service litéraire, qui demandoit quelques recherches assez minutieuses, au milieu desquelles la mort l'arrêta, sans qu'on puisse dire qu'elle le surprît. Depuis quelques années il étoit dans l'habitude de consi-dérer chaque jour, qui se renouvelloit pour lui, comme un jour-de-plus ajouté par la Bonté divine, à une vie qui avoit déja ateint les bornes les plus ordinaires de la vie humaine; et cela sans que l'égalité de son humeur, sans que sa gaieté naturelle en fussent le moins du monde alterées ‡. Soutenu dans les chagrins et les embarras qu'il trouvoit sur sa route, par une conviction raisonnée des grandes Vérités qu'il a prêchées jusques à la fin, avec un zele qui naissoit de cette conviction, il n'avoit, à proprement parler, d'autre désir, d'autre objet, dans toutes ses actions, dans ses amusemens même, que la propagation de ces Vérités. Rempli de la bienveuillance la plus sincère,

† "Paraboles ou Fables et aûtres petites Narrations d'un Citoyen de la Republique Chrétienne du dix-huitième siècle: par Cesar De Missy. Troisième édition; revue et corrigée par l'Auteur, 1776," 8vo; ornamented with a remarkable likeness of the Author.

‡ Mr. De Missy died Aug. 10, 1775; aged 72 years and 10 weeks.

Vulgate, printed in a pretty neat sizeable Gothic letter; and one for the Greek, printed in characters remarkable, not only by their uncommon largeness, but by their very form, which might be called a stiff and somewhat awkward imitation of most MSS. of the middle age. Le Long observes that they are without any spirits or accents, *sine ullis spirituum & accentuum notis:* and for this he had as his vouchers the very editors of the book, who say the same thing both in their Greek and Latin Prefaces. He might however have added, and not improperly, that the acute accent, which strikes the eye in every line except on monosyllables, was not employed as a Greek one, but merely as an *Apex* (κεραία), or little note, in order to guide those who want it in the pronunciation or modulation of the words, or, as the Latin Preface expresses it, "In prolatione modulationéve." Wetstein, p. 118, of his Prolegomena, observes that it was done as customary with Latin transcribers of Greek: expressing or rather explaining the thing in this manner: "More solis Latinis librariis Græca describentibus usitato, syllabis producendis accentum acutum apposuerunt;" which, whether right or wrong, being liable to some misunderstanding, obliges me to note, I°. That the acute accent is used, not only where the syllable must be long *(syllabis producendis)*; but also wherever any Greek accent is required by the common rules of the Greek Grammar: II°. That the hint of thus using the acute might perhaps have been taken from the method already devised (I suppose) of using it so in some Latin Rituals, in which, for example, you may find,

de la charité la plus cordiale, pour le Genre-humain, il ne voyoit que le Christianisme bein-entendu qui pût rendre le Genre-humain heureux, et il mettoit son propre bonheur à en répandre la connoissance." These striking particulars in the character of Mr. De Missy will be the more acceptable to the Reader, when he perceives that they are the amiable effusions of friendship, enlivened by conjugal veneration.

"Laudáte púeri Dóminum ... Bénedic Dómine púeris istis ...." with this difference however, that Latin dissyllables having always the accent, whether marked or not, on the first syllable, they of course could easily remain without the mark of it in such books; and that this not being the case with the Greek, our Complutensian editors prudently allowed an accent to such words on that of the two syllables which had a right to it. Some other more minute particulars I willingly pass over: but one there is which, I think, should not have escaped observation. It is the constant omission of the *iota* wherever we are used to find it either *subscriptum* or *adscriptum*; a peculiarity the more remarkable, because it obtains not only in the Greek books of the four former volumes, where usual spirits and accents are admitted, but even in such parts of the fifth as enjoy the same prerogative on account of their being only accessaries to the New Testament; and of which one, at least, should not have passed unnoticed by Le Long. I mean that part of the volume which contains, together with a very compendious Introduction to the Greek language, a Greek Lexicon, by the help of which a beginner in enabled to go through all the books of the New Testament, and two of the Old into the bargain: "Ecce enim vobis damus Lexicon copiosum .... In quo omnia vocabula totius Novi Testamenti: & insuper Sapientie & Ecclesiastici continentur: & eorum multiplices significationes copiosè exponuntur:" says the writer of the Introduction. At the bottom of the title-page we have an account of all the contents, which ends with these words: "Postremo loco librum claudunt interpretationes omnium totius Novi Testamenti vocabulorum que tam Grecam quam Hebraicam et Chaldaicam sortita sunt etymologiam ab initio Matthei usque ad finem Apocalypseos." These *interpretationes*, however, in my copy, are placed immediately before the New

The known date of 1514 January the 10th is taken from the last page of the New Testament: and the other contents of the volume, it may be supposed, were finished before or very soon after: so that if, according to the received accounts of the matter, and strictly speaking, it was not suffered to be published till 1522, it must have lain hidden for nine years. Is this very likely? But however it be, as what little I have to propose, relating to that question, is intimately connected with my observations on the sixth volume, let me now take it in hand.

This volume, which, for an obvious reason, taken from the natural order of matters in the whole set, is not improperly called the last, was nevertheless ready for publication so soon as about fifteen months after the New Testament: the Vocabulary which it contains being finished the 17th of March, 1515; and its companion the Grammar, on the last day of May in the same year. Now, if conjecturing that from that day some copies of it (as well as from an earlier date some copies of the New Testament) were dealt out by way of sale or as presents, should be deemed, or even found contrary to fact; the false conjecture, I hope, would be judged excuseable at least, after reading the following words of the Preface: "In commmunem Christiane reipublice atilitatem dedimus Novum Testamentum Greco Latinoque sermone impressum; adjecto insuper quam utilissimo Lexico Grecarum omnium dictionum que in eo continentur: daturi quamprimum vetus instrumentum (quod jam nunc in prelo est) Hebraicâ Chaldaicâ Grecáque linguâ cum singulis Latinis interpretationibus excussum. En premittimus vobis veluti pro degustamento & preludio operis copiosissimum Hebreorum Chaldeorumque vocabulorum dictionarium." Such expressions are certainly so much in the stile of Editors publishing a work volume by volume, that any one might naturally be led to conceive this was the case with the Complutensian Editors; with regard at least to the two

first-finished volumes. Sufficient reasons appear, or may be imagined, why they should have wished to publish them in that manner; and if they would, what could have hindered them, especially at that time, so long before Luther by his bold attempts of reformation, or even Erasmus by his Greek and Latin New Testament, had made any noise? Erasmus published his New Testament in 1516, and dedicated it with an honest freedom to Pope Leo the Tenth. Might not the great, the powerful, and antient Ximenes have taken equal liberty with the same young and newly-made Pope, when his New Testament was finished in January 1514? And supposing he deemed it decent, or even necessary, to be provided beforehand with a Papal approbation, could he not have procured it as easily as Erasmus, upwards of four years after (in September 1518), procured from his Holiness a Brief which he might prefix to his then-preparing second edition, and "which," as Dr. Jortin expresses it, "might stamp some authority upon it?" If Ximenes's New Testament being finished in 1514 was not kept a secret, there must certainly have been some demand for it: and that his ostensible progresses in dispatching the six volumes were not a secret, may be inferred, with some probability at least, from what Gomecius relates of the last, who tells us (*folio verso* 38), that on the very day when the finishing hand was put to the last volume, the printer, Arnald William de Brocario, sent his son John, elegantly dressed, to present a copy of the said volume to Ximenes, who, on receiving it, looked up to Heaven with this exclamation, "Grates tibi ago, summe Christe, quòd rem magnoperè à me curatam ad optatum finem perduxeris:" and then addressing himself to his *Familiares* spoke to this purpose: "Equidem cum multa ardua & difficilia reip. causâ hactenus gesserim, nihil est, amici, de quo mihi magis gratulari debeatis, quàm de hac bibliorum editione: quæ unâ sacros religionis nos-

tur fontes tempore perquam necessario aperit: undè multò purior theologica disciplina hauriętur, quàm à rivis postea deductis." All this, I think, bears no appearance of a mystery: unless it should be proved that by the Cardinal's *Familiares*, who were witnesses of the ceremony, we must understand none but the confidents of the secret, not excluding the youth who presented the Book. It may be objected indeed, that * * * * * * * * †.

Of the same Sixth Volume Le Long speaks, as containing, "Vocabularium Hebraicum & Chaldaicum totius Veteris Testamenti cum introductione artis Grammaticæ Hebraicæ et Dictionario Græco." And this account also cannot pass without a touch. The title-page refers the Reader to a subsequent Address, where he will find a more explicit enumeration of the Contents: and in this indeed some mention is made of a Greek Lexicon: but, had Le Long read it with due attention, he would soon have seen that the Author in that place was speaking of what had been done in the volume of the New Testament. To the Vocabulary are subjoined, "Interpretationes Hebraicorum; Chaldeorum; & Græcorum nominum; Veteris ac Novi Testamenti secundum ordinem alphabeti." And as I can by no means suspect Le Long of having mistaken this for a Greek Lexicon, let it be noticed only as an article by him omitted, though in another place (of which by and by) he takes notice of a piece closely joined with it: after which comes, by him also unregarded, a Latin Index with proper references to the great Hebrew and Chaldaic Vocabulary: the Grammar which follows the Latin Index closing the whole.—The piece, of which I said he took notice

† Here Mr. De Missy's MS. unfortunately breaks off; but the margin contains the following memorandum: 'N. B. p. 44, of the Appendix to Cave's Hist. Liter. "Anno 1507, dignitate cardinalitiâ à Julio 2 pontifice donatus fuit; *inquisitor fidei generalis* per universum Castellæ regnum mox constitutus."

in another place, is thus indicated by him: "Catalogus eorum quæ in utroque Testamento aliter scripta sunt vitio Scriptorum quam in Græco, auctore Alphonso de Zamora:" with a vague reference to the Sixth Volume of the Complutensian Polyglott: and the place, where he thus indicates it, is in the second section of his last chapter, among the collections of various readings, under the special title of "Variæ Lectiones Græcæ." Now I think I might safely affirm, that, in the whole volume referred to, the only piece he could mean was that which, at the end of the "Interpretationes Nominum," is thus introduced: "Nomina que sequuntur sunt illa que in utroque testamento vicio scriptorum sunt aliter scripta qua' in Hebreo & Greco & in aliquibus bibliis nostris antiquis. In primo autem ordine ponũtur ipsa nomina sicut sunt in bibliis nostris modernis: in secundo verò ordine vel è regione ponũtur sicut sunt in Hebreo et Greco & in p'fatis bibliis nostris antiquis: & hoc per ordinem alphabeti." What shall I say more? Let every one judge for himself, how properly such a piece could be ranked among the collections of *Greek various Readings*. Neither shall I so much as ask pardon for having dwelt so long upon this volume: its peculiar and well-known scarcity being, I think, a sufficient apology for what I have done *. Gomecius wrote, two hundred and five years ago *(folio verso* 37), that it was wanting in some copies, through the carelessness of certain people *(quorundam incuriâ)* who had undertaken to keep them safe *(qui eos asservandos susceperant.)* I wish he had been bold enough to tell us who those people were, as it is quite improbable that the Books were left in the keeping of the Printer, who no doubt would have kept them with more care.

* Mr. De Missy's beautiful copy of the Complutensian Polyglott was sold to the Royal Library for forty guineas, the exact price it had formerly cost him.

'In short, I cannot help suspecting the Complutensian New Testament of being antedated: and should I be asked what could engage the Editors to play such a trick, I may answer, it could be a jealousy of appearing as earlier editors of so notable a work than Erasmus, who had published his New Testament not far from the beginning of 1516; a jealousy, I say, of the same kind as that of Genebrard, who, seeing Tremellius's edition of the Syriac New Testament in Hebrew characters printed together with the Greek Text by H. Stephens so soon as 1569, would by all means have it that Tremellius had made it his by stealth *(per plagium sibi vindicavit)*, from the Antwerp Polyglott, before this was published in 1572; notwithstanding Tremellius's Preface, testifying that he had performed his work so early as 1565, which is two years earlier than Boderianus himself pretended to have performed his; thinking it probably sufficient to vindicate his own priority and honesty *.

MEMOIRS OF DR. EDMUND CASTELL.

IN compiling the present short article, I have with the less scruple availed myself of the labours of my late worthy friend Dr. Kippis, as it is only reclaiming the particulars which appeared in the "Biographia Britannica" at my suggestion, from materials which I had the pleasure of furnishing.

Dr. EDMUND CASTELL, who deserves to be recorded as a remarkable example of literary generosity, joined to literary industry, was born, in 1606, at Hatley in Cambridgeshire. After going through a course of grammatical education, he became a member, in 1621, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, at which College he continued many years.

* See Le Long, p. 44 and 45, of the folio edition.

Afterwards, he removed to St. John's College the convenience of the library there, which was great service to him in compiling his grand work, his "Lexicon Heptaglotton *." In due course, he took the several degrees of Bachelor and Master Arts, and of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity; and the fame of his learning occasioned his being chosen a Member of the Royal Society. His "Lexicon Heptaglotton" cost him the assiduous labour of seventeen years. The unwearied diligence which he employed in this undertaking, injured his health, and impaired his constitution. Besides this, the work was the entire ruin of his fortune: for he spent upon it upwards of twelve thousand pounds. The truth of the fact is positively asserted by Mr. Hearne, whose authority for it was a letter which he had under Dr. Castell's own hand. Mr. Hearne pathetically and justly complains, that our author should meet with so very poor a reward for his incredible and indeed Herculean labours †. The Doctor, in 1666, having wasted his patrimony, and incurred heavy debts, was reduced to extreme distress; when, probably in consideration of his learned labours, and disinterested generosity, the royal favour began to smile upon him. In that year he was made King's Chaplain, and Arabic Professor at Cambridge: and, in 1668, he obtained a Prebend of Canterbury ‡. In the next year, he published his "Lexicon Heptaglotton;" but the publication procured him no compensation for his large expences, and his indefatigable diligence. The copies of the book lay almost entirely unsold upon his hands §. He received, indeed, some additional preferments; but they were by no

* Granger's Biographical History, vol. III. p. 277. Nichols's Supplement to the Origin of Printing, p. 289.

† Granger, and Supplement to the Origin of Printing, *ubi supra*. Leland's Collectanea, vol. VI. p. 80.

‡ Granger, and Supplement to the Origin of Printing.

§ Hearne, and Leland's Collectanea, *ubi supra*.

means sufficient to recompense him for his great losses. The small vicarage of Hatfield Peverell, in Essex, was bestowed upon him; and he was afterwards presented to the rectory of Wodeham Walter, in the same county. His last preferment, which was towards the close of his life, was the rectory of Higham Gobion, in Bedfordshire *.

Dr. Castell's industry and liberality were not confined to his Lexicon. He was eminently assistant to Dr. Walton, in the celebrated edition of the Polyglott Bible. This is acknowledged by Walton, who, after complimenting our Author's erudition and modesty, mentions the diligence he employed upon the Samaritan, the Syriac, the Arabic, and the Ethiopic versions: his having given a Latin translation of the Canticles, under the last version; and his adding to all of them learned notes. These acknowledgments, however, were by no means equal to Castell's merit and services; for he translated several books of the New Testament, and the Syriac version of Job, where it differs from the Arabic †. Greater justice ought, likewise, to have been done to his generosity. Dr. Walton mentions the gratuities which he bestowed on the learned men who assisted him in his undertaking. But he forgot to mention that Castell not only spent his whole gratuity upon the work, but a thousand pounds besides; partly from his own private fortune, and partly from money which he had solicited from others ‡. We know of nothing farther published by Dr. Castell, excepting a thin quarto pamphlet, in 1660, intituled "Sol Angliæ Oriens Auspiciis Caroli II. Regum Gloriosissimi," and adorned with an admirable head of that monarch. The inscription of this pamphlet to the King,

* Granger, as before; and Supplement to the Origin of Printing, p. 291.

† Granger, as before; and Supplement to the Origin of Printing, p. 291. Wood's Athenæ, vol. II. Fasti, col. 43.

‡ Supplement to the Origin of Printing, *ubi supra*.

which shews the nature of the publication, is as follows: "Serenissimo et Potentissimo Principi ac Domino Domino Carolo, ejus nominis secundo, Augustissimo Britanniarum, Franc. &c. &c. Monarchæ, Fidei Defensori, &c. Regi Clementissimo, Soteria super Sacratiss. ejus Majestatis incolumitate apud exteros: Gratulatoria de ejusdem reditu ad suos: Votiva pro omnigenâ Animæ, Corporis, ac Reiminis Felicitate, Carmina sua, illis Linguis, quæ in Lexico, quod sub prelo est, Polyglotto Orientali, exhibentur, humillimè offert, suo & Sociorum nomine, Edmundus Castell, S. T. B. *"

From a letter of our Author's, which is still extant, and was written in 1674, it appears, that the many discouragements he had met with, had not extinguished his ardour for the promotion of Oriental literature. It was written to Dr. Spencer, is preserved in the Manuscript Library at Lambeth, and was communicated to Mr. Nichols by Dr. Ducarel.

"Reverend and most highly honoured Sir,

"On Saturday the 9th instant, I received a letter from Dr. Marshall, rector of Lincoln Colledg, Oxford: that very day, the generality heerabouts began the harvest: that much adoe I had, having no hors of my own, to borrow one til Tuesday following: then I set forth to carry you the said letter: about the mid way from my hous to Cambridg I met with Mr. Broughton coming to mee with an expres from you, assured mee that my journy would bee to no purpose in reference to Golius's library; you had told him, there could be notthing at present don about it: Whereupon we both returned back to my hous: To him I have deliverid the letter; requesting after it is read, that he may receive it again of you.

"Sir, it is now about, or above six years since I began to intermedle in this affair, with no other aim but only to serve the University, in which tho I have spent not a few hundred, yea thousands of

pounds, yet from it I never received the least kerm of pecuniary profit; my Professorship received from another hand, in settling which had I not been active, it is more than probable, it would scarce have been effected by our noble Founder; it has put mee to a far greater expens, then the stipend amounts to: nevertheles, after the great work of the Bibles and Heptaglot was finished, no one thing has run more in my thoughts, and more than so, then how to farther any way our academical interest. Formerly I procured towards the purchase of this unparelled inestimable treasure, no less than a thousand pounds, without any charg to the colledges, excepting 3 persons only, the rest was promised by Bishops, Deans, and Dignified men. The miscarriage of the attempt, I have made known. Since, it is no small grief to think, how this once apprized Gem is now depreciated; a discouragement to any such kind of Benefacture. However (most honoured Sir), tho I have no thanks at al for the precious time, tedious jaunts, and to mee no easy charg in prosecution of my real intentions, I humbly beseech you (most worthy Sir) that Dr. Marshall, a Head in Oxford, unto whom, by your appointment, in a letter sent him from Cambridg, a promise was made, that some recompence should be given him, for his forwardnes, pains, and charge, against the guise of the place in which he is, in offering so willingly to advance an emulous concern. Sir, This I hope you wil deem very just and equitable, that I be not dammified by this so reasonably engaged promise.

"Sir, Vouchsafe mee your pardon but this once: if I sin this offense any more, I will crave your severest punishment without any mercy upon

Reverend Sir,

Your veriest real and
most redevable Servant,
EDMUND CASTELL."

Higham Gobin,
16 Augu[illegible]74.

Directed thus,

of Corpus Christi Colledge in Cambridge These "At the Colledge in Ely present. Post paid *."

The same letter shews, that, in his application to the learned languages, he had forgotten the cultivation of his native tongue: and that even his orthography did not keep pace with the improvements of the time. Dr. Castell died at Higham Gobion, in 1685, being about seventy-nine years of age. All his Oriental manuscripts were bequeathed by him to the University of Cambridge, on condition that his name should be written on every copy in the collection †. It is supposed, that about five hundred of his Lexicons were unsold at the time of his death. These were placed by Mrs. Crisp, Dr. Castell's niece and executrix, in a room of one of her tenant's houses at Martin, in Surrey, where, for many years, they lay at the mercy of the rats, who made such havock among them, that when they came into the possession of this lady's executors, scarcely one complete volume could be formed out of the remainder, and the whole load of learned rags sold only for seven pounds.

Dr. Castell was buried in the church of Higham Gobion; where, in his life-time, he had erected in the chancel, against the North wall, by the skreen, a freestone monument, with the following inscription on a square of black marble; which does not, either by its Latinity or by its execution, reflect much honour on his taste ‡.

Edmund Castell' S. T. P. regiæ majestati Caroli
2i a sacris, ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariens
Canonicus, Linguæ Arabicæ apud Cantabrig
Professor. Regal Societatis socius, Auth^r Lex.
Heptagl. Necnon Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector
Mortalitatis quod reliquum est tam
ipsi quam lectissimæ ejus Conjugi D^ae

* Supplement to the Origin of Printing, p. 293—295.

† This appears from the receipts, now before me, noticed in p. 28.

‡ Supplement to the Origin of Printing, p. 293, 293.

Elizab. Bettesworth, Petri Bettesworth militis aurati primo relictæ, deinde Johani Herris armig (cuj' fil' Wilhelm' una cum filia ej' Elizab. hic jacent) Anno ætatis Edmundi 68 *Dae Elizab.* 64 *anno Christi* 1674 *Vivus hic legat humandum* *.

† جل جاء العينة لا ضبل من ثلك*

I have the original receipt of Dr. Wm. Saywell, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, dated April 7, 1686, for 38 MSS. in Hebrew, Arabic, Ethiopic, Coptic, to each of which the effigies of Dr. Castell was affixed, or his name inscribed: all which were given to the University by the Doctor's last will; with an undertaking from the Vice-chancellor to Mrs. Mary Crisp, sole executrix, to redeliver the same, in case the University should not think fit to give such security as would indemnify her against debts which the personal estate might not be sufficient to satisfy;—a similar receipt from Dr. John Balderston, master of Emmanuel college, for 111 printed Hebrew books;—another from Dr. Humphrey Gower, master of St. John's college, for a silver tankard, weighing 26 ounces, value 7l.;—and an express bond to the same purpose from Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London, for 20*l.* the sum appraised by Robert Scott and Robert Littlebury, as the value of "all Dr. Castell's Bibles, and other Oriental parts of Holy Scripture, (30 folio volumes, amongst which was the Polyglott Bible, the interlineary Bible of Arias Montanus, those of Buxtorf, David Wolder, Castalio, Vatablus, Luther's Dutch Bible, the Antwerp Latin Bible 1542, Spanish, Italian, and French Bibles, Munster Bible, Tindal's English Translation, Wheelock's Persian Gospels, Beza's New Testament 1582, &c. &c.—8 quartos, Hungarian and Polonian Bibles, Marshall's Greek and Saxon Gospels, Saxon Psalter,

* Supplement to the Origin of Printing, p. 292.

† It is to be regretted, that no Orientalist, to whom this line

the Roman Psalter in Arabic, Ulfilas's Gospels, an old Latin Bible in MS., an Arabic MS., &c.—and 14 octavos, a Turkish and an Ethiopic New Testament, Ethiopic, Russian, Armenian, and Nubian Psalters, Erpenius's Pentateuch, with the Prophets, in MS.; the Catholic Epistle of St. John, an Arabic MS. &c. &c.) and 66*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* more, as the value of "100 copies of his Heptaglott Lexicon;" all which were bequeathed to the Bishop by Dr. Castell's will.—March 6, 1685-6, valued and appraised what books are given to my Lord of London (including 100 Lexicons compleat, 2 vols.) at 242*l.* 10*s.* *Per me*, EDWARD MILLINGTON."

Richard Ecclestone, by the order of the Bishop of London, signed a receipt "for 100 perfect copies of the Lexicon; and for Bibles and other Oriental parts of Holy Scripture, in number 52."

The rest of Dr. Castell's library, "quam *ingenti sumptu* & *summâ diligentiâ* ex ulterius Europæ partibus sibi procuravit," was sold by auction by Edward Millington *, at the Eagle and Child, opposite St. Bene't's Church in Cambridge, 30 June, 1686.

* Millington sold, May 6, 1684, at the Auction-house opposite the Black Swan, in Ave Maria Lane, the library of Dr. John Owen, vicechancellor and dean of Christ Church, Oxford; that of Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ's College, Cambridge, Feb. 2, 1690-1, at the Rolls' Auction-house in Petty Canons Alley, in St. Paul's Churchyard; and that of Esq. Ashmole, Mar. 5, 1693-4, at the same place.—John Dunton says, "He commenced and continued auctions upon the authority of Herodotus, who commends that way of sale for the disposal of the most exquisite and finest beauties to their *amoroso's*, and further informs the world, that the sum so raised was laid out for the portions of those to whom Nature had been less kind; so that he'll never be forgotten while his name is Ned, or he a man of remarkable elocution, wit, sense, and modesty; characters so eminently his, that he would be known by them among a thousand.—Millington (from the time he sold Dr. Annesly's library) expressed a particular friendship for me. He was originally a bookseller, which he left off, being better cut out for an auctioneer: he had a quick wit, and a wonderful fluency of speech. There was usually as much comedy in his *Once, Twice, Thrice,* as can be met with in a modern play: "Where," said Millington, "is your generous flame for learning? Who but a sot or blockhead, would have money in his pocket, and

The following particulars relative to Dr. Castell's Lexicon are printed from his own MS. :

"When the great work of the Polyglot Bibles was upon designe, it was the advice of the most reverend Lord Primate of Ireland, Bishop Walton, Mr. Selden, and many others, that no alteration at all should be made in our edition from the French Bibles, which were proposed for our copy: the most yielded to, was but of typographical errors only, which also was not don without the reluctancy of some: by which means, not a few wainfuls of foule and fals translations have passed in our Bibles, which were studiously permitted, and the correction of them refered to an intended Lexicon, which men of greatest honor and quality for learning, both at home and abroad, with earnestnes desired might be compiled for the use of our Bibles, like as the Spanish had for theirs; this of the Heptaglot being so much the more necessary, in regard of sundry languages in the Polyglot Bibles, which had never any helps for the knowledg of them before printed. By the use of which Heptaglot, made not for printed books only in such languages, but MSS. when but the alfabet of them is attained, it wil not be difficult for any, with but a very litle skil in Hebrew, to rectify all the gross mistakes co itted in the several translations, which, for the most part, are all taken notice of in the said Lexicon. Wherin farther not a few, especially of Hebrew brotherles words, that occur but once in all the sacred text, very absurdly expounded the most of the modern Jewes, who are made by guides both to the English, and almost all the European translations, thei are heer, from the best and purest antiquity, the genius of the most conterminat Eastern languages, and the meetest accor-

jests. Dr. C—— once bidding too leisurely for a book, says Millington, "Is this your *Primitive Christianity?*" alluding to a book the honest Doctor had published under that title. He died in Cambridge; and I hear they bestowed an elegy on his memory, and design to raise a monument to his ashes."

dance with the matter, much more aptly and appositely rendred. Nor be they only biblical but those of the cheifest Oriental lexicographers, Buxtorf for the Chalde, Ferrarius for the Syriaque, Wemars for the Ethiopique, Morinus for the Samaritan, Golius, Giggeius, &c. for the Arabique; as also of the principal authors in all the aforesaid languages, which are in this work very often amended: besides many larg additions to them all of numberles words, some of them sent from forrain professors, not to be found in any printed Lexicon. And not words only, but things of cheifest concern and use, are frequently mentioned in this work; the faith, rites, lawes, proverbs, physical cures, &c. of the Jewes, Syrians, Samaritans, Ethiopians, and Persians, not from the vain report of talking travellers, but taken out of the best and most authentique records and writings of every nation. Proper names, intended at first to be reserved for another distinct work, are amply inserted into this; and the most classical authors in every language quoted ordinarily with the page and line. The Persian tongue, of very great affinity both for words and the fabrique of it with our English, of great extent in two of the World's cheif empires, the Turkish and Persian, wherein are to be found extraordinary great variety of learned authors in every art and science, which had never before any printed vocabulary, hath in this work, besides sundry of your MS Lexicons, the twenty years' labor of the eminent Dr. Golius, who, out of more than three hundred Persian authors, gathered a larg collection in folio, intirely transfused into the Heptaglot *; of which many singular and most advan-

* The title of the work was, "Lexicon Heptaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Æthiopicum, Arabicum, conjunctim; et Persicum separatim. Cui accessit brevis et harmonica (quantùm fieri potuit) omnium præcedentium Linguarum, Delineatio. Authore Edmundo Castello, S. T. D. Regiæ M. à Sacris; Linguæ Arabicæ apud Cantabrigienses Pro-

tageous uses may, and wil be made in succeeding ages, for the unimagined advancement and increas of sacred and secular learninge *."

fessore, post muneris illius ibidem à nobilissimo honoratissimoque viro Thomâ Adams equite et baronetto, Urbis Londinensis Aldermanno, patréque ipsius meritissimo, stabilitam fundationem, primo; necon Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis Præbendario. Londini: Imprimebat Thomas Roycroft, LL. Orientalium Typographus Regius; 1669." A capital portrait of him by Faithorne is prefixed, "æt. 63, anno 1669;" of which I have the original copper-plate.

In a Dedication to the King, Dr. Castell affectingly laments that, after 17 years severe labour, during which he thought himself idle when he had not devoted 16 or 18 hours in each day to the labour of this great work, he had expended all that he had inherited from his parents, "patrimonium aliquando satis commodum atque amplum," and all that he had acquired in his past life, "laboribus atque curis solicitis, accessio minimè contemnenda;" that, after suffering severely from the effects of the civil war and the plague, he had, in the fire of London, lost all his library and household goods, with 300 copies of his Lexicon: and that to these misfortunes were added divers private accidents, "membrorum confractiones, luxationes, contusiones;" and, from incessant study, an almost total blindness." The good Doctor then proceeds to a brighter side of the picture; acknowledges a liberal subscription towards repaying his expences; and returns thanks for the King's goodness in first appointing him his chaplain (1666), and afterward (1668) Prebendary of Canterbury, with a dispensation of absence that he might attend his duties as Arabic professor at Cambridge; and, in the Preface, gratefully enumerates the noble patrons of his work; concluding with "honoratissimus unus, vel alter alius, quos intra velum latere jubet prudentia, & rerum ratio."

* Mr. Bindley has favoured me with a sight of a curious anonymous tract, worth noticing in this place, intituled, "An Epistle humbly addressed to the right honourable the Earl of Oxford, &c. with a Discourse on the Usefulness, and some Proposals of a Supplement to Bp. Walton's Polyglot Bible, with a Reconciliation of the Hebrew and Septuagint, and several Remarks on the Oriental Versions of the Scripture, particularly the Ethiopic, whereby some observable and difficult Passages are illustrated. To which is added, an Address to the most illustrious University of Cambridge, soliciting the Honour of their Assistance, and the Benefit of their Public Library, for the better promoting of the above mentioned Design. York; printed by Tho. Gent; and sold by Mr. Hildyard, in Stonegate, York; Mr. Prevost in the Strand; Mr. Gyles, in Holborn, London; and by Mr. Ryles in Hull;" 8vo, pp. 62. The Address to Cambridge is introduced by a Letter to Dr. Waterland; and the Poetical Epistle to Lord

No. II.

OF PUBLICK NEWS AND WEEKLY PAPERS*;

WHEN THEY FIRST BEGAN; THEIR PROGRESS, INCREASE, AND USES AND ABUSES TO THE PEOPLE.

(From the Harl. MSS. 5910.)

"IN the days of King Henry VIII. we had none that ever I could see, that is to say, in single sheets, except some invectives against the Pope and the Church of Rome. It is true there were several tracts wrote against Cardinal Wolsey; but they were in books in octavo; and several other relating to several matters, as about the Sacrament, against Gardiner, Bishop Bonner,* &c.: but these might rather be called libels than pamphlets. These were most printed beyond the Seas. Only one I remember, which was "The Supplication of Beggars," wrote against the Begging Friers by one Fish.

But in the days of Queen Mary they began to fly about in the City of London; as several Ballads and other Songs and Poems, as a Ballad of the Queen's being with child.

And these, I say, were the forerunners of the Newspapers. In the days of Queen Elizabeth we had several Papers printed, relating to the affairs in France, Spain and Holland, about the time of the Civil Wars in France. And these were, for the most part, translations from the Dutch and French. And were Books, or Pamphlets rather, which, I

* Many of these were rather *Pamphlets*, and not continued publications; but single sheets, merely printed as *attacks*, or *answers*, on temporary occurrences, on the spur of the occasion.

take, if I mistake not, the word signifieth to be held in the hands and quickly read *.

We must come down to the reign of King James I. and that towards the latter end, when News began to be in fashion: and then, if I mistake not, began the use of Mercury-women; and they it was that dispersed them to the Hawker, which word hath another signification. Look more in the Bellman of London.

These Mercuries and Hawkers their business at first was to disperse Proclamations, Orders of Council, and Acts of Parliament, &c. And we may see the humours of the times out of Ben Jonson's plays. At that time, News was become a great fashion, as may be discerned in that play, by him wrote, intituled, "The Staple of News," and the scene settled at the West end of St. Paul's; and wrote 1625.

"*Peni-boy, Cymbal, Fitton, Tho. Barber, Canter.*
In troth they are dainty rooms; what place is this?
Cymbal. This is the outer room, where my clerks sit,

* "The original sinner of this kind," says Cleiveland in his *Character of a London Diurnal*, "was Dutch; *Gallo-Belgicus* the *Protoplast*; and the modern *Mercuries*, but *Hans en Kelders*." But these were not Newspapers. The earliest of them, containing a history of public events from 1588 to 1594, was published in one large volume 8vo, at Cologne, 1598; and was ornamented with a wooden cut, representing Mercury standing on a globe, with his usual attributes. A more particular history of this publication, the fifteenth volume of which continues the history to 1630, may be seen in Mr. George Chalmers's "Life of Thomas Ruddiman, 1794," 8vo, p. 104; where it also appears, p. 106, to the honour of our own country, that to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, mankind are indebted for the first printed newspaper; the *Gazetta* of Venice (of which hereafter) being only circulated in MS. The epoch when the Spanish Armada approached the shores of England, in April 1588, is also the epoch of a genuine newspaper, under the title of "The English Mercury." The earliest of these which is preserved is No. 50; and may be seen in Sloane MSS. No. 4106. It contains the usual articles of news like the London Gazette of the present day; an article from Whitehall, July 23, 1588; and on the 26th a formal account of the introduction of the Scots ambassador to the Queen.

And keep their sides, the Register i' the midst;
The Examiner, he sits private there, within;
And here I have my several rowls and fyles
Of News by the alphabet, and all put up
Under their heads. *P. jun.* But those too subdivided?
Cymb. Into Authenticall, and Apocryphall.
Fitton. Or News of doubtful credit; as Barbers'
News.
Cymb. And Taylors' News, Porters', and Watermens' News.
Fitt. Whereto, beside the *Coranti*, and *Gazetti*,
Cymb. I have the News of the season.
Fitt. As Vacation-news,
Term-news, and Christmas-news.
Cymb. And News o' the Faction.
Fitt. As the Reformed-news. Protestant-news,
Cymb. And Pontifical-news, of all which several,
The Day-books, Characters, Precedents are kept.
Together with the names of special Friends—
Fitt. And Men of Correspondence i' the Country—
Cymb. Yes, of all ranks, of all religions.—
Fitt. Factors and Agents—
Cymb. Liegers, that lye out
Through all the shires o' the kingdom.
P. jun. This is fine!
And bears a brave relation! but what says
Mercurius Britannicus to this?
Cymb. O Sir, he gains by 't half in half.
Fitt. Nay more
I'll stand to't. For, where he was wont to get
In, hungry Captains, obscure Statesmen.
Cymb. Fellows
To drink with him in a dark room in a tavern,
And eat a sawsage. *Fitt.* We'ha'seen't, *Cymb.* As fain,
To keep so many politick peus,
Going to feed the press. *Fitt.* And dish out News,
Were 't true or false.
Cymb. Now all that charge is sav'd
The publick Chronicler.

Cymb. And gentle Reader.

Fitt. He that has the maidenhead
Of all the books. *Cymb.* Yes, dedicated to him,

Fitt. Or rather prostituted.

P. jun. You are right, Sir.

Cymb. No more shall be abus'd, nor Country Parsons
O' the Inquisition, nor busy Justices
Trouble the peace, and both torment themselves
And their poor ign'rant neighbours with inquiries
After the many and most innocent monsters,
That never came i' th' Counties they were charg'd with.

P. jun. Why, methinks, Sir, if the honest common people
Will be abus'd, why should not they ha' their pleasure,
In the believing lyes, are made for them;
As you i' th' Office, making them yourselves?

Fitt. O Sir! it is the *printing* we oppose.

Cymb. We not forbid that any News be made,
But that 't be *printed*; for, when News is printed,
It leaves, Sir, to be News, while 'tis but written—

Fitt. Though it be ne're so false, it runs News still.

P. jun. See divers men's opinions! unto some
The very *printing* of them makes them News;
That ha' not the heart to believe any thing,
But what they see in *print*. *Fitt.* I, that 's an error
Has abus'd many: but we shall reform it,
As many things beside (we have a hope)
Are crept among the popular abuses.

Cymb. Nor shall the Stationer cheat * upon the time,
By buttering over again—

* In a note to the Reader, Ben Jonson speaks of the Times News as a weekly cheat to draw money, which "could not be fitter reprehended, than in raising this ridiculous office of the Staple, wherein the Age may see her own folly, or hunger and thirst after published Pamphlets of News, set out every Saturday, but made all at home, and no syllable of truth in them; than which there cannot be a greater disease in Nature, or a fouler scorn put

Fitt. Once in seven years,
As the age doats—
Cymb. And grows forgetful o' them—
His antiquated pamphlets, with new dates.
But all shall come from the mint.
Fitt. Fresh and new-stamp'd,
Cymb. With the Office-seal, staple commodity.
Fitt. And if a man will assure his News, he may;
Two-pence a sheet he shall be warranted,
And have a policy for 't."

. . . . . .

P. jun. What are your present Clerk's habilities?
How is he qualified? *Cymb.* A decay'd Stationer
He was, but knows News well; can sort and rank 'em.
Fitt. And for a need can *make* 'em.
Cymb. True Paul's bred,
I' the Church-yard.

. . . . . .

"Now by this you may see to what height News was come to; and here in the Play you may see the projector is absolutely against the printing of it, for then it ceases to be News *."

The Harl. MS. (after the above remark) proceeds to give what is there styled a list of early-printed Newspapers; but which is so extremely incomplete, that I had taken some considerable trouble to improve it, from the entries at Stationers Hall, and from the Royal Collection in the British Museum, before I was aware that Mr. Chalmers had encountered a similar labour †. This, however, is very far from superseding the list here given; which, by the kind co-operation of my good friend the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, (whose attentive investigation has added more than 100 articles) contains a considerable num-

* Burton, in his Anatomy of Melancholy, 1614, p. 122, complains, "that if any read now-a-days, it is a playbook, or a pamphlet of news."

† Appendix to the Life of Ruddiman, pp. 404—432.

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ber which had escaped the notice of Mr. Chalmers: and, being continued to a later period from a valuable collection of newspapers in my own possession, may now be considered as tolerably complete *.

The English Mercurie 1588

Mercurij Gallo-Belgici: sive rerum in Galliâ et Belgio potissimùm †: Hispaniâ quoque, Italiâ, Angliâ, Germaniâ, Poloniâ, vicinisque locis, ab anno 1588, ad Martium anni 1594, gestarum, Nuncii."

Newes ‡ from Spain, 12 pages, small 4to . 1611

Newes out of Germany 1612

Good Newes from Florence 1614

Newes from Mamora 1614

Newes from Gulick and Cleve 1615

Newes from Italy 1618

Vox Populi, or Newes from Spain . . . 1620

Courant, or Weekly Newes from Foreign Parts; a half sheet in the Black letter, 4to, out of High Dutch, printed for Nath. Butter, Oct. 9 . 1621

[*** In the Stationers' Books, "Newes from Poland, wherein is truelie enlarged the occasion, progression, and interception of the Turks formidable threatening of Europe, Oct. 23, 1621;" was entered by Wm. Lee; "Strange Newes out of diverse Countries, never discovered till of late, by a strange Pilgrim in those Parts, April 13,

* In this list, generally speaking, the first number only of each paper is noticed; but, in some few instances, the earlier papers not having been preserved, the earliest that is known to exist will be mentioned.

† Gallo-Belgicus (a copy of which is now amongst the King's collection in the British Museum) is *not* a *newspaper*; but may with greater propriety be called *The Annual Register of the Times*, or *The State of Europe*. It was originally compiled by M. Jansen, a Frisian, and was not printed until the year 1598, ten years after the "Mercurie," although it dates the commencement of its accounts from the same period. It is written in Latin, and was printed in octavo at Cologne, and ornamented with a wooden cut of Mercury standing on a globe with his usual attributes. Thus, even if Gallo-Belgicus could be correctly termed a newspaper, which it *cannot*, "The English Mercurie" would claim precedence by the space of ten years; and Holland must consequently yield the credit of originality to Great Britain.

‡ So this word is uniformly spelt.

1622;" by George Fairbanke; "A Courant of Newes from Vienna and other places, dated May 3, 1622;" entered May 29, by Mr. Bourne and Thomas Archer; "A Courant of Newes, June 7," by Mr. Butter; "A Courant of Newes, dated at Rome May 21;" entered June 17, by Nath. Newburie and William Sheffard; "Newes from New England, June 19, 1622," by John Bellamie; "The certain Newes of the present Week, Aug. 21," by Mr. Butter; "A Discourse of Newes from Prague in Bohemia, of an Husband who by Witchcraft had murthered eighteen Wives, and of a Wife who had likewise murthered nineteen Husbands;" Aug. 27, 1622; by Barth. Downes and William Sheffard; "A Courant, dated Sept. 3, called Newes from sundry Places, with a relation of the Storm at Plymouth;" by Mr. Butter.

A Newspaper (preserved in the British Museum) under various titles, according to the Contents, No. 24, March 31, 1623, No. 26, 32, 33, 36, by N. Butter, appears to be a continuation of the preceding *Courants*.]

The certain Newes of this present Week, Aug. 23	1622
Imperial and Spanish Newes, printed by Mercurius Britannicus, Feb.	1625-6
The German Intelligencer *, half-yearly .	1630
The Swedish Intelligencer †, half-yearly, Jan. 9	1631
The Continuation of the Weekly News, No. 49, in 14 pages, printed for Nath. Butter .	1632
The Weekly Account	1634
Diurnal of Occurrences in Parliament, Nov. 3	1640
The English Post	1641
Warranted Tidings from Ireland ‡ . . .	1641

* In 1630, Butter, converting his Weekly News into half-yearly volumes, published "The German Intelligencer;" and in 1631 "The Swedish Intelligencer," by the assistance of William Watts, of Caius college, styled by Vossius *doctissimus & clarissimus Watsius, qui optimè de Historiâ meruit*; and of whom see more in Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 210. Chalmers, p. 113.

† In the Preface we are told that "good use had been made of the *Weekly Currantoes*;" and that "whosoever will be cunning in the places and persons of Germany, and understand her wars, let him not despise *Currantoes*."

‡ There were many occasional papers of news from Ireland during the Irish war. Chalmers, p. 405.

Ireland's true Diurnal, Jan. 11—Feb. 3 . 1641-2
Occurrences from Ireland, No. 3, April 22 1642
A speedy Post, with more News from Hull 1642
The Heads of all the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament 1642
A Continuation of the Weekly Occurrences in Parliament, May 16—23; as also other Occurrences upon Saturday May 20 1642
A perfect Diurnal of the Passages in Parliament, No. 4, June 13—20 1642
Special Passages 1642
A perfect Diurnal, No. 1, (a continuation of Special Passages) July 3 1642
A Diurnal and Particulars of the last Week's Daily Occurrences, from his Majesty in several Places, July 16—26 1642
Special and considerable Passages, No. 1, Aug. 16 1642
England's Memorable Accidents, Oct. 3 . 1642
Weekly Intelligence, Oct. 11 1642
A grand Diurnal of the Passages in Parliament, No. 1, Nov. 28 1642
The latest remarkable Truths 1642
News from Germany 1642
A Grand Journal 1642
A perfect Relation 1642
True Newes from our Navie now at Sea, Nov. 6—11 1642
The Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer, No. 1, Dec. 20—27 1642
Mercurius Aulicus: a Diurnal, communicating the Intelligence and Affairs of the Court to the Use of the Kingdom, from Oxford, Jan. 1 . 1642-3
Certain Informations, No. 1, Jan. 9—16 1642-3
The Daily Intelligencer of Court, City, and Country, No. Jan. 30 1642-3
The Spie, communicating Intelligence from Oxford, No. 1, Jan. 30 1642-3
Anti-Aulicus, No. 1. Feb. 6 1642-3
Mercurius Anglicus, No. 1. Feb. 7 . . . 1642-3
Mercurius Civicus, or London Intelligencer, No. 1,

Mercurius Rusticus, the first Week, May 20 1643
The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, No. 1, June 9—16 1643
A Weekly Account, No. 1, July 3—10 . 1643
Wednesday's Mercury, No. 1, July 19 . . 1643
Mercurius Britannicus *, No. 1, Aug. 16—22 1643
The Scotch Intelligencer; or, the Weekly News from Scotland and the Court, No. 1, Aug. 30—Sept. 7 1643
The True Informer, No. 1, Sept. 23—30 . 1643
The Scottish Mercury, No. 1, Oct. 5 . . 1643
New Christian Uses upon the Weekly true Passages and Proceedings, &c. No. 1, Oct. 7 . . 1643
The Scotch Dove †, No. 1, Sept. 30—Oct. 20 1643
The Welch Mercury, No. 1, Oct. 21—28 . 1643
Mercurius Cambro-Britannicus; British Mercury, or Welch Diurnal, No. 1, Oct. 23—30 . 1643
The compleat Intelligencer and Resolver, No. 1, Oct. 27—Nov. 2 1643
Informator Rusticus, No. 1, Nov. 3 . . . 1643
Remarkable Passages, No. 1, Nov. 8 . . 1643
Mercurius Urbanus, No. 2, Nov. 9 . . . 1643
The Kingdom's Weekly Post, No. 1, Nov. 2—9 1643
A Coranto from beyond Seas, No. 1 . . . 1643
Britannicus Vapulans, No. 1 1643
Mercurius Vapulans; or, the Whipping of poor British Mercury, by Mercurius Urbanus, younger Brother to Aulicus, No. 1, Nov. 2 . . 1643
Mercurius, &c. Jan. 17—23 1643-4

Upon my life new borne, and wants a name,
Troth let the Reader then impose the same.

* Marchmont Needham, the versatile author of this paper, was born in 1620, and educated at Oxford. He assumed all the colours of the chameleon during those contentious times; and, being discharged from writing public intelligence by the Council of State in March 1660, was allowed to live at the Restoration; till at length, says Anthony Wood, "this most seditious, mutable, and reviling Author died suddenly, in Devereux Court, in November 1678." Chalmers, p. 115.

† A wooden cut represents the dove with her sprig.

VERIDICUS,

——I wish thee; if not so,

Be——

MUTUS,

——for we lyes enough do know.

The Spy *, communicating Intelligence from Oxford, Jan. 23—30 1643-4
The Military Scribe, No. 1, Feb. 19—26 1643-4
Britain's Remeinbrancer, No. 1, Mar. 12—19 1643-4
Mercurius Aulico-Mastix, No. 1, April 12 1644
A true and perfect Journal of the Warres in England, April 14 1644
The Weekly News from Foreign Parts beyond the Seas, May 1 1644
The Flying Post, No. 1, May 10 1644
Intelligence from the South Borders of Scotland, written from Edinburgh, March 18—May 13 1644
Chief Heads of each Day's Proceedings in Parliament, May 8—15 1644
An exact Diurnal, No. 1, May 15 . . . 1644
Mercurius Fumigosus, or the Smoking Nocturnal, No. 1, June 7 1644
Mercurius Hibernicus, printed at Bristol . 1644
A particular Relation of the most remarkable Occurrences from the United Forces in the North, No. 3, June 1—10 1644
The Cavalier's Diurnal 1644
The Court Mercury, No. 1, June 22—July 2 1644
Le Mercure Anglois †, July 10 1644
The London Post, No. 1, July 30—Aug. 6 1644
Mercurius Somniosus, Aug. 27 1644
The Country Messenger, or the Faithful Foot Post, No. 1, Sept. 13—20 1644
Perfect Passages of Proceedings in Parliament, No. 2, Oct. 22 1644

* Written by Durant Hotham, Sir John's son.

† This French paper had been formerly published for two or three weeks, but discontinued. From this time it was published at London weekly, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock.

The Monthly Account 1644
Mercurius Problematicus 1644
A true Collection of Weekly Passages, Jan. 10 1644-5
The Phœnix of Europe, No. 1, Jan. 16 . 1644-5
Good News for England; or, a Relation of more Victories obtained by the Sweads against the King of Denmark, Jan. 16—19 1644-5
The moderate Messenger, No. 1, Feb. 3 . 1644-5
The Western Informer, No. 1, March 2 . 1644-5
The moderate Intelligencer, No. 1, March 6 1644-5
Mercurius Hibernicus, printed in London 1644-5
The Weekly Post Master, April 13 . . . 1645
Mercurius Veridicus, No. 1, April 12—19 1645
The Parliament's Post, No. 1, May 6—13 1645
The Exchange Intelligencer, No. 1, May 15 1645
Mr. Peter's Report from the Army, No. 1, July 26 1645
The City Scout, No. 4, Aug. 19 1645
Aulicus his Hue and Cry set forth after Britannicus * 1645
Mercurius Anti-Britannicus 1645
The Kingdom's Weekly Post, Oct. 15 . . 1645
The Cities Weekly Post 1645
A Packet of Letters from Sir Tho. Fairfax his Quarters, with Papers intercepted concerning the Designs of the King's Forces, Oct. 30 . . 1645
The Kingdom's Scout, No. 1, Nov. 25—Dec. 2 1645
A Diary, or an exact Journal of the most remarkable Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament 1645
Perfect Passages of each Day's Proceeding, &c. 1645
Perfect Occurrences of Parliament, the chief Collections of Letters for the Army 1645
England's Remembrancer, No. 1, Jan. 14 1645-6
Mercurius Candidus, No. 1, Jan. 28 . 1645-6
January's Account; giving a full and true Relation of all the remarkable Passages of that Month this present Year 1645-6
Mercurius Academicus, Feb. 2 1645-6

* They were bedfellows in the Fleet.

The Moderate Messenger, No. 1, Jan. 27—Feb. 3 1645-6
England's Remembrancer of London's Integrity, No. 2, Feb. 11 1645-6
Au exact and true Collection of Weekly Passages, to shew the Error of the Weekly Pamphlets, by Authority, to be enumerated from Month to Month, Jan. 1—Feb. 16 1645-6
An exact and true Collection of the most remarkable Proceedings of Parliamcnt and Armies, Feb. 16—March 2 1645-6
General News from all Parts of Christendom, No. 1, May 6 1646
The military Actions of Europe, collected weekly for the Tuesday's Post, No. 1, Oct. 13—20 1646
Mercurius Candidus, No. 1, Nov. 20 . . 1646
Diutinus Britannicus *, No. 1, Nov. 25—Dec. 2 1646
Papers from the Scots Quarters, No. 1 . . 1646
The London Post, No. 1, Dec. 31—Jan. 7 1646-7
Heads of chief Passages in Parliament, No. 1, Jan. 12 1646-7
Mercurius Dogmaticus, No. 1, Jan. 13 . 1646-7
Mercurius Candidus †; Weekly News; No. 1, Jan. 20—27 1646-7
Mercurius Aulicus, No. 1, Feb. 3 . . . 1646-7
A perfect Summary of the Chief Passages in Parliament, No. 1, Feb. 19 1646-7
Mercurius Britannicus, No. 1, June 17—24 1647
The Armies Post, No. 1, July 8 1647
A Diary of the Proceedings of the Treaty, No. 1, July 17 1647
The modern Intelligencer, No. 1, Aug. 19 . 1647
Mercurius Melancholicus ‡; or, News from West-

* Title changed at No. 3 to "Mercurius Diutinus."

† "When any title grew popular, it was stolen by the antagonist; who, by this stratagem, conveyed his notions to those who would not have received him, had he not worn the appearance of a friend." Dr. Johnson.

‡ "Eheu! quid *feci* misero mihi! Floribus Austrum,
Perditus, et liquidi amisi fontibus Apros,
Woe is me, undone! with blasts the flowers doe fade,

minster and other Parts, No. 1, Sept. 4—11 1647
Mercurius Pragmaticus, No. 1, Sept. 14—21 1647
Mercurius Clericus, or News from Syon, No, 1 Sept. 17—24 1647
Mercurius Anti-Melancholicus, No. 1, Sept. 18—24 1647
Mercurius Anti-Pragmaticus, No. 1, Sept. 23—30 1647
Mercurius Populus, No. 1, Nov. 4—11 . 1647
Mercurius Rusticus, News from the several Counties, Nov. 12 1647
Mercurius Bellicus, No. 1, Nov. 13—20 . 1647
The moderate Intelligencer, No. 98 . . . 1647
Mercurius Medicus, or a sovereign Salve for these sick Times *, No. 1 1647
Mercurius Morbicus; or, News from Westminster and other Parts, Nos. 1, 2, 3 1647
Mercurius Diabolicus, or Hell's Intelligencer 1647
Mercurius Vapulans 1647
Mercurius Mercuriorum stultissimus . . . 1647
The Kingdom's Weekly Post, No. 1, Dec. 28—Jan. 5 1647-8
Mercurius Elencticus, No. 1, Jan. 31—Feb. 7 1647-8
Mercurius Melancholicus, No. 1, Jan. 1 . 1647-8
The Armies modest Intelligencer, Jan. 26 1647-8
The Kingdom's faithful Scout, Feb. 2 . 1647-8
Mercurius Criticus, No. 1, April 13 . . . 1648
Mercurius Academicus, No. 1, April 15 . 1648
Mercurius Veridicus, No. 1, April 21 . . 1648
Mercurius Urbanicus, May 9 1648
Mercurius Poeticus, No. 1, May 13 . . . 1648
Mercurius Britannicus again alive, No. 1, May 16 1648
Mercurius Honestus, or, News from Westminster, No. 1, May 12—19 1648
Mercurius Censorius, News from the Isle of Wight, No. 1, May 25—June 1 1648
The Parliament Kite, or the Tell-tale Bird, No. 5, May 12—June 16 1648

* The year 1647 was remarkable for the contest between the

Mercurius Psitacus, June 21 1648
The Parliament Vulture, No. 1, June 15—22 1648
A perfect Diary of Passages of the King's Army, June 19—26 1648
The Parliament's Screech-owl; or, Intelligence from several Parts, No. 1, June 23—30 . 1648
The Moderate, No. 1, July 11—18 . . . 1648
Mercurius Melancholicus, No. 1, July 28 . 1648
The Royal Diurnal, No. 1, July 25—31 . 1648
Mercurius Anglicus, No. 1, Aug. 3 . . . 1648
Mercurius Aquaticus, Aug. 11 1648
Hermes Straticus, No. 1, Aug. 17 . . . 1648
Mercurius Fidelicus, No. 1, Aug. 17—24 . 1648
The Parliament Porter, or Door-keeper of the House of Commons, No. 1, Aug. 21—28 . . 1648
Mercurius Anti-Mercurius, No. 1, Sept. 19 1648
The Treaty traverst, No. 1, Sept. 26 . . 1648
Mercurio Volpone, No. 1, Sept. 48—Oct. 5 1648
Mercurius Militaris, No. 1, Oct. 10—17 . 1648
The True Informer, or Monthly Mercury, No. 1, Oct. 7—Nov. 8 1648
Martin Nonsence his Collections, No. 1, Nov. 27 1648
Passages concerning the King, the Army, City, and Kingdom, No. 1, Dec. 6 1648
The Moderate Intelligencer, No. 1, Dec. 7 1648
A Trance; or News from Hell, brought fresh to Town, by Mercurius Acheronticus, No. 1, Dec. 4—11 1648
Mercurius Impartialis, No. 1, Dec. 12 . . 1648
Packets of Letters from Scotland, &c. No. 1 1648
Mercurius Insanus Insanissimus, No. 2 . . 1648
Mercurius Anti-Mercurius 1648
Mercurius Gallicus, No. 3 1648
Mercurius Publicus, No. 1 1648
Mercurius Domesticus, No. 1 1648
Mercurius Caledonius 1648
Mercurius Scoticus 1648
The Colchester Spie, No. 1 1648
Mercurius Catholicus, No. 2 1648

Affairs of the Kingdom, especially from Westminster and the Head Quarters, No. 1, Dec. 25—Jan. 1 1648-9
Heads of a Diary, collected out of the Journals of both Houses of Parliament, No. 5, Dec. 26—Jan. 2 1648-9
The Kingdom's faithful Post, Jan. 8 . . 1648-9
The Army's modest Intelligencer, Jan. 19—26 1648-9
The Kingdom's faithful and impartial Scout, No. 1, Feb. 2—9 1648-9
The impartial Intelligencer *, No. 1, March 1—7 1648-9
A modest Narrative of Intelligence, fittest for the Republic of England and Ireland, No. 1, April 7 1649
Mercurius Elencticus, No. 1, April 11 . . 1649
The Man in the Moon, No. 1, April 10—17 1649
Continued Heads of perfect Passages in Parliament, April 20 1649
Mercurius Pragmaticus, for King Charles II. April 24 1649
Mercurius Militaris, No. 1, April 24 . . 1649
England's moderate Messenger, No. 1, April 23—30 1649
Mercurius Britannicus, No. 1, May 4 . . 1649
The perfect Weekly Account, May 2—9 . 1649
Mercurius Melancholicus, No. 1, May 21 . 1649
Mercurius Philo-Monarchicus, No. 1, May 14—21 1649
Mercurius Pacificus, May 25 1649
Mercurius Republicus, No. 1, May 22—29 . 1649
Mercurius Verax 1649
The Metropolitan Nuncio, No. 3, June 13 . 1649
The moderate Mercury, No. 1, June 14—21 1649
A Tuesdaies Journal of perfect Passages in Parliament †, No. 1, July 16—23 1649

* In No. 7 of this paper is the first regular *Advertisement* which I have met with. It is from a gentleman of Candish in Suffolk, from whom two horses had been stolen.

† Ornamented with the arms of the Republick.

Mercurius Carolinus, No. 1, July 26 . . . 1649
The Armies painful Messenger, No. 1, Aug. 2 1649
Great Britain's painful Messenger, No. 1, Aug. 9—16 1649
Mercurius Hibernicus, No. 1, Aug. 30—Sept. 6 1649
The Weekly Intelligencer, Sept. 24—Oct. 1 1649
A brief Relation of some Affairs Civil and Military, No. 1, Sept. 24—Oct. 1 1649
Several Proceedings in Parliament, No. 1, Oct. 2—9 1649
A brief Relation of some Affairs and Transactions, Civil and Military, both Foraigne and Domestique, licensed by Gualter Frost, Esquire, secretary to the Councell of State, according to the direction of the late Act, No. 4, Oct. 23 1649
A perfect Diurnal of some Passages of the Armies in England and Ireland, licensed by the Secretary of the Army, No. 1, Dec. 20—27 . . . 1649
IrishMonthlyMercury,No.1,Jan.30—Feb.6 1649-50
Several Proceedings 1649-50
The Royal Diurnall, No. 4, March 19 . 1649-50
Mercurius Elencticus, No. 1, April 22 . . 1650
Mercurius Politicus, No. 1, June 6—13 . 1650
Mercurius Pacificus 1650
True Intelligence from the Head Quarters, No. 1, July 23 1650
The best and most perfect Intelligencer, No. 1, Aug. 8 1650
The Character of Mercurius Politicus . . 1650
The second Character of Mercurius Politicus 1650
Mercurius Anglicus, No. 1, Sept. 24—Oct. 1 1650
Mercurius Helonicus, No. 1 1650
The faithful Scout, No. 1, Dec. 27—Jan. 3 1650-1
Mercurius Bellonius, No. 1, Jan. 28—Feb. 4 1650-1
The Hue and Crie after Mercurius Elencticus, Britannicus, Melancholicus, and Aulicus . 1651
Mercurius Pragmaticus revived, No. 1, June 30 1651
Mercurius Icommaticus, No. 5, July 8 . . 1651
Mercurius Scoticus, No. 1, July 18—Aug. 4 1651
The Armies Intelligencer, No. 1, Aug. 5 . 1651

The True Informer, No. 1, Aug. 28 . . . 1651
The Diary, No. 1, Sept. 22—29 1651
The French Intelligencer, No. 1, Nov. 18—25 1651
The Dutch Spy, No. 1, March 17—25 . 1651-2
Mercurius Phreneticus, No. 1, March 29 . 1652
Mercurius Democritus, a Nocturnal; or, News from the World in the Moon, No. 1, April 1—7 1652
Mercurius Zeteticus, hebdomeda prima, April 22 1652
The Theme, Scoto-Presbyter, April 22 . . 1652
The French Occurrences, No. 1, May 10—17 1652
Intelligence of the Civil War in France, No. 1, May 10—17 1652
Mercurius Heraclitus, or the Weeping Philosopher, No. 1, June 21—28 1652
Mercurius Britannicus, No. 1, July 19—26 1652
Mercurius Cambro-Britannicus; or, News from Wales 1652
Mercurius Civicus, No. 1, Aug. 11 . . . 1652
Mercurius Mastix, faithfully lashing all Scouts, Mercuries, Posts, and others, No. 1, Aug. 20—27 1652
The Laughing Mercury; or, true and perfect News from the Antipodes, No. 22, Aug. 25—Sept. 8 1652
The Dutch Intelligencer, No. 1, Sept. 2—8 1652
The Weepers, or, Characters of the Diurnals.
Mercurius Democritus his last Will and Testament 1652
The Flying Eagle, No. 1, Dec. 4 1652
Moderate Publisher of every Day's Intelligence 1652
A true and perfect Diurnal, No. 1, Dec. 20—27 1652
The Army's Scout 1652-3
The True Informer, Jan. 6 1652-3
The Loyal Intelligencer, No. 73, Jan. 23—30 1652-3
The Politique Informer, No. 1, Jan. 30 . 1652-3
Perfect Occurrences 1652-3
The Faithful Post, Feb. 4—11 1652-3
The Moderate Messenger, No. 1, Feb. 27 1652-3
Mercurius Poeticus, comprising the Sum of all Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, No. 1, Feb. 20—27 1652-3
Mercurius Aulicus, No. 1, March 13—20 1652-3
Mercurius Pragmaticus, No. 1, June 1—8 1652

The Daily Proceedings of the Armies by Sea and Land, under the Command of his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, by Authority, June 17, 1653
Mercurius Rhadamanthus, the Chief Judge of Hell, his Circuit through all the Courts of Law in England, No. 1, June 20—27 1653
True and perfect Dutch Diurnal, July 3 . 1653
Several Proceedings of Parliament*, No. 1, July 4 1653
The Impartial Intelligencer, No. 2, July 12 1653
Mercurius Classicus, No. 1, August . . . 1653
The Loyal Messenger, No. 1, Aug. 10 . . 1653
A further Continuance of the Grand Political Informer, &c. Sept. 14 1653
The Moderate Publisher, No. 1, Oct. 7 . 1653
Great Britain's Post, No. 136, Nov. 2 . . 1653
Mercurius Nullus 1653
The true Informer, Dec. 30—Jan. 6 . . 1653-4
The Politique Post, No. 12, Jan. 4—11 1653-4
The Grand Politique Post, Jan. 17 . . 1653-4
Perfect Occurrences, No. 1, Feb. 6 . . 1653-4
Mercurius Poeticus, No. 2, March 8 . . 1653-4
Mercurius Aulicus, No. 1, March 20 . . 1653-4
Perfect Occurrences, No. 1, April 21 . . 1654
The Blood's Almanack, or Monthly Observations and Predictions 1654
Perfect Diurnal Occurrences, No. 1, May 8 1654
The Weekly Post, No. 177, May 1—8 . 1654
Mercurius Fumigosus, or the Smoking Nocturnal, No. 1, June 7 1654
Mercurius Jocosus, or the Merry Mercury, July 14—21 1654
The Observator, No. 1, Oct. 31 1654
Mercurius Politicus, from Feb. 4 . . . 1654-5
Certain Passages of every Day's Intelligence, No. 1, Sept. 7 1655
The Public Intelligencer †, No. 1, Oct. 1—8 1655

* Cromwell's Parliament, which sat July 4—26, 1653.

† In 1656, few or no additional newspapers appeared. *The*

The Public Advertiser *, No. 1, May 19—26 1657
The Public Adviser, No. 1, May 26 . . . 1657
The Weekly Information, No. 1, July 20 . 1657
Mercurius Meretrix, July 17 1658
A perfect Diurnal of every Day's Proceedings in Parliament, No. 1, Feb. 21 1658-9
A seasonable Speech made by a worthy Member of Parliament in the House of Commons, concerning the Other House, March 1659
The faithful Scout, No. 1, April 16—23 . 1659
Mercurius Democritus, No. 2, May 3 . . 1659
The Weekly Intelligence, No. 1, May 10 . 1659
The Weekly Post, No. 1, May 3—10 . . 1659
The Moderate Informer of all Occurrences at Home and Abroad, May 5—12 1659
The Weekly Account, on the Establishment of a *Free State*, No. 1, May 25 1659
Mercurius Pragmaticus, June 20 1659
A particular Advice from the Office of Intelligence near the Old Exchange, and also Weekly Occurrences from Foreign Parts †, No. 1, June 23—30 1659
Occurrences from Foreign Parts, No. 1, July 19 1659
Idem, in 4to, with the Prince's Arms, by Marsh in Chancery Lane 1659
The Weekly Intelligencer of the Commonwealth, No. 1, July 19—26 1659
The Parliamentary Intelligencer, Nov. 26 . 1659

principal papers from 1655 to 1659; and were both published by order of Parliament. In 1657 the collector of the King's Tracts ceased (as he says himself) from his great pains and labour, as the publications became less numerous and interesting. Chalmers, p. 429.

* A weekly paper, printed for Newcomb in Thames-street; consisting almost wholly of advertisements, with the arrivals and departures of Shipping; and with Books to be printed. Chalmers, p. 419.

† This was immediately intituled *Occurrences from Foreign Parts*, &c. published by authority, and printed under both these titles. Chalmers, p. 420.

The Parliamentary Intelligencer, comprehending the Sum of Foreign Intelligence, No. 1, Dec. 19—26 1659
The Loyal Scout, No. 1, Dec. 19—26 . . 1659
The Parliamentary Intelligence, No. 1, Dec. 26 1659
A-la-mode à Paris, Dec. 29, half a sheet in folio, or the Diurnal in verse 1659
The Parliamentary Intelligencer *, comprising the Sum of Foreign Intelligence, with the Affairs now in Agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland; for Information of the People; published by Order, No. 1, Dec. 31—Jan. 7 . . 1659-60
An exact Account of the Daily Proceedings in Parliament †, No. 56, Jan. 6—13 . . . 1659-60
A perfect Diurnal of every Day's Proceedings in Parliament, Feb. 21, No. 1 ‡ . . . 1659-60
The Phanatique Intelligence, No. 1, . . 1659-60
A perfect Diurnal of Proceedings in the Conventicle of Phanatiques, No. 1, March 19 . . 1659-60
Mercurius Phanaticus, No. 1, March 21 1659-60

* This was a continuation of an old paper under the former title. No. 14, March 26 to April 2, was said to be published by Order of the Council of State; and No. 16 began with the following advertisement: "Whereas Marchmont Needham, the author of the weekly news-books called *Mercurius Politicus* and *The Publique Intelligencer*, is, by order of the Council of State, discharged from writing or publishing any *publique* intelligence; the reader is desired to take notice, that, by order of the said Council, Giles Dury and Henry Muddiman are authorized henceforth to write and publish the said intelligence, the one upon the Thursday, and the other upon the Monday, which they do intend to set out under the titles of *The Parliamentary Intelligencer*, and of *Mercurius Publicus*."—These two weekly books of news, which in 1656 had been entered in the Stationers' Register as the property of Thomas Newcombe, with the licence of Secretary Thurlow, were on the 9th of April, 1660, entered as the property of Dury and Muddiman, by licence of the Council of State. Chalmers, p. 421.

† This appears to have been revived upon the fresh meeting of Parliament.

‡ This paper contains various accounts of the Rejoicings all over England, on perceiving the dawn of the Restoration. Chalmers, p. 422.

Mercurius Honestus, No. 1, March 21 . 1659-60
Mercurius Fumigosus, No. 1, March 28 . 1660
Merlinus Phanaticus, No. 1 1660
His Majestie's gracious Letter and Declaration sent to the House of Peers by Sir John Grenvill, Knt. from Breda; and read in the House May 1, 1660
Mercurius Publicus; comprising the Sum of Forraigne Intelligence, with the Affairs now in Agitaion in England, Scotland, and Ireland. For Information of the People. Published by Order of the Council of State, No. 22, May 24—31 1660
Mercurius Veridicus, No. 1, June 12 . . 1660
The Votes of both Houses, No. 1, June 20 1660
The wandering Whore, No. 2 1660
The Kingdom's Intelligencer *, Nov. 26 . 1660
The Kingdom's Intelligencer of the Affairs now in Agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland; together with Foraign Intelligence. To prevent false News. Published by Authority, No. 1, Dec. 31—Jan. 7 1660-1
Mercurius Caledonius †; comprising the Affairs in Agitation in Scotland, with a Survey of Foreign Intelligence, Dec. 31—Jan. 8 . . . 1660-1

* By the Stationers Books it appears, that a warrant under sign manual was granted to George Wharton, esq. Sept. 25, 1660, for "perusing and licensing Almanacks."

† This paper, which was published once a week by a Society of Stationers at Edinburgh, is the earliest that occurs of *Scotch* manufacture; each Army, before that period, having carried with them an English printer. Thus Robert Barker printed at Newcastle for King Charles in 1639; and Christopher Higgins, under the auspices of Cromwell, reprinted at Leith the London *Diurnal of some Passages and Affairs* in 1652, for the information of the English soldiers; and in 1653 the *Mercurius Politicus*; which in 1654 was transferred to Edinburgh, where it continued to be published till April 11, 1660; and was then reprinted under the name of *Mercurius Publicus*.—*The Caledonian Mercury* was compiled by a son of the Bishop of Orkney, Thomas Sydserfe; who now thought he had the wit to amuse, the knowledge to instruct, and the address to captivate, the lovers of News, in Scotland. But he was only able, with all his powers, to extend his publication to ten numbers, which were very loyal, very illiterate, and very affected. Chalmers, p. 118.

Mercurius Publicus *, No. 1, Jan. 3—10 1660-1
The Intelligencer †, July 1 1662
The Kingdom's Intelligencer of the Affairs now in Agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland ‡‡; No. 1, Dec. 29—Jan. 5 1662-3
The Intelligencer; published for the Satisfaction and Information of the People §. With Privilege, [By Roger L'Estrange, Esq.] No. 1, Aug. 31 1663

* This was an old title, revived at the Restoration; and the paper was regularly republished at Edinburgh, till it was superseded by *The Kingdom's Intelligencer*, which for many years continued to retail the news of London to the people of Scotland. Chalmers, p. 118.

† July 9, 1662, a very extraordinary question arose, about preventing the publication of the Debates of the Irish Parliament in the English newspaper called *The Intelligencer*; and a letter was written from the Speaker to Sir Edward Nicholas the English Secretary of State, to prevent such publications in those *Diurnals* as they called them.

‡‡ This paper contains many regular advertisements of books; and begins with one that is worth transcribing: "There is stolen abroad a most false and imperfect copy of a poem, called *Hudibras*, without name either of printer or bookseller, as fit for so lame and spurious an impression. The true and perfect edition, printed by the author's original, is sold by Richard Marriott, under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; that other nameless impression is a cheat, and will but abuse the Buyer as well as the Author, whose Poem deserves to have fallen into better hands." A kind of Obituary found also a place in this paper; with some account of the Proceedings of Parliament, and in the Court of Claims; a list of the Judges' Circuits, the Sheriffs, the Lent Preachers, &c. &c. And in No. 8, Feb. 23, notice is given that "The Faculties Office for granting Licenses (by act of Parliament) to eat flesh in any part of England, is still kept at St. Paul's Chain, near St. Paul's Churchyard."

§ In August 1663, Roger L'Estrange, esq. (after more than twenty years spent in serving the Royal cause, near six of them in gaols, and almost four under sentence of death in Newgate), had interest sufficient to obtain an appointment to a new-created office, under the title of "Surveyor of the Imprimery and Printing-presses;" together with "the sole licensing of all ballads, charts, printed portraictures, printed pictures, books, and papers; except books concerning common law, affairs of state, heraldry, titles of honours and arms, the office of Earl Marshal, books of divinity, physick, philosophy, arts and sciences, and such as are granted to his Majesty's peculiar printer; and except such books as

The *Prospectus* prefixed by Sir Roger L'Estrange to the first number of this Paper, far from the modern refinements of the present day, sets out by treating his readers with perfect contempt; with a gross insult on the public taste; and by such restrictions on the liberty of the press, as in these times of real liberty would not for a moment be tolerated.

He had also a grant of "all the sole privilege of writing, printing, and publishing, all Narratives, Advertisements, Mercuries, Intelligencers, Diurnals, and other books of public intelligence; and printing all Ballads, Plays, Maps, Charts, Portraictures, and Pictures, not previously printed; and all Briefs for Collections, Playbills, Quacksalvers Bills, Custom and Excise Bills, Post-office Bills, Creditors Bills and Tickets in England and Wales; with power to search for and seize unlicensed and treasonable, schismatical and scandalous books and papers." (Bagford's Collections, in Harl. MSS. 5910, vol. II.) The first fruits of this new appointment appeared in the two papers above noticed; the first of which came out on Monday, Aug. 31, and the second on Thursday, Sept. 3, and continued to be published twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays. These papers succeeded *The Parliamentary Intelligencer* and *Mercurius Publicus*, published in defence of the Government against the *Mercurius Politicus*; and in exposing literary frauds, L'Estrange demonstrated both spirit and impartiality. Sept. 14, he points out "that audacious and scandalous pamphlet, intitled, The First, Second, and Third Volumes of Farewell Sermons;" and calls on those whose *heads* and *names* are set before the books, to undeceive the publick by disclaiming the work; which, on the 23d, was unequivocally done by Dr. Robert Manton.—On the 24th, the publick are warned against "the petty cozenage of some of the booksellers, who had persuaded their customers that they could not afford *The Newes* under twopence a sheet, which was never sold to them at above a fourth part of the price."—Oct. 7, a libel was seized in the press, affirming *in terminis*, "that the people may put their King to death, &c."—Nov. 3, he complains of an imposition practised by Henry Eversden, bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, in having surreptitiously obtained the insertion of an advertisement in a former paper, of a book intituled "Dr. Thomas Peirce's Reply to Mr. Serenus Cressy's Misadventures against his Sermon before the King;" whereas it was never intended for an answer to Mr. Cressy, but as an introduction to Dr. Sherman's "Discourse on the Infallibility of the Holy Scriptures;" and as such only had been regularly licensed.—May 14, 1664, notice is given "that it was the King's pleasure to continue the healing of his people for the Evil during the month of May, and then to give over till Michaelmas."—July 20 was appointed for drawing a Lottery in the Banqueting-House at Whitehall.

"His Sacred Majesty," says the important Patentee, "having been lately and graciously pleased to grant and commit the privilege of publishing all intelligence, together with the survey and inspection of the Press *, to one and the same person; it may be good discretion, I suppose, for the person so intrusted, to begin (as his first step toward the work) with some considerations and advertisements, by way of preamble and introduction to the future order and settlement of the whole affair. First, as to the point of printed Intelligence, I do declare myself, (as I hope I may, in a matter left so absolutely indifferent, whether any or none) that, supposing the press in order, the people in their right wits, and news or no news to be the question, a public Mercury should never have my vote; because I think it makes the multitude too familiar with the actions and counsels of their superiors, too pragmatical and censorious, and gives them, not only an itch, but a kind of colourable right and licence to be meddling with the Government. All which (supposing as before supposed) does not yet hinder, but that in this juncture a paper of that quality may be both safe and expedient; truly, if I should say necessary, perhaps the case would bear it; for certainly there is not any thing which at this instant more imports his Majesty's service and the publick, than to redeem the vulgar from their former mistakes and delusions, and to preserve them from the like for the time to come: to both which purposes the prudent management of a *Gazette* † may contribute in a very high degree: for, besides that it is every body's money, and, in truth, a good part of most men's study and business, it is none of the worst ways of address to the genius and humour of the common people; whose affections are much more capable of being tuned and wrought upon by convenient hints and touches, in the shape and air of a pamphlet, than by the strongest reasons and best notions imaginable, under any other and more sober form whatsoever. To which advantages of being popular and grateful, must be added, as none of the least, that it is likewise seasonable and worth the while were there no other use of it than

* L'Estrange first occurs in the Stationers' Books, in the character of a licenser, Oct. 30, 1663. His predecessor was Sir John Birkenhead.

only to detect and disappoint the malice of those scandalous and false reports, which are daily contrived and bruited against the government. So that, upon the main, I perceive the thing requisite, and (for ought I can see yet) once a week may do the business, for I intend to utter my news by weight, and not by measure. Yet if I shall find, when my hand is in, and after the planting and securing of my correspondents, that the matter will fairly furnish more, without either uncertainty, repetition, or impertinenence, I shall keep myself free to double at pleasure. One book a week may be expected however; to be published every Thursday, and finished upon the Tuesday night, leaving Wednesday entire for the printing it off. The way as to the vent, that has been found most beneficial to the master of the book, has been to cry and expose it about the streets, by mercuries and hawkers; but whether that way be so advisable in some other respects, may be a question: for, under countenance of that employment, is carried on the private trade of treasonous and seditious libels; nor, effectually, has any thing considerable been dispersed, against either Church or State, without the aid and privity of this sort of people. Wherefore, without ample assurance and security against this inconvenience, I shall adventure to steer another course."

"A word now to the second branch of my care and duty; that is, the survey and inspection of the press. I find it, in general, with the printers as with their neighbours, there are too many of the trade to live one by another *; but more particularly I find them clogged with three sorts of people, foreigners, persons not free of the trade, and separatists: which I offer, to the end that, when it shall be thought fit to retrench the number, the reformation may begin there. In the mean time, to prevent mischief (as far as in me lies), and for their encouragement that shall discover it, take these advertisements of encouragement to the discovery of unlawful prsnting: I. If any person can give notice, and make proof, of any printing press erected and being in any private place, hole, or corner, contrary to the tenor of the late act of parliament

* It appears by the Stationers' Books, May 12, 1663, that there were at that time 59 persons in and about London, exercising the trade of Master-printers.

for the regulating of printing and printing presses; let him repair with such notice, and make proof thereof, to the surveyor of the press, at his office at the Gun in Ivy-lane, and he shall have forty shillings for his pains, with what assurance of secrecy himself shall desire. II. If any such person as aforesaid shall discover to the said surveyor any seditious or unlawful book to be upon such a private press imprinting, and withal give his aid to the seizing of the copies and the offenders; his reward shall be five pounds. III. For the discovery and proof of any thing printing without authority or licence, although in any public house, ten shillings. IV. For the discovery and proof of any sedition or unlawful book to be sold or dispersed by any of the mercuries or hawkers, the informer shall have five shillings."

Agreeably to the hint in L'Estrange's Prospectus, on the Thursday following appeared the "Newes *, published for Satisfaction and Information of the People. With Privilege; No. 1, Sept. 3" . 1663

It is but justice to add, that these papers contained more information, more entertainment, and more advertisements of importance, than any succeeding paper whatever, previous to the golden age of letters which may be said to have commenced in the reign of Queen Anne.

The Oxford Gazette †, No. 1, Nov. 7—14 1665
The London Gazette ‡, No. 24, Feb. 1—5 1665-6

* Thus "The Intelligencer" and "The Newes" continued to be published, the one on Monday, the other on Thursday, till the beginning of January 1665-6; when the publication of L'Estrange was superseded by *The Gazette*.

† The name *Gazette* was taken from a newspaper first printed at Venice, and sold for a coin of that denomination.—"Not a *sol*, not a *gazet*," says the Antiquary, in Dodsley's Old Plays, 2d edit. vol. X. p. 64; and "a gazet," Coryat tells us, p. 286, "is almost a penny; whereof ten do make a liver, that is, ninepence." See also Junius's Etymologicon, voc. *Gazette*.

‡ *The Oxford Gazette* began to be published twice a week, by Leonard Litchfield, in a folio half-sheet, the first of which (undated) contains the News of Nov. 7—14, 1665, the king and queen, with the court, being then at Oxford; and was reprinted in London, by Thomas Newcomb, "for the use of some mem-

The Current Intelligencer, June 4 . . . 1666
Intelligence, by J. Macock 1666
The Mercury, or Advertisements concerning Trade 1668
London Mercury, City and Country Mercury 1669
The Faithful Mercury, imparting News foreign and domestick, July 22 1669
The English Intelligence, by Thomas Burnell 1669
The Protestant Oxford Intelligence, or Occurrences foreign and domestick, by T. Benskin . 1671
A true Relation of the Engagement of his Majesty's Fleet under the Command his Royal Highness, with the Dutch Fleet, May 28, 1672, published by Authority 1672
The City Mercury, or Advertisements concerning Trade *. With Allowance. No. 1, Nov. 4, 1675
Poor Robin's Intelligence, from the Beginning of the World to the Day of the Date hereof, printed by A. P. and T. H. for the general Assembly of Hawkers, No. 1, March 23 1675-6
Poor Robin's Intelligence revived 1677
Poor Robin's public and private Occurrences and Remarks, printed for T. C. 1677-8
Public Occurrences truly stated by George Larkin 1677-8
Translation of the Gazette into French, Nov. 1678

"*Nov.* 6. A complaint being made to the House, of a material mistake in that part of the Translation of the Gazette into French, which has reference to

of the Court to London, it was called *The London Gazette*; the first of which (No. 24, Feb. 1—5,) was published on a Monday, the Oxford one having been published on a Tuesday.—The Oxford and London Gazettes were for several years entered in the Stationers' Register as the property of Thomas Newcomb in the Savoy, who had formerly published for Thurloe, and whose name continues as printer till July 19, 1688.

* Advertisements received at the Intelligence offices upon the Royal Exchange, and next door to the Pigeon Tavern near Charing Cross. Complaints rectified, on application to Mr. Roger L'Estrange in Gifford's-buildings, Holborn.

his Majesty's Proclamation for removing the Papists: Ordered, that Mons. Moranville, who translates the Gazette into French, and Mr. Newcombe the printer, be summoned to attend this House on to-morrow morning *."

"*Nov.* 7. Mr. Newcombe, being called in, to give an account of the translation of the Gazette into French, informed the House, that he was only concerned in the setting the press, and that he understood not the French tongue; and that Mons. Moranville had been employed in that affair for many years. was the only corrector of it. Mons. Moranville, being also called in, acknowledged himself guilty of the mistake; but endeavoured to excuse it, alledging that it was through inadvertency.

"Ordered, that Mr. Moranville be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms; and that he be searched, and his house or lodgings. And several papers written in French being found about him; Ordered, that the said papers be referred to the consideration of the Committee appointed to examine Mr. Colman's papers, to translate the same, and report to the House.

"Ordered, that it be referred to a Committee, further to examine the matter concerning the translating, printing, and publishing the French Gazette †."

"*Whitehall, Nov.* 10. A great and malicious abuse being found to have been committed by the person entrusted to translate the Gazette into French, in the translation of His Majesty's late Proclamation, commanding all persons, being Popish Recusants, or so reputed, to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and all other places within ten miles of the same; for which he is in custody, and the matter under examination, in order to his just punishment: it is thought fit,

* Journals of the House of Commons, vol. IX. p. 533.

† Ibid. p. 534.

for the rectifying the said abuse, that a new and true translation of His Majesty's said Proclamation be given to the World in the French Gazette of this day *."

"*Nov.* 18. Serjeant Seis reports from the Committee appointed to examine concerning the translating, printing, and publishing of the Gazette in French, that the Committee had taken the particulars thereof, and pnt the same into writing, which he delivered in at the Clerk's table †."

The Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome, or the Popish Courant, No. 1, Dec. 3 1678
The Loyal Intelligencer 1678
The Protestant Domestic Intelligencer . . 1679
A List of one unanimous Club of Voters in his Majesty's Long Parliament, dissolved in 1678; with Votes of the House of Commons concerning the Pensioners, May 1—24 1679
An impartial Account of divers remarkable Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament, relating to the Popish Plot, etc. June 11 . . . 1679
A Proclamation, for calling out Heretors and Freeholders to attend the King's Host; June 7; printed at Edinburgh by the Heir of Andrew Anderson; reprinted at London June 17 . 1679
The Declaration of the Rebels now in Arms in the West of Scotland; with an Address against the Duke of Lauderdail, June 26 1679
Domestick Intelligence ‡, or News both from City and Country, published to prevent false Reports, printed for Benjamin Harris, No. 1, July 9 1679

* Gazette, Nov. 7—11, 1678.

† Journals of the House of Commons, vol. IX. p. 541.

‡ In the 19th number of this paper, Sept. 9, we find a resolution of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to shew their great care and tenderness of his Majesty's health, that two of the aldermen should daily wait upon him in his bedchamber at Windsor during his illness.—In No. 50, Dec. 26, is this advertisement: "Whereas on Thursday the 18th instant, in the evening, Mr. John Dryden was assaulted and wounded in

Some farther Matters of Fact, relating to the Administration of Affairs in Scotland under the Duke of Lauderdale, July 10 1679
The Impeachment of the Duke and Dutchess of Lauderdale, with their Brother my Lord Hatton, presented to his Majesty by the City of Edinburgh 1679
Articles of High Treason and other Misdemeanors against the Dutchess of Portsmouth . . 1679
Articles of High Treason against Sir Wm. Scroggs, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1679
Plain Truth, or a private Discourse betwixt P[epys] and H[arbord], [about the Navy] . . 1679
The Confession and Execution of Richard Langhorne, late Counsellor in the Temple, who was executed for treasonable Practices, July 14 1679
The English Intelligencer, No. 1, July 21 . 1679
The Faithful Mercury, No. 1, July 22 . . 1679
A true and perfect Collection of all Messages, Addresses, &c. from the House of Commons to the King's most excellent Majesty, with his Majesty's gracious Answers, from 1660 till the Dissolution of the Parliament, Aug. 14 1679
The Weekly Packet of Advice from Germany; or the History of the Reformation of Religion there, No. 1, Sept. 3 1679
Poor Robin's Intelligence newly revived; published for the Accommodation of all ingenious Persons, No. 1, Sept. 4 1679
Relationes Extraordinariæ 1679
Mercurius Civicus; or, an Account of Affairs domestick and foreign, by R. Everingham . 1679

divers men unknown: If any person shall make discovery of the said offenders to the said Mr. Dryden, or to any justice of peace for the liberty of Westminster, he shall not only receive fifty pounds, which is deposited in the hands of Mr. Blanchard, goldsmith, next door to Temple Bar, for the said purpose; but if the discoverer be himself one of the actors, he shall have the fifty pounds, without letting his name be known, or receiving the least trouble by any prosecution."

The Weekly Intelligence; or, News from City and Country, by Samuel Crouch 1679
The Friendly Intelligence, published for the Accommodations of all sober Persons, No. 1, Sept. 7, 1679
The English Currant; or, Advice domestick and foreign, for general Satisfaction, Sept. 8 . 1679
Domestick Intelligence, published gratis, for the promoting of Trade; printed by N. Thompson 1679
Domestick Intelligence; or, News from City and Country: published to prevent false Reports 1679
The true Domestick Intelligence *; or, News both from City and Country, published to prevent false Reports: by N. Thompson, No. 16, Aug. 26, 1679
Account of the Proceedings at the Guild-hall of the City of London, on Saturday, September 12, 1679; with the Substance of Sir Thomas Player's Speech, and the Lord Mayor's Answer thereunto . 1679
A Reply to the excellent and elegant Speech made by Sir Thomas Player, the worthy Chamberlain of London, &c. By H. B. an unworthy Member of the said City 1679
A Vindication of Sir Thomas Player . . . 1679
The Speech of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. Lord Mayor Elect, at Guildhall, Sept. 29 1679
London's Choice of Citizens to represent them in the ensuing Parliament, Oct. 7 1679
A true Account of the Invitation and Entertainment of the Duke of York at Merchant Tailors Hall by the Artillery-men, Oct. 21 1679

* Against this paper B. Harris cautions the publick, as being a Popish impostor. Though called No. 16, it was the *first* by that publisher.—No. 25, Sept. 30, announces, that "Mr. Garraway, master of the famous Coffee-house near the Royal Exchange, hath store of good Cherry-wine; and 'tis said, that the Black Cherry and other wild Cherries do yield good and wholesome Aquavitæ and Brandies.—In some part of Buckinghamshire they are said to have got from the Canaries a sort of Barley, which hath roes of Barley upon every ear. In some other places they have a sort of Wheat which bears four, five, or six ears of Wheat upon every stalk; but it is not much commended."

An impartial Account of the Trial of the Lord Cornwallis, [on a Charge of Murder] . . 1679

London's Defiance to Rome; a perfect Narrative of the magnificent Procession and solemn Burning of the Pope, at Temple Bar, Nov. 17, 1679, being the Coronation-day of that never-to-be-forgotten Princess, Queen Elizabeth. With a Description of the Order, rich Habits, extraordinary Fireworks, Songs, and general Triumphs, attending that illustrious Ceremony . . 1679

Mercurius Anglicus; or, the Weekly Occurrences faithfully transmitted, No. 1, Nov. 13—20 1679

A Letter from a Gentleman of the Isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire, to Colonel Roderick Mansel, containing an Account of the first Discovery of the pretended Presbyterian Plot at the Assizes at Wisbech, Sept. 23, published Nov. 28 . 1679

A Proclamation against Vice and Immorality. By the Mayor. Guildhall, Nov. 29, 1679. Printed by Samuel Roycroft, printer to the Honourable City of London 1679

A Second Letter from Leghorn, with a farther Account, as incredible and unparalleled as the first, from aboard the Van-herring, Dec. 10, 1679, [a Conspiracy for seizing the Ship detected] 1679

An Answer returned to the Letter from Leghorn, by L. F. a Merchant concerned in the Ship . 1679

The true Newes; or Mercurius Anglicus, &c. No. 11, Dec. 24—27 1679

The Haerlem Courant truly rendered into English, No. 1, Haerlem, Dec. 28, London, Dec. 29 1679

The Snotty-nose Gazette, or Coughing Intelligence 1679

The Latin Gazette, a Paper imported from Germany, is advertised, Jan. 6, 1679-80, to be seen at the Widow's Coffee-house, at the Black Boy, Ave Mary lane.

The Universal Intelligence 1679

The Epitome of the Weekly News . . . 1679

The Protestant (Domestic) Intelligence, No. 56,

A short but just Account of the Tryal of Benjamin Harris for printing a seditious Book, called, "An Appeal from the Country to the City," Feb. 5, 1679-80

An impartial Account of the Tryal of Francis Smith, for printing a Book, called, "Tom Ticklefoot, &c.;" and of Jane Curtis, for printing "A Satyr upon Injustice," Feb. 6 1679-80

The Currant Intelligencer; or, an impartial Account of Transactions both foreign and domestic, by John Smith, Great Queen-street, No. 1, Feb. 14, 1679-80

Mercurius Publicus; being a Summary of the whole Week's Intelligence, No. 1, Feb. 21—28 1679-80

Catholick Intelligence; or, infallible News both Domestic and Foreign; published for the Edification of Protestants, No. 1, March 1 . 1679-80

Mercurius Infernus; or, News from the other World, discovering the Cheats and Abuses of this; being all Truth, no Fable, No. 1, March 4, 1679-80

Banks's Currant Intelligence; or, an impartial Account of Transactions both Foreign and Domestic, No. 1, March 13 1679-80

Mercurius Civicus; or, a true Account of Affairs both Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, March 22 1679-80

The true News *, No. 37, March 24—27 1679-80

The English Gazette 1680

The Loyal Intelligence; or, News both from City and Country, No. 3, March 31, according to the

* In this paper it is first announced, that "a Project was setting on foot for conveying of letters, notes, messages, amorous billets, and all bundles whatsoever, under a pound weight, and all sorts of writings (challenges only excepted), to and from any part of the city and suburbs; to which purpose the projectors have taken a house in Lime-street for a General Office, and have appointed eight more stages in other parts at a convenient distance: a plot, if not timely prevented by the Freemen Porters of the City, is like to prove the utter subversion of them and their Worshipful Corporation."

old Julian, not the new Popish Gregorian Accompt 1680
Mercurius Librarius *, or a faithful Account of all Books and Pamphlets, No. 2, April 16—22 1680
The true Protestant (Domestick) Intelligence †, No. 1, April 23 1680
The Rotterdam Courant 1680
Mercurius Civicus ‡, No. 241, May 12 . . 1680
A Proclamation for suppressing the printing and publishing unlicensed News-books and Pamphlets of News, May 12 1680

"Whereas it is of great importance to the state, that all News printed and published to the people, as well concerning foreign as domestick affairs, should be agreeable to truth, or at least warranted by good intelligence, that the minds of his Majesty's subjects may not be disturbed, or amused by lies or vain reports, which are many times raised on purpose to scandalize the government, or for other indirect ends: And whereas of late many evil-disposed persons have made it a common practice to print and publish pamphlets of news without

* "All Booksellers that approve of the design of publishing this Catalogue weekly, or once in 14 days at least, are desired to send in to one of the Undertakers any book, pamphlet, or sheet, they would have in it, so soon as published, that they may be inserted in order as they come out: their books shall be delivered them back again upon demand. To shew they design the public advantage of the trade, they will expect but 6*d*. for inserting any book; nor but 12*d*. for any other advertisement relating to the trade, unless it be excessive long."

† "Whereas there is a paper published, intituled, *The True Protestant Domestick Intelligence*; and that since it is generally concluded that Benjamin Harris was the publisher of the said Intelligence (which occasioned variety of discourse and censures), by reason that his former Intelligence bore the same title; and he since, for several weighty reasons, having already laid it down: to undeceive all persons, this serves to certify the world, that the said Benjamin Harris is neither directly nor indirectly concerned in that Intelligence, nor in any thing of that nature. From the King's Bench Prison in Southwark, April 27, 1680.
BENJAMIN HARRIS."

‡ In this paper first occurs a proposal to insure houses from fire, at an office in Threadneedle-street.

licence or authority, and therein have vended to his Majesty's people all the idle and malicious reports that they could collect or invent, contrary to law; the continuance whereof would in a short time endanger the peace of the Kingdom, the same manifestly tending thereto, as has been declared by all his Majesty's Judges unanimously: His Majesty, therefore, considering the great mischief that may ensue upon such licentious and illegal practices, if not timely prevented, hath thought fit by this his Royal Proclamation (with the advice of his Privy Council) strictly to prohibit and forbid all persons whatsoever to print or publish any News-books or Pamphlets of News not licensed by his Majesty's authority."

The impartial London Intelligencer . . . 1680
Mercurius Publicus; or, Domestick and Foreign News 1680
Weekly Advertisement of Books *, No. 1, Oct. 7, 1680
Votes of the House of Commons, Lunæ 29° Die Novemb. 1680. Printed for John Wright and Richard Chiswell, by Authority of Wi. Williams, Speaker.
The English Gazette, No. 1, Dec. 22 . . 1680
The true Protestant Mercury †; or, Occurrences Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, Dec. 28 . 1680

* Printed by R. Everingham, and annexed to the City Mercury, from the Office of the Royal Exchange, No. 250.—In No. 6, Nov. 11, is the following caution: "It is not unknown to Booksellers, that there are two papers of this nature weekly published; which, for general satisfaction, we shall distinguish. That printed by Thomas James is published by Mr. Vile, only for the lucre of 12*d. per* Book. This printed by Robert Everingham is published by several Booksellers, who do more eye the service of the Trade, in making all Books as public as may be, than the profit of Insertions. All men are, therefore, left to judge who is most likely to prosecute these ends effectually; whether a person that is no Bookseller, nor hath any relation to that trade, or those who have equal ends with all others oft he trade, in dispersing the said papers both in city and country. All titles to be inserted in this paper are either to be left with Robert Everingham, a printer, or to be delivered to Mr. Orchard, a porter."

† Printed for H. T. and L. V. and sold by Langley and Curtis, Ludgate Hill; continued till 1682. From No. 79 it was printed at the sign of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, near Fleet-bridge.

Westminster Gazette, printed for W. R. and sold by Thomas Fox, No. 8, Jan. 12—15 . 1680-1
Heraclitus Ridens; or a Dialogue between Jest and Earnest, No. 1, Feb. 1 1680-1
Smith's Protestant Intelligence, Domestick and Foreign, No. 1, Feb. 1 1680-1
Jesuita Vapulans; or a Whip for the Fool's Back, and a Gag for his foul Mouth, Feb. 1 . 1680-1
Protestant Intelligence, Domestick and Foreign, Feb. 1 1680-1
Sober yet jocular Answer to Heraclitus Ridens 1681
Plain Dealing; or, a Dialogue between Humphrey and Roger, Feb. 2 1680-1
News from Parnassus, No. 1, Jan. 27—Feb. 2 1680-1
A true Narrative of the Proceedings at Guildhall, Feb. 5, in their unanimous Election of Four Members to serve in Parliament . . . 1680-1
The Weekly Discovery of the Mystery of Iniquity, in the Rebellion in England, Feb. 5 . 1680-1
The Weekly Discoverer stript naked, or Jest and Earnest exposed to View in his proper Colours, Feb. 16 1680-1
Mercurius Bifrons; or, the English Janus; the one side true and serious, the other jocular, No. 1, Feb. 17 1680-1
News from the Land of Chivalry; containing the pleasant and delectable History, and the wonderful and strange Adventures, of *Don Rugero de Strangemento**, Knight of the Squeaking Fiddlestick, and of several other Pagan Knights and Ladies, No. 1, Feb. 21 1680-1
Strange and Wonderful News from Norwich; the like not in all England besides . . . 1680-1
The Loyal Protestant, and true Domestick Intelligence, No. 1, March 9 1680-1
The Protestant Oxford Intelligence, No. 3, March 14—17 1680-1
Democritus Ridens, or Comus and Momus; a new

* Roger L'Estrange. See p. 69.

Jest and Earnest Pratling, concerning the Times, March 17 1680-1
The Impartial London Intelligence, No. 1, April 4 1681
The Observator, in Question and Answer, by Roger L'Estrange *, Esq. No. 1, April 13 1681
Veridicus, communicating the best English News 1681
The Popish Mass displayed, No. 1, April 20 1681
The Weekly Visions of the late Popish Plot, No. 1, April 22 1681
A New News-book; or, Occurrences Foreign and Domestic impartially related, April 23 . 1681
The Currant Intelligence, No. 1, April 26 . 1681
The true and impartial Protestant Mercury, April 27 1681
The Debates of the House of Commons assembled at Oxford, March 21, 1680-1; published for R. Baldwin, April 28 1681
The Observator observed, No. 1, May 6 . 1681
The Impartial Protestant Mercury, No. 5, May 7, 1681
The Universal Intelligence 1681
The Weekly Packet of Advice from Geneva; or the History of the Reformation, No. 1, May 12 1681
The Domestick Intelligence, No. 1, May 13 1681
Several weighty Queries concerning Heraclitus and the Observator, in a Dialogue betwixt Timothy the Corn-cutter and Mr. Semple, Sept. . 1681
A true and faithful Narrative of the late barbarous Cruelties and hard Usages exercised by the French against the Protestants at Rochel, after their Meeting at the Market-place there by Order of the Intendant of that Province; published Oct. 4 1681
Mercurius Anglicus, No. 1, Oct. 10 . . . 1681
The Mock Press, No. 1 1681
The Thanks given to the King, on the Behalf of the French and Dutch Churches in the City of London, for the favours granted by his Majesty to

* See vol. I. p. 125.

the Protestant Strangers retired into his Kingdom; spoken Oct. 19, 1681, by David Primerose, Minister of the French Church in London; published Oct. 24 1681

The Protestant Observator, or Democritus Flens, in a Dialogue, No. 2, Nov. 24 1681

A New Dialogue between Somebody and Nobody; or the Observator observed, Nov. 25 . . 1681

The Important Protestant Mercury *, No. 66, Dec. 9 1681

The *Monthly* Recorder † of all true Occurrences both Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, from Dec. 1, 1681, to Jan. 1 1681-2

The complete Mercury, or the Haerlem Courant truly rendered into English, No. 1, Haerlem, Jan. 16, London, Jan. 17 1681-2

The London Gazette ‡, No. 1695, Feb. 13—16, 1681-2

The Loyal Protestant and true Domestick Intelligence §, or News both from City and Country;

* This paper contains Proposals from the Chamber of London, "for insuring Houses in case of Fire." On payment of 2*l.* 8*s.* the sum of 100*l.* to be insured for 31 years.

† This seems to be the *first* publication of a *Monthly* Miscellany; and it complains of the haste in which the *Weekly Gazettes Intelligences, Mercuries, Currants*, and other News books, were put together, "to make their News sell."

‡ In this Gazette is a particular account of the assassination of Mr. Thynne, and a reward offered for apprehending Count Coningsmark.—Notice is also given, "that Mr. Francis Child, goldsmith at Temple Bar, is appointed by the Right Reverend Henry Lord Bishop of London to receive the monies collected throughout England and Wales, for the repair of the great and antient Church at St. Alban's."

§ "We are informed that Clarendon House is sold for 20,000*l.* and that the purchasers design very speedily to pull it down."—And in No. 127, March 11, "His Majesty has been pleased to give my Lord Arlington the ground at the farther end of the Park, where the Deer-harbour is, which is walled in as you go towards Hyde Park; in lieu of which, His Majesty takes his house and garden into the Park for his use. The Lord Arlington has already sold the ground for 10,000*l.* whereon will be built a stately square."

published to prevent false, scandalous, and seditious Reports; No. 121, Feb. 25 . . 1681-2
England's Monitor, or the History of Separation, No. 1, March 30 1682
The London Mercury, No. 1, April 6 . . 1682
The Protestant Courant, imparting News Foreign and Domestick, No. 3, April 27—May 1 1682
News from Ireland, touching the Design of the Papists to forge a Sham Plot upon the Presbyterians, May 12 1682
The Loyal Impartial Mercury, No. 1, June 9 1682
The Loyal London Mercury, or the Moderate Intelligencer, No. 1, June 14 1682
The Conventicle Courant; setting forth the daily Troubles, Dangers, and Abuses, that Loyal Gentlemen meet with, by putting the Laws in execution against unlawful and seditious Meetings, No. 1, July 14 1682
The London Mercury *, No. 34, Aug. 1 . 1682
The Loyal London Mercury, or the Currant Intelligence, No. 1, Aug. 19—23 1682
The Epitome of the Weekly News, No. 1, Aug. 21—28 1682
L'Etat present de l'Europe; suivant les Gazettes et autres Avis d'Angleterre, France, Hollande, &c. Imprime à Londres pour Mr. Guy Miege, Auteur, No. 1, Sept. 25 1682
The English Gusman, or Captain Hilton's † Memoirs, the Grand Informer, No. 1, Jan. 27, 1682-3
Scots Memoirs, by way of Dialogue, No. 1, Feb. 10 1682-3
Domestick Intelligence, published *gratis* every

* "A Play being supposed to be made by Mr. Dryden, termed *The Duke of Guise*; and it being judged to have reflections on his Grace the Duke of Monmouth; though it was much endeavoured by some that the same should be acted, yet coming to his Majesty's knowledge, it is forbid."

† Captain John Hilton was the writer of *The Conventicle Courant*.

Thursday *, for the promoting of Trade, by B. Harris, March 22 1682-3

Weekly Memento for the Ingenious; or an Account of Books in 1682 1683

The Jockey's Intelligencer; or, Weekly Advertisements of Horses and second-hand Coaches to be bought or sold †, June 28 1683

The Observator ‡, No. 104, July 26 . . . 1684

Account of the Proceedings against Nathaniel Thompson, upon his Trial at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster, Nov. 27 1684

Hippocrates Ridens; or, Joco-serious Reflections on the Impudence and Mischief of Quacks, and illiterate Pretenders to Physick, No. 1; licensed by Robert Midgley, April 26 1686

An Account of the Proceedings against Samuel Johnson, who was tryed at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster, June 21 1686

Observations on the Weekly Bill, from July 27 to August 3; with Directions how to avoid the Diseases now prevalent; licensed by Robert Midgley, Aug. 9 1686

Publick Occurrences truly stated; with Allowance. [By Henry Case.] No. 1, Feb. 21 . . 1686-7

The Test-Paper; with Allowance; No. 1, May 9 1688

Poor Robin's publick and private Occurrences and Remarks; written for Merriment and harmless Recreation; No. 1, May 12 1688

A true and impartial Account of the remarkable Incidents, Casualties, and other Transactions of the like Nature, happening in City and Country, &c. No. 1, May 25 1688

* "All persons that take in the *Weekly News* are desired to ask this paper of the hawkers every Thursday *gratis*."

† Price, a shilling for a horse or coach, for notification; and sixpence for renewing.

‡ In this paper "The Friendly Society for insuring Houses from Fire," in Falcon-court, Fleet-street, is announced; and more fully, Oct. 16, when the Lord Mayor and others were declared trustees, and policies were issued.

The Declaration of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, at the Rendezvous at Nottingham, Nov. 22 1688
The Universal Intelligence, No. 1, Dec. 12 * 1688
The English Currant, No. 1, Dec. 12 . . 1688
The London Courant, No. 1, Dec. 12 . . 1688
An Historical Account of Books and Transactions in the Learned World, printed at Edinburgh 1688
The London Mercury, or Moderate Intelligencer, No. 1, Dec. 18 1688
The Observator, Volume last, No. 1, Dec. 24 1688
The Orange Gazette, Dec. 31 1688
England an unlucky Soil for Popery, [no Printer's Name,] No. 1, Jan. 10 1688-9
The same Paper in French.
King James's Letter to the Lords and others of his Privy Councel, from St. Germans en Laye, Jan. $\frac{4}{14}$ 1688-9
The London Intelligence, No. 1, Jan. 15 1688-9
Weekly Memorials; or, an Account of Books † lately set forth; with other Accounts relating to Learning; by Authority, No. 1, Jan. 19 1688-9
The Harlem Currant, No. 1, Feb. 14 . . 1688-9
The Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome, by Har: Carre 1688-9
The Roman Post-boy, or Weekly Account from Rome, printed by G. C[room,] March 23, 1688-9
An Account of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Estates of Scotland; with Licence. Published by Richard Chiswell ‡, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, No. 1, March 25. 1689

* Three new papers made their appearance on the 12th of December. King James II. had abdicated on the preceding day.

† This is the earliest specimen of an English *Review*.—The *Edinburgh Reviewer* began a few months' earlier.

‡ This paper, printed on a folio half-sheet, was continued by Richard Baldwin till October 1690; and, together with the proceedings of the Convention, contained news and advertisements. When the Revolution had been accomplished in Scotland, it seems to have ceased in England. Chalmers, p. 119.

Great News from Ireland; being Motives of Encouragement for the Officers and Soldiers who shall serve in the present War of Ireland; licensed by J. Fraser, No. 1, April 11 1689

The New Heraclitus Ridens; or, an old Dialogue between Jest and Earnest revived, No. 1, May 24, 1689

The Geographical Intelligence, for the better understanding of Foreign News, &c. No. 1, June 19, 1689

A full Narrative of the Pope's Death, between the 12 and 13th of August; licensed Aug. 30 1689

A full and true Account of the Besieging and Taking of Carrickfergus by the Duke of Schomberg; as also a Relation of what has lately passed in the Islands of Antego, Mevis, and Monteserrat, in the West Indies; where their Majesties have been solemnly proclaimed; in a Letter from Chester, Aug. 31; licensed and entered according to Order; printed for R. Baldwin 1689

A Ramble round the World, &c. performed by a single Sheet coming out every Friday; to each being added the Irish Courant; No. 1, Nov. 6 1689

A Dialogue between two Friends, concerning the present Revolution, &c. 1689

The true Protestant Mercury; or, an impartial History of the Times, No. 1, Dec. 6 . . 1689

His Majesty's Letter to the Lord Bishop of London, to be communicated to the two Provinces of Canterbury and York, Feb. 13 1689-90

The Athenian Mercury *, March 17, No. 1 1689-90

Mercurius Reformatus, or the New Observator, printed for Dorman Newman 1690

The Irish Courant, or the Weekly Packet of Advice from Ireland, by J. F. April 4, No. 1 . . 1690

An Account of the Victory obtained by the King in Ireland, on the 1st Day of this instant July, printed by Edward Jones 1690

Dublin Intelligence, published by Authority, No. 1,

* Printed for John Dunton, at the Raven in Jewin-street.

Sept. 30; printed by Joseph Ray, on College Green; reprinted at London by W. Downing, 1690

Mercurius Britannicus; or, the London Intelligencer turned Solicitor, No. 1, Nov. 11 . . . 1690

Pacquets of Advice from Ireland, with the Irish Courant 1690

Lampoons; or Reflections on Public News Letters 1690

The Coffee-house Mercury; containing all the remarkable Events that have happened, from Nov. 4 to Nov. 11; with Reflections thereupon 1690

Abdicated King and Queen, under the disguised Names of Mr. and Mrs. Redding, Dec. 31 1690

Compendio Mercuriale, Feb. 24—29 . . 1690-1

Momus Ridens; or, Comical Remarks on the Public Reports 1690-1

Urbanicus and *Rusticus* *; or, the City and Country Mercury 1691

Pacquet of Advice from France 1691

Weekly Remarks on the Transactions Abroad, March 25, No. 1 1691

The Athenian Gazette † 1691

Mercurius Eruditorum; or, News from the Learned World, No. 1, Aug. 5 1691

The History of Learning; or, an Abstract of several Books lately published, as well Abroad as at Home 1691

Mercurius Reformatus; or the true Observer, No. 1, Dec. 10 1691

The London Mercury ‡, No. 1, Feb. 1 . 1691-2

The Lacedemonian Mercury, being a Continuation of the London Mercury 1691-2

* An ancestor of *Sylvanus Urban, Gent.*

† By an advertisement in the Athenian Gazette, dated Feb. 8, 1696, it appears, that the coffee-houses of London had then, exclusive of the *Votes of Parliament* every day, *nine Newspapers* every week. Chalmers, p. 432.

‡ The sixth and seventh numbers of this paper were ornamented with a curious wood-cut, representing an owl perched on a raven, with the words "*Par pari*, or Birds of a Feather."

A Collection for Improvement of Husbandry and Trade *. By John Knighton, F. R. S. Published by Randal Taylor. No. 1, March 30 . 1692

The Gentleman's Journal, for March . . 1692

Monthly Miscellany; consisting of News, History, Philosophy, Poetry, Music, &c. No. 1 . 1692

The complete Mercury, or News for the Ingenious 1692

The Scotch Mercury; giving a true Account of the daily Proceedings and most remarkable publick Occurrences in Scotland; No. 1, May 2—8, printed for R. Baldwin 1692

A Proclamation for calling out Heretors and Fencible Men to attend the King's Host. Edinburgh, May 9. Printed for R. Baldwin . . . 1692

The Moderator, No. 1, June 9 1692

A Proclamation for the better Discovery of seditious Libellers, Sept. 13 1692

The Athenian Mercury, No. 1, Dec. 13 . 1692

The Jovial Mercury, No. 1, Feb. 14 . . 1692-3

The Ladies Mercury, No. 1, Feb. 18 . . 1692-3

TheProceedings of the Parliament of Scotland, No. 1, Edinburgh, April 18; licensed April 29; sold by R. Baldwin 1693

Observations upon the most remarkable Occurrences in our Weekly News, No. 1, May 31 . 1693

The Proceedings of the King's Commission on the Peace, Jan. 14—17 1694-5

The Philosophical Observator, Jan. 22, No. 1, 1694-5

The Form of the Proceeding to the Funeral of her late Majesty Queen Mary II. of blessed Memory, March 5 1694-5

The Flying Post from Paris and Amsterdam, No. 2, giving an impartial Account of the present Occurrences abroad, as related by the Confederates and the French; together with what is most remarkable at Home †, May 11 1695

* This was a very valuable paper, and recommended by many of the principal members of the Royal Society.

The Post Boy, Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, May 17 1695
Great News from the King's Army before Namur, in a Postscript to the Post Boy, July 10 . 1695
An Express of the Burning of St. Maloes, July 11, 1695
An Account of the Taking of a Fort and Entrenchment before Namur, July 13 1695
An Account of the Capitulation of the Town of Namur; and of the Town of Cazal, July 16, 1695
An Account of the Siege of Namur, and the Surrender of Casal, &c. In a Postscript to the Flying Post, July 19 1695
An Account of the intire Defeat of the Turkish Army in the Morea, by the Venetian Forces, July 26 1695
An Account of the Surrendring of the Castle of Namur to the Confederates, as also of Admiral Russel's Burning Marseilles, Aug. 29 . . 1695
The Monthly Account of the Land Bank, No. 2, Sept. 3 1695
The Flying Post *, No. 84, Nov. 26—28 . 1695
The Athenian Mercury †, No. 30, Feb. 8 1695-6
The Protestant Mercury; Occurrences Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, March 9 1695-6

but to pursue another method; there being many things below its cognizance, that are yet useful to be known, and may give further light into present transactions."

* "If any gentleman has a mind to oblige his country friend or correspondent with this account of publick affairs, he may have it for 2*d*. of J. Salusbury, at the Rising Sun in Cornhill, on a sheet of fine paper; half of which being blank, he may thereon write his own private business, or the material news of the day."—"If any person has any study of books or library to dispose of, if they will send a catalogue of them to John Salusbury, at the Rising Sun in Cornhill, they shall have the full value of them in ready money." Dec. 17.

† With this number, which concluded the *nineteenth* volume, John Dunton thought it right to discontinue his weekly publication, "as the coffee-houses had the *Votes* every day, and *nine* Newspapers every week;" and proposed to publish his *Mercuries* in quarterly volumes, "designing again to continue it as a weekly paper, as soon as the *glut of news* is a little over."

A Declaration of the Sense of the Archbishops and Bishops now in and about London, upon the Occasion of their Attendance in Parliament, concerning the irregular and scandalous Proceedings of certain Clergymen at the Execution of Sir John Friend and Sir William Parkins; April 10 1696

London Mercury; or, Mercure de Londres; printed in opposite columns, English and French, No. 1, June 3 1696

Dawks's News Letter *, [*on a type to imitate Writing*,] No. 1, Aug. 4 1696

Account of a bloody Battle in Hungary, &c. in a Postscript to the Flying Post, Sept. 8 . . 1696

Lloyd's News; printed for Edward Lloyd (Coffeeman) in Lombard-street, No. 8, Sept. 17 1696

The Night Walker, or Evening Rambler, &c.; to be published Monthly, No. 1, for September 1696

The Weekly Survey of the World, or the Gentleman's solid Recreation, No. 1, Oct. 29 . 1696

The London Post; with the newest Intelligence, both Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, May 17 1697

The Foreign Post, with Domestick News, &c. French and English, No. 3, May 19—21 . . . 1697

The Amsterdam Slip, July 5 1697

An Account of the signing the General Peace, &c. in a Postscript to the Flying Post, Sept. 14 1697

The Postman and the Historical Account, &c. No. 386, Oct. 23 1697

The Second and last Adventure of the Wheel of Fortune; Thomas Cornwallis, Esq. Undertaker, *about* 1698

The History of the Works of the Learned, or an Impartial Account of Books lately printed in all

* "This Letter will be done upon good writing-paper, and blank space left, that any gentleman may write his own private business. It does undoubtedly exceed the best of the *written news*, contains double the quantity, is read with abundance more ease and pleasure, and will be useful to improve the younger sort in writing a curious hand."

Parts of Europe; with a particular Relation of the State of Learning in each Country; done by several Hands; No. 1, for January . . 1698-9
The Protestant Mercury *, No. 344, Feb. 17 1698-9
The Edinburgh Gazette, printed by James Watson †, No. 1, Feb. 28—March 2 1699
The Weekly Comedy, as it is daily acted at most Coffee-houses in London, No. 1, May 4 1699
The Dutch Prophet; or, the Devil of a Conjuror; No. 1, being infallible Predictions of what shall happen in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, from Tuesday the 20th of November to Tuesday the 3d of December, 1700. By Peter Nicholas Van-grin, late Superior of the College of Lapland Witches, and Chief Negromancer to the Dutch at Japan: to be continued weekly 1700
The Merry Mercury; or, a Farce of Fools, No. 1, Nov. 29 1700
The infallible Astrologer 1700
A New Observator on the present Times, No. 1, Jan. 1 1700-1
The Monthly Miscellany, or Memoirs for the Curious, January 1700-1
The Post Angel 1701
The Proceedings of the King's Commission of the Peace, and Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery of Newgate, June 4 and 5 1701
The New State of Europe, both as to publick Transactions and Learning; with impartial Observations thereon, No. 8, July 4—8 . . . 1701

* "This paper coming out only on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, and no other paper coming out on those days, it is near as much read as all the other three papers; and therefore very proper to put advertisements in." J. Dawks.

† Author of "The History of Printing," and, for several years, the great news-monger of Scotland, as Butter had been during a prior age. In 1699, after having published 41 numbers, he transferred the Edinburgh Gazette to John Reid; but two other papers established by him will be noticed under 1705. See p. 80.

The Observator, printed by J. How, No. 1, April 1, 1702
The Weekly Remembrancer 1702
The Form of the Proceeding to the Coronation of her most excellent Majesty Queen Anne, April 23, 1702
The Secret Mercury; or, the Adventure of Seven Days, Sept. 2—9 1702
Heraclitus Ridens; a Dialogue between Jest and Earnest concerning the Times; No. 1, Aug. 3 1703
The Daily Courant, No. 1 1703
The Loyal Observator, No. 1, Jan. 12 . 1703-4
A New Observator, Jan. 7 1703-4
The Rehearsal, [by C. Lesley,] No. 1, Aug. 5 1704
The Observator Reformed *, No. 1, Sept. 10 1704
The Comical Observer, No. 1, Nov. 7 . . 1704
The Edinburgh Courant †, No. 1, Feb. 14—19, 1704-5
The Review, [by De Foe,] No. 1, Feb. 19 1704-5
The Wandering Spy; or, the Way of the World enquired into, No. 1, June 9 1705
The Whipping Post; or, a new Session of Oyer and Terminer for the Scribblers, No. 1, June 12 1705
The Moderator, No. 5, June 6—13 . . . 1705
The Diverting Post, June 9—16 1705
The Scots Courant, by James Watson, No. 1, September 1705
The Loyal Post; with Foreign and Inland Intelligence, No. 1, Nov. 23 1705
The Poetical Courant, No. 1, Jan. 26 . 1705-6
The London Gazette ‡, No. 4202, Feb. 14—18 1705-6

* Advertisements of *eight lines* inserted for a shilling.

† This was begun by James Watson; who printed 55 numbers, and then transferred it to the heirs and successors of Andrew Anderson.

‡ This was the last number printed by Edward Jones; the next was printed by his widow, *M. Jones.*

On a small flat stone adjoining the West end of Hampstead church, the following inscription still remains:

"M. S.
EDOARDUS JONES,
inter Typographos primos quondam

The Rehearsal Rehearsed; in a Dialogue between Bayes and Johnson, No. 1, Sept. 27 . . 1706

The Country Gentleman's Courant; or Universal Intelligence, No. 1; being an exact Register of the most material News, both Foreign and Domestick, occurring from Saturday Oct. 5 to Saturday Oct. 12, 1706. To which is added, an Expositor, or Geographical Description, of the

in parentes pientissimus,
in amicos nunquam non benevolus,
conjugi optimæ filioque charissimo indulgentissimus,
ad pedes jacet.
Hoc qualequale monumentum æviternæ
pietatis testimonium erga ipsum matremque
ejus juxta jacentem
Ob. 15 Feb. 1706, æt. XLIX. posuere { M. J. C. / E. J. F.

At the foot of the above, another stone is thus inscribed:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. JOHANNA GRIFFIN,
who died the 18th of Februray, 1696, aged 76.
In memory of whom this stone is erected by her son,
EDWARD JONES, Printer in the Savoy."

A short time before his death Mr. Jones was thus characterized: "His soul is enriched with many virtues; but the most orient of all are, his large charity, his remarkable justice in trade, and great kindness to his aged mother. He has got a noble estate '*by Authority*;' and is deservedly famous for printing the 'True News,' and publishing the London Gazette."

Dunton, p. 324.

Immediately on his decease, was published "The Mercury Hawkers in Mourning; an Elegy on the much-lamented Death of Edward Jones, the famous Gazette-Printer of the Savoy; who departed this life at his House at Kensington, on Saturday the 16th day of February, 1705-6, in the 54th year of his age;" to which was subjoined the following epitaph:

"Here lies a Printer, famous in his time,
Whose life by lingering sickness did decline:
He liv'd in credit, and in peace he died,
And often had the chance of Fortune tried;
Whose smiles by various methods did promote
Him to the favour of the Senate's vote:
And so became by national consent
The only Printer for the Parliament:
Thus by degrees, so prosp'rous was his fate,
He left his heirs a very good estate."

most important Places mentioned in each Article of News *. Printed for J. Morphew . . 1706
The Muses' Mercury 1707
The Weekly Comedy, or the Humours of the Coffee-house. By the Author of the London Spy. Printed for J. Morphew; No. 1, Aug. 13, 1707
The Observator revived; printed for J. Morphew; No. 1, Sept. 27 1707
The Supplement, No. 1, Jan. 19 . . . 1707-8
The British Apollo; or curious Amusements for the Ingenious. To which are added the most material Occurrences Foreign and Domestick. Performed by a Society of Gentlemen. No. 1, Feb. 13 1707-8
The Edinburgh Flying Post, No. 1, October 1708
Monthly Transactions; published by Dr. William King; No. 1, January 1708-9
The Monthly Amusement, by John Ozell . 1709

* "This paper the Proprietors are pleased to give away on this day only, that the design may be the better known, and the sale encouraged as it deserves.—Among the crowd of newspapers that come out weekly, it is hoped this may find as favourable a reception as any, when its usefulness is rightly considered; for here the reader is not only diverted with a faithful register of the most remarkable and momentary transactions both at home and abroad, which occurs to our knowledge in a week's time; but also with a geographical description of the most material places mentioned in every article of news; whereby he is freed the trouble of looking into maps or books of geography for his information, and his reading is rendered easy, profitable, and pleasant. Besides this advantage, there are others to be considered for its recommendation: for, as this paper contains all that is of moment in all other newspapers that are published every week (which many gentlemen and others have not the opportunity of seeing or perusing, either because of their distance from this City of London, or the emergency of their private affairs, or by reason of the charge of the several newspapers and postage, which is very considerable); so it is hoped many gentlemen will encourage this so useful a design, since no one can read but must understand, it being suited for the meanest capacities' improvement and satisfaction, by obliging their friends in the country with it, the charge being no more than 2*d. per* paper. And as promotion of trade is a matter which ought to be encouraged, advertisements will be taken in by the publisher hereof at 2*d. per* line."

THE TATLER, by ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Esq.; No. 1, April 12 1709

The Gazette à la Mode; or, Tom Brown's Ghost, No. 1, May 12 1709

The Female Tatler; by Mrs. Crackenthorpe*, a Lady that knows every thing, No. 1, July 8, 1709

The Scots Postman, No. 1, Aug. 17 . . . 1709

Mr. Boyer's Case; and his undoubted Right and Title to the Writing of the *True* Post Boy asserted †, Aug. 23 1709

The Evening Post ‡, No. 1, Sept. 6 . . . 1709

The General Postscript; being an Extract of all that is most material from the Foreign and English Newspapers; with Remarks upon the Observator,

* At No. 28 a *wooden* portrait was introduced, and continued till No. 52, when the title adds, "by a Society of Ladies."

† "All gentlemen, shop-keepers, coffee-men, and others, who will think fit to continue the true Post-Boy by A. Boyer, are desired to give particular directions about it to the Hawkers that serve them; because Mr. Roper uses all mean endeavours to hinder its being dispersed. Mr. Roper, in particular, ought gratefully to reflect, that Mr. Boyer has written for him, 'The History of King William,' in three volumes; 'Seven Volumes of the Queen's Annals;' some other books; and the Post-Boy for four years; by all which he has got considerable sums of money."

‡ "The great expence gentlemen are put to in buying six or seven prints of a post-day, that bear the title of *newspapers*, when at the same time any one of them would contain more real *news* than is found in all, and as a farther tax as well as imposition there must be 3 or 4*l. per annum* paid by those gentlemen that are out of town for *written news*, which is so far generally from having any probability of matter of fact in it, that it is frequently stuffed up with a *We hear*, &c. or, *An eminent Jew Merchant has received a letter*, &c. being nothing more than downright fiction; it is intended that this paper shall come out every evening at six o'clock, in which shall not only be contained an extract of all the foreign as well as domestic prints, but a better account of our home transactions than has yet appeared, in which there has been such a careless neglect hitherto, that we read more of our own affairs in the Dutch papers than in any of our own. And likewise those persons that have advertisements to put in, if they send them by twelve of the clock, shall have them inserted the same day, being so short a time that the payment of all lost or mislaid bills may be stopped, whereas the delay of the other papers occasions the loss of many valuable things."

Review, Tatlers, and the rest of the Scribblers; in a Dialogue between Novel and Scandal *; No. 1, Sept. 27 1709

The British Mercury †, No. 1, March 27 . 1710

* In No. 12, Oct. 24, is the following remark:

"The Weekly Papers being exceedingly barren and impertinent; the following catalogue, we hope, will not be unacceptable to every English reader:

MONDAY.—6.

The Daily Courant, by Socinus Editor, a modern Whig.
The Supplement, by Jacobus Abellius, a Postscriptorian.
The British Apollo, by a Society of Gentlemen, consisting of Abonnigo Simpleton only.
The General Remark, by the most learned and laborious Poveus, Projector and Operator extraordinary.
The Female Tatler, by Scandilosissima Scoundrelia, and her two natural Brothers.
The General Postscript, by Novellus Scandalus, an Ubiquitarian.

TUESDAY.—12.

The London Gazette, by the Gazetteer.
The Post-Man, by M. Hugonotius Politicus Gallo-Anglus, a spiteful Commentator.
The Post-Boy; *vide* Supplement.
The Flying Post, by Scotus Phanaticus, an Observator.
The Review, by Verbosus Enthusiasticus, a Modernist.
The Daily Courant, ditto.
The Tatler, by Scriptor Furiosus, a Superintendent, and Court Intelligencer.
The Rehearsal revived, by Agitator Maximus, an Antediluvian.
The Evening Post, by Compositor Fatuus, a defacer of Languages.
The Whisperer, by Mrs. Jenny Frivolous, a near relation to Jacobus Abellius, the Postscriptorian.
The Post-Boy Junior, by M. Boyerius, a famous Versioneer.
The City Intelligencer, by Mr. Nibble-news, a Paragraphian.

WEDNESDAY.—6.

The Daily Courant.
The Supplement.
The Observator; *vide* Flying Post.
The General Remark.
The Female Tatler.
The General Postscript.

THURSDAY.—12.

The Gazette.
The Post-Man.
The Post-Boy.
The Flying Post.
The Daily Courant.
The Review.
The Tatler.
The Rehearsal Revived.
The Evening Post.
The Whisperer.
The Post-Boy Junior.
The City Intelligencer.

FRIDAY.—6.

The Daily Courant.
The Supplement.
The General Remark.
The Female Tatler.
The General Postscript.
The British Apollo.

SATURDAY.—13.

The Gazette.
The Post-Man.
The Post-Boy.
The Flying Post.
The Daily Courant.
The Observator.
The Review.
The Tatler.
The Rehearsal Revived.
The Evening Post.
The Whisperer.
The Post-Boy Junior.
The City Intelligencer.

In all 55

† This paper was established by the first projectors of *The*

The North Tatler, No. 1, March 27—April 1, 1710
The Moderator, No. 1, May 22 1710
THE EXAMINER, or Remarks upon Papers and Occurrences, No. 1, Aug. 3 1710
The Visions of Sir Heister Ryley, No. 1, Aug. 21, 1710
THE WHIG EXAMINER, No. 1, Sept. 14 . . 1710
The Medley, in a Letter to the Whig Examiner, by Mr. Oldmixon, No. 1, Oct. 5 . . . 1710
The Growler, or Diogenes robbed of his Tub, Jan. 27 to Feb. 1 1710-11
The Monthly Weather-paper; being some baroscopical Discoveries from what Part or Parts of the Compass the Wind may be likely to blow; with what other Sorts and Alterations of the Weather may be expected every Day and Night, in March [published Feb. 27] . . . 1710-11
THE SPECTATOR, No. 1, March 1 . . 1710-11
The Miscellany, No. 1, April 28 1711
The General Post, July 19 1711
The Hermit; or, a View of the World by a Person retired from it, No. 1, Aug. 4 1711
The Protestant Post-boy, containing all publick Transactions Foreign and Domestic, No. 1, Sept. 4 1711
The Free-thinker, No. 1, Nov. 17 . . . 1711
The Weekly Post; or, a just Account of all the principal News, both Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 1 1711
The Rhapsody, No. 1, Jan. 1 1711-12
A Cry from the Wilderness; *Peace, Good-will to all Men*; in the Voice of the Hermit (and servant of Jesus) to the Clergy and People of God, of

interest of a preceding office which had been managed by Mr. *Povey*.—"In a few days," they state, "the Company's Policies will be ready, and delivered *gratis* to all persons who had subscribed to the Exchange-House Fire-office, and continue to insure their houses or goods from loss by fire with the Company of London Insurers, they only paying their quarterage as usual."—The top of the paper is ornamented with a bold *Sun*, resembling the present badge of the Sun-fire office.—At No. 38, they added the figure of Mercury. The *earliest* Insurance-office has been noticed in p. 66.

what denomination or distinction soever, No. 1, Jan. 1 1711-12
The Historian, No. 1, Feb. 2 1711-12
The Plain Dealer [Wagstaffe's] No. 1, April 12, 1712
The Weekly Packet, No. 1, July 26 . . . 1712
The Protestant Postboy, No. 112, May 17—20 1712
The British Mercury *; published by the Company

* This paper, which is the beginning of a *new series*, (occasioned by the *Stamp Duty*, which took place on the 2d of August, on all "printed single sheets and half-sheets,") was extended to a sheet and a half; and contains an introductory history of Newspapers; some extracts of which will not be inapplicable to the present article: "It does not appear that this method of spreading of news in print was much in use before the reign of King Charles I.; and even then it had its beginning with those calamities which involved the whole nation, and, no doubt, contributed much towards them. The Rebellion then set all the presses at liberty; and the two contending parties attacked one another as fiercely in paper, as they did in the field. *Mercurius Politicus*, *Mercurius Aulicus*, *Intelligences*, and many more under several denominations, flew about in the cities and towns, as the bullets did in the open country. The Restoration, bringing back the blessing of peace, for a time put a period to that distemper, suppressing that furious run of news and slander. The famous *Muddiman* was then the only news-monger, supplying the Nation with some intelligence, as to public affairs, by written letters. This furnished him with a plentiful maintenance, and satisfied the then less curious people; nothing of that nature being yet in print, except, I think, for some time, a single paper, by the name of an *Intelligence*. In the year 1655, *The London Gazette*, published by authority, first appeared in the world, and continued the only paper of that sort; till, about 1677 or 1678, the old ferment beginning to work up again in the nation, those who desired to increase it again revived the dormant practice of alarming the multitude by the help of the press, wherein they were not disappointed of their expected success. King Charles II. having, in some measure, allayed those storms, a suitable stop was put to that exorbitant liberty of printing. The *Gazette* again became the most regarded, and, as I take it, the only news in vogue; and so held on during the remaining part of that Prince's reign and the beginning of his successor's. Some time before the Revolution, the press was again set to work; and such a furious itch of novelty has ever since been the epidemical distemper, that it has proved fatal to many families; the meanest of shopkeepers and handicrafts spending whole days in coffee-houses, to hear news and talk politicks, whilst their

of the Sun Fire-office in Threadneedle-street, No. 369, July 30—Aug. 2 1712
THE GUARDIAN, No. 1, March 12 . . 1712-13
Mercator, or, Commerce Retrieved, No. 1, May 26 1713
The Britain, No. 1, Jan. 6 1712-13

being neglected, they were themselves at length thrust into gaols, or forced to take sanctuary in the army. Hence sprung that inundation of *Postmen*, *Postboys*, *Evening Posts*, *Supplements*, *Daily Courants*, *Protestant Postboys*, amounting to 21 every week, besides many more which have not survived to this time; and besides the *Gazette* which has the sanction of public authority; and this *Mercury*, only intended for and delivered to those persons whose goods or houses are insured by the Sun Fire-office. Yet has not all this variety been sufficient to satiate the immoderate appetite of intelligence, without ransacking France, Holland, and Flanders, whence the foreign mails duly furnish us with the *Gazettes* or *Courants* of Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hague, Rotterdam, Leyden, and some others not so common, besides the French and Holland *Gazettes-a-la-Main*. The new duty imposed on printed single sheets and half-sheets will doubtless somewhat lessen the number of English newspapers; and a peace may perhaps be fatal to such as survive that first blow.—However, this Mercury may, in all likelihood, subsist after the suppression of the others abovementioned, because, having never been designed for nor exposed to common sale, its being does not so much depend on chance and the inconstant humour of the multitude. It is to be believed there will be insuring as long as there are goods and houses to insure; and this Office having met with sufficient encouragement, not to question its establishment, the *Mercury*, which stands upon the same foundation, may well promise itself a continuance."

Dr. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, thus notices the Stamp-duty: "*Grub-street* has but ten days to live; then an act of parliament takes place that ruins it, by taxing every half-sheet a halfpenny." Journal to Stella, July 9, 1712.—"Do you know that *Grub-street* is dead and gone last week? No more ghosts or murders now for love or money. I plied it close the last fortnight, and published at least *seven* papers of my own, besides some of other people's; but now every *single half-sheet* pays a halfpenny to the Queen. The *Observator* is fallen; the *Medleys* are jumbled together with the *Flying Post*; the *Examiner* is deadly sick; the *Spectator* keeps up, and doubles its price; I know not how long it will hold. Have you seen the *red stamp* the papers are marked with; Methinks the stamping is worth a halfpenny." Ibid. Aug. 7, 1712.—The duty first took place Aug. 12, 1712; and on the same day in the year 1789 was enlarged to TWO PENCE.

The Reconciler*, No. 1, April 30 . . . 1713
The Englishman, being the Sequel of the Guardian, No. 1, Oct. 6 1713
The Lay-Monk, No. 1, Nov. 16 1713
The Balm of Gilead, or the Healer of Divisions, No. 1, Jan. 4 1713-14
The British Merchant, or Commerce preserved; in Answer to the Mercator, or Commerce retrieved; No. 22, Jan. 22—25 1714
The Lover, written in Imitation of the Tatler, by Marmaduke Myrtle, Gent. No. 1, Feb. 25, 1713-14
The Patriot†, No. 1, March 22 1713-14
The Reader, No. 1, April 22 1714
The Monitor‡, No. 1, April 22 1714
The High German Doctor, No. 1, May 4 . 1714
The Muscovite, No. 1, May 5 1714
The Controller, being a Sequel to the Examiner, No. 1, Oct. 8 1714
The English Examiner, No. 1, Feb. 17 . 1714-15
The Grumbler, No. 1, Feb. 14 1714-15

* On the 18th of May, two numbers of this paper were published at once (a sheet and a half), Nos. X. and XI. *to evade the Stamp-duty.*

† In No. 125, Jan. 20—22, 1714-15, the Author of this paper takes leave of the town; and avows his name to be *John Harris,* a young man who had not then seen two and twenty.

‡ The second number of this paper gives the following brief account of the names and titles of such of the pamphlets and weekly papers as *were then,* or *had lately been,* flourishing in this Nation; that is to say, "Prints: *Guardian, Englishman;* (defunct.) From the ashes of which (phœnix-like) are risen, *The Lover, The Patriot, The British Merchant, The Flying Post, The Daily Courant, The Examiner, The Postboy, The Mercator, The Weekly Pacquet, Dunton's Ghost.*—The Authors of those prints and pamphlets: *Mr. George Ridpath* and *Co.; Mr. Samuel Buckley,* the learned printer; *Mr. Toland,* a Socinian heretick; *Mr. Collins,* a Freethinker; *Mr. Steele,* a gentleman born;

Tantò major Famæ sitis est, quàm Virtutis. JUV.

Mr. Asgill, a Lawyer going to Heaven by Fire; *Mr. John Dunton,* lunatick; (of whom see the Essays and Illustrations, in vol. V. No. I.); *Mr. Abel Roper* and his man *Toby:* with divers others

The Edinburgh Gazette, or Scotch Postman, March 1714-15
The Censor, No. 1, April 11 1715
The Medley, or Daily Tatler; by Jeremy Quick, Esq. To be continued every day. No. 1, April 21, 1715
The Daily Benefactor, No. 1, May 2 . . 1715
The St. James's Evening Post, printed for J. Baker, No. 1, June 22 1715
The Medley, No. 1, July 7 1715
Faithful Collections, No. 1, July 11 . . . 1715
The Englishman, No. 1, July 11 1715
The Penny Post, No. 1, July 19 1715
The Oracle; being calculated for the answering Questions in all Arts and Sciences, whether serious, comical, or humourous, both in Prose and Poetry; No. 1, Aug. 1 1715
The Examiner, Vol. III. No. 1, Sept. 10—14 1715
The London Post, No. 1, Oct. 15 . . . 1715
The Glasgow Courant*, No. 1, Nov. 11—14 1715
Weekly † Remarks and Political Reflections upon the most material News, Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, Dec. 3 1715
The Tea-table; in a Series of Letters to a Lady in the Country, No. 1, Dec. 17 1715
THE TOWN TALK, No. 1, Dec. 19 . . . 1715
The St. James's Evening Post ‡, or Nightly Pacquet, printed by J. Applebee for Samuel Jackson, over against Bridewell Bridge in Black Fryars, No. 1, Dec. 20 1715
THE FREEHOLDER, No. 1, Dec. 23 . . . 1715
The Supplement, by way of Postscript to the Weekly Journal and other Weekly Accounts, No. 1, Jan. 4 1715-16
The News Letter, No. 1, Jan. 7 . . . 1715-16

* At No. 3, the title was changed to *The West Country Intelligence.*

† The Courant was then the only *daily* paper.

‡ After the publication of this paper, *Baker* changed his title to "*The St. James's Post.*"

The London Post, with the best Account of the whole Week's News, Foreign and Domestick; with Room left to write into the Country without the Charge of Double Postage; No. 1, Jan. 7, 1715-16
The General Post, No. 1, Jan. 15 . . 1715-16
The Political Tatler; by Joshua Standfast, Esq. No. 1, Jan. 19 1715-16
The Protestant Pacquet, No. 1, Jan. 21 . 1715-16
Robin's last Shift; or, Weekly Remarks and Political Reflections upon the most material News, Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, Feb. 18 . 1715-16
Remarkable Occurrences, No. 1, Feb. 19 . 1715-16
Evening Weekly Pacquet, No. 9, March 3 1715-16
The Orphan; with Reflections Political and Moral upon all material Occurrences Foreign and Domestick, No. 1, March 21 1715-16
The General Post *, No. 1, March 13—15 1715-16
The London Post, No. 1, March 24—31 . 1716
The Weekly Observator, April 18 . . . 1716
The Whitehall Courant, No. 1, April 30--May 2 1716
The Weekly Journal, No. 1, May 26 . . 1716
The Citizen, No. 1, June 22 1716
The Saturday's Post, No. 1, Sept. 29 . . 1716
Jones's Evening News-Letter; every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, No. 1, Oct. 29 1716
The Occasional Paper † 1716
The Freeholder Extraordinary, No. 2, Jan. 29 1716-17
The Scourge, No. 1, Feb. 4 1716-17
The Penny Post, or Tradesman's select Pacquet, No. 1, March 13 1716-17
The Wanderer, No. 1, Feb. 9 . . . 1716-17
The Historical Register ‡ for the Year 1716, published at the Expence of the Sun Fire Office 1717

* Altered, at No. 13, to "*The* Evening *General Post*," to distinguish it from "*The* Weekly *General Post*."

† Collected into 3 vols. 8vo. The authors were Grosvenor, Wright, Evans, and other Dissenters.

‡ Before this period the Sun Fire Office had published a regular newspaper (see p. 84); which was now changed to an

The Plain Dealer, No. 1, May 22 . . . 1717
The London Post, or Tradesman's Intelligencer, No. 48, July 17—19 1717
The Weekly Review, or the Wednesday's Post, No. 1, Aug. 14 1717
The Protestant Medley, or Weekly Courant, No. 1, Aug. 17 1717
The St. James's Weekly Journal, Sept. 1 . 1717
The Wednesday's Journal; being an Auxiliary Pacquet to the Saturday's Post, Sept. 25 1717
The Entertainer, No. 1, Nov. 6 1717
The Reprisal, No. 1, Nov. 22 1717
The Critick, No. 1, Jan. 6 1717-18
Heraclitus Ridens, No. 1, Jan. 30 . . 1717-18
The Observator, by Humph. Medlicott, Feb. 8, 1717-18
The Weekly Packet, with the Price Courant, March 15—22 1717-18
The Freethinker, No. 1, March 24 . . 1717-18
The Freethinker Extraordinary, No. 1, April 18 1718
The Weekly Medley; or, the Gentleman's Recreation, No. 1, July 26 1718
The Doctor, No. 1, August 6 1718
The Whitehall Evening Post, No. 1, Sept. 18, 1718
The Honest Gentleman, No. 1, Nov. 5 . 1718
N. Mist's Weekly Journal, No. 1, Dec. 6 . 1718
The Edinburgh Evening Courant, Dec. 24 1718
The Mirror, No. 1, Feb. 5 1718-19
The London Mercury *, No. 1, March 14 1718-19
THE PLEBEIAN; by a Member of the House of Commons, No. 1, March 14 . . . 1718-19
THE OLD WHIG, No. 1, March 19 . . 1718-19
THE PATRICIAN, No. 1, March 21 . . 1718-19

* "The Author's design, in publishing this paper, is to supply the publick with the best Intelligences from France, Spain, and Italy, much sooner than any other newspaper; and the Dutch news shall also be published with the utmost expedition, whenever it contains any thing worth reading. He promises to keep strictly to truth, and avoid partiality and imposition. It is proposed to publish this paper occasionally, as the mails arrive."

The Thursday's Journal, with a Weekly Letter from Paris, No. 1, Aug. 6 1719
The Jesuite, No. 1, Aug. 28 1719
The Daily Post, Oct. 3 1719
The Manufacturer; or the British Trade truly stated, No. 1, Oct. 30 1719
The St. James's Weekly Journal, or Hanover Postman, Oct. 31 1719
The British Merchant; or, a Review of the Trade of Great Britain, so far as it is falsely stated by the Manufacturer, No. 1, Nov. 10 . . . 1719
The Weaver; or, the State of our Home Manufacture considered; No. 1, Nov. 23 . . 1719
The London Journal; or, the Thursday's Journal continued on Saturdays; with a Weekly Letter from Paris, and from Genoa, No. 22, Dec. 26, 1719
The Commentator, No. 1, Jan. 1 . . 1719-20
THE THEATRE, by Sir John Edgar, No. 1, Jan. 2 1719-20
THE ANTI-THEATRE; by Sir John Falstaff, No. 1, Feb. 15 1719-20
The Independent Whig, No. 1, Jan. 20 1719-20
The Director, No. 1, Oct. 5 1720
The Penny Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Entertainment, No. 1, Oct. 19 1720
The Advocate, No. 1, Nov. 9 1720
The Spy, No. 1, Nov. 16 1720
The Churchman, or Loyalist's Weekly Journal, No. 27, Nov. 26—Dec. 3 1720
Cato's Letters 1720
Terræ Filius, No. 1, Jan. 11 1720-21
The Exchange Evening Post, Jan. 16 . 1720-21
The Daily Packet; or, the New London Daily Post, No. 1, Jan. 20 1720-21
The London Mercury *; or, Great Britain's Weekly Journal; No. 15, Feb. 4—11 . . . 1720-21

* This was the *Penny Journal* (of which only 14 numbers were published), with the title changed, and the quantity enlarged.

The Projector, No. 1, Feb. 6 1720-21
The Patriot, No. 1, March 6 1720-21
The Gentleman's Journal, and Tradesman's Companion : containing the News Foreign and Domestick, the Price Current of Goods on Shore, the Exports and Imports, the Prices of Stocks, and a Catalogue of the Books and Pamphlets published in the Week, April 1 1721
The Moderator, No. 1, April 21 1721
The St. James's Post *, No. 1099, Jan. 31 1721-2
The Freeholder's Journal, No. 1, Jan. 31 1721-2
The Fairy Tatler, No. 9, Feb. 3 1721-2
Memoirs of Literature †, *second edit.* 8 vols. 8vo. 1722
The St. James's Journal, with Memoirs of Literature ; to be continued weekly, No. 1, May 3 1722
Baker's News, or the Whitehall Journal ; to be continued Weekly, No. 1, May 24 . . . 1722
The Englishman's Journal, June 6 . . . 1722
The British Journal ‡, No. 1, Sept. 22 . . 1722
The Loyal Observator revived, or Gaylard's Journal §, No. 1, Dec. 8 1722
Monthly Advices from Parnassus [by Mr. Earbury, a Nonjuring Clergyman] November . . 1722
The Northampton [Weekly] Mercury, No. 147, by R. Raikes and W. Dicey, Feb. 18 . 1722-3
The News Journal, in English and French, No. 1, Feb. 28 1722-3
The True Briton, No. 1, June 3 1723
Stamford Mercury, vol. XXI. No. 23, June 6, 1723
The Visitor, No. 1, June 18 1723
The Reading Mercury, No. 1, July 8 . . . 1723
The Universal Journal, No. 1, Dec. 11 . . 1723

* "The success that the *Daily Journal* has met with, obliges the Publisher of this paper to discontinue it ; nor will any of them come out after this day.—T. Warner, the publisher of this paper, will for the future publish the *Daily Journal*."

† This work began in 1709, and was continued to 1714.

‡ To this paper the celebrated Letters signed "Cato" were transferred from *The London Journal*, in which they had originally appeared in 1720.

§ Altered, at No. 27, to *Collins's Weekly Journal*.

The Protestant Intelligence *, No. 1, Jan. 1 1723-4
The Instructor, No. 1, January . . . 1723-4
The Honest True Briton, No. 1, Feb. 21 1723-4
The Tea Table, No. 1, Feb. 21 1723-4
The Plain Dealer, No. 1, March 23 . . 1723-4
The Briton, No. 1, Aug. 7 1723
The Inquisitor, No. 1, July 8 1724
The Monitor, No. 5, Aug. 28—Sept. 5 . 1724
The Protestant Advocate, with Remarks upon Popery, Serious and Comical, No. 3, Dec. 21 1724
New Memoirs of Literature, by Michael de la Roche, No, 1, January † 1724-5
The Monthly Catalogue; being a general Register of Books, Sermons, Plays, and Pamphlets, printed and published in London or the Universities, No. 1, January 1724-5
The *Halfpenny* London Journal, or the British Oracle, No. 10, Jan. 10 1724-5
The Weekly Journal, or the British Gazetteer, No. 1, May 1 1725
The Speculatist, No. 1, July 3 1725
The British Spy, or Weekly Journal, Sept. 25 1725
The Country Gentleman, No. 1, March 11, 1725-6
The Censor; or, Mustermaster-general of all the Newspapers printed in Great Britain and Ireland, No. 2, April 6 1726
The Country Journal: or, the CRAFTSMAN, by Caleb Danvers, of Gray's Inn, Esq. No. 1, Dec. 7 1726
The Churchman; or, Loyalist's Weekly Journal; No. 35, Jan. 28 1726-7
The Evening Entertainment ‡, No. 4, Jan. 30, 1726-7
The Political Mercury, No. 1, January . 1726-7
The Free Briton, No. 1, March . . . 1726-7
The Occasional Writer, No. 1 1726-7

* This paper begins with good portraits of "The Glorious Royall Guard of the Protestant Religion; King George I. George Prince of Wales, and Prince Frederick."

† Continued till December 1727, in 6 volumes, 8vo.

‡ "This paper will be published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the evening, at which time no other newspaper

The Seasonable Writer, No. 1, Sept. 9 . . 1727
The Citizen, No. 1, Sept. 18 1727
The Tatler Revived; by Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. No. 1, Oct. 16 1727
The Evening Journal, No. 1, Dec. 1 . . 1727
The London Evening Post, No. 1, Dec. 12 . 1727
British Journal, or Censor, No. 1, Jan. 20, 1727-8
Present State of the Republic of Letters *, No. 1, January 1727-8
The Parrot, by Mrs. Prattle, No. 1, Sept. 25, 1728
Flying Post, or Weekly Medley, No. 1, Oct. 1, 1728
The Universal Spectator, No. 1, July . . 1728
The Knight Errant, No. 1, Feb. 27 . . 1728-9
Monthly Chronicle, No. 1, Jan. 1728 †, 4to 1729
Fog's Weekly Journal, No. 28, April 5 . . 1729
The Northampton Mercury; to be continued weekly; No. 28, Nov. 3 1729
The Grubstreet Journal, No. 1, Jan. 8 . 1729-30
The Free Briton, No. 1, Jan. 20 . . . 1729-30
Œdipus, or Postman re-mounted, Feb. 21-24, 1729-30
The Weekly Register, No. 1, April 19 . . 1730
The Hyp Doctor, by Sir Isaac Ratcliffe, of Elbow-lane, No. 1, Dec. 15 1730
The Templer ‡, No. 1, Feb. 4 1730-1
The Gentleman's Magazine §, No. 1, January 1731
The London Magazine, No. 1 1732
Historia Literaria, by Archibald Bower, 4 vols. 8vo . . . . . 1732—1734

* Continued till December 1736, in 18 volumes, 8vo.

† Continued till March 1732, when it was superseded by the London Magazine; which was conducted with great reputation till the year 1783, when it was relinquished by the proprietors.

‡ This paper was for some time regularly inserted in "The Evening Post;" and, as this method was pretty generally adopted by periodical Essayists after the establishment of the Gentleman's and London Magazines, it becomes the less necessary to continue the list much farther. We leave it, therefore, to some future investigator, if any one should hereafter think such laborious research is worth pursuing, to complete the plan.

§ This publication forms an epoch so entirely new in the annals of Literature, as to demand a distinct mention. Of its original Projector, see the Essays and Illustrations in vol. V. No. II.

History of the Works of the Learned*, January, 1736-
Literary Journal, Dublin †, No. 1, October 1734
The Weekly Amusement, No. 1, Nov. 9 . 1734
The Prompter 1734-5
The Old Whig, No. 1, March 13 . . . 1735-6
Common Sense, No. 1, Feb. 5 1737
The Weekly Essay, No. 1, Nov. 5 1737
The Champion, No. 1, Nov. 15 1739
The Pratler, No. 1, Dec. 30 1740
The Public Register, No. 1, Jan. 3 . . . 1741
Old England, No. 1, Feb. 5 1742-3
The Entertainer, No. 1 1745
The True Patriot, No. 1, Nov. 5 1745
Universal Magazine, January . . : . . 1747
The Mitre and Crown, No. 1, October . . . 1748
The Monthly Review ‡, No. 1, May . . 1749
The Rambler §, No. 1, March 20 . 1749-50
The Student, No. 1, January 1750
The Inspector, No. 1, March 1751
Drury Lane Journal, No. 1, Jan. 16 . . . 1752
The Gray's Inn Journal, No. 1, Oct. 21 . 1752
The Adventurer, No. 1, Nov. 7 . . . 1752
The World, No. 1, Jan. 4 1753
The Connoisseur, No. 1, Jan. 31 . . . 1754
The Monitor, No. 1, Aug. 9 1755
The Old Maid, No. 1, Nov. 15 1755
The Critical Review, January 1756
The Universal Visitor, No. 1, January . 1756
The Literary Magazine, No. 1, April . . 1756
The Mirror, No. 1, March 17 1757
Herald; or, Patriot Proclaimer, No. 1, Sept. 17, 1757
The Covent-Garden Journal, No. 1 . . . 1752

* Continued till June 1748, in 13 volumes, 8vo.

† Continued till June 1749, in 5 volumes, 8vo.

‡ The earliest regular work of the kind; and it is but common justice to add, that it still preserves its well-earned reputation.

§ Of this valuable species of publication very few of modern date are here noticed but such as have been legitimized by my worthy and intelligent friend Mr. Alexander Chalmers, in his late truly classical collection of "The British Essayists;" which

The Test, by Murphy 1757
The Contest, by Ruffhead 1757
THE IDLER, No. 1, April 5 1758
Dodsley's Annual Register *, January . . 1758
The Royal Magazine, No. 1, July . . . 1759
The Schemer, No. 1, May 13 1760
The Cottager, No. 1, March 17 1761
The Library, No. 1, April 1761
The Auditor, No. 1, Jan. 10 1762
Complete Magazine, No. 1, April . . . 1764
The Visitor [by Dr. Dodd.] 1764
The Babler †, [by Hugh Kelly] No. 1, Feb. 12, 1767
The Spendthrift, No. 1 1766
The Miscellany. By Nathaniel Freebody [Bp. Horne] No. 1, Jan. 1 1768
The Oxford Magazine, No. 1, July . . . 1768
Town and Country Magazine, No. 1, Jan. 1769
The Tuner, No. 1, Dec. 9 1769
The Whisperer, No. 1, Feb. 17 1770
The Ladies Magazine, No. 1, July . . . 1770
The Scotchman, No. 1, Jan. 21 1772
The Westminster Magazine, No. 1, Dec. . 1772
The London Review (Kenrick's) No. Jan. . 1775
The Biographical Magazine, No. 1, May . 1776
The Bath and Bristol Magazine, No. 1, May, 1776
THE MIRROR, No. 1, Jan. 7 1779
Maty's New Review, No. 1, Feb. 1782
The European Magazine, July. 1782
THE LOUNGER, No. 1, Oct. 8 1785
THE OBSERVER, No. 1 1786
Olla Podrida, No. 1, March 27 1787
Curtis's Botanical Magazine, No. 1, July . 1788
THE LOOKER-ON, March 1792
The British Critic, No. 1, Jan. 1793
Repertory of Arts and Manufactures, No. 1, July 1794
The Monthly Magazine, July 1796
The Monthly Mirror, No. 1, Jan. 1796
THE PROJECTOR, No. 1, Jan. 1802
Censura Literaria, No. 1 1804

* On which many similar works have since been engrafted.

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF PAMPHLETS *.

(*From a Dissertation, signed W. O.* [WILLIAM OLDYS, Esq.] *annexed to* MORGAN'S Phœnix Britannicus, 1732," 4to.)

THE derivation of the word *Pamphlet* may be found in *Minshew's* "Guide to Tongues," fol. 1627; in the Preface to "Icon Libellorum;" Skinner's Etym. Ling. Angl. fol. 1671; and Spelman's Glossary.

The word *Pamphlet*, or *little* paper book, imports no reproachful character, any more than the word *great* book; signifies a pasquil, as little as it does a panegyric of itself: is neither good nor bad, learned nor illiterate, true nor false, serious nor jocular, of its own naked meaning or construction; but is either of them, according as the subject makes the distinction. Thus, of scurrilous and abusive pamphlets, to be burned in 1647, we read in Rushworth; and by the name of *Pamphlet* is the Encomium of Queen Emma called in Holinshed.

As for the antiquity of pamphlets, it is not only questionable, whether the Art of Printing should set a bound to it, but even the adoption of the name itself, which yet I take to be more modern than that Art; for I look upon them as the eldest offspring of paper, and to claim the rights of primogeniture even of bound volumes, however they may be shorter-lived, and the younger brother has so much outgrown the elder; inasmuch as arguments do now,

* In 1715 was published, in 8vo, "Εἰκων Μικροβιβλιων; sive Icon Libellorum, or a History of Pamphlets, tracing out their Rise, Growth, and different Views of all sorts of small Tracts or Writings, both collectively and singly, in a general and gradual representation of their respective Authors, Collections of their several editions, &c. By a Gentleman of the Inns of Court; 1715."

and more especially did in the minority of our erudition, not only so much more rarely require a larger compass than pamphlets will comprise; but these being of a more ready and facil, more decent and simple form, suitable to the character of the more artless ages, they seem to have been preferred by our modest ancestry for the communication of their sentiments, before book-writing became a trade: and lucre, or vanity let in deluges of digressory learning, to swell up unweildy folios. Thus I find, not a little to the honour of our subject, no less a person than the renowned King Ælfred, collecting his sage precepts and divine sentences, with his own Royal hand, into "quaternions of leaves stitched together *;" which he would enlarge with additional quaternions, as occasion offered: yet seemed he to keep his collection so much within the limits of a pamphlet size (however bound together at last), that he called it by the name of his hand-book, because he made it his constant companion, and had it at hand wherever he was.

It is so difficult to recover even any of our first books or volumes, which were printed by William Caxton, though it is certain he set forth near half a hundred of them in folio, that it were a wonder if his pamphlets should not be quite lost. There are more extant of his successor Wynkin de Worde's printing in this lesser form, whereof, as great rarities, I have seen both in quarto and octavo, though holding no comparison probably with those of his also, which are destroyed. But it was the irruption of the grand controversy between the Church of Rome, and the first opposers thereof, which seems to have laid the great foundation of this kind of writing, and to have given great credit to it at the same time, as well by the many eminent authors it produced in Church and State, as the successful detection and defeat

* Sir John Spelman's Life of Ælfred the Great, p. 205.

thereby befalling those religious impostures, which had so universally enslaved the minds of men.

The first single pamphlet that made a stir in London was intituled "Simon Fish's Supplication of Beggars," 12mo, 1524, B. L. It was written by an Attorney of Gray's Inn, while in Germany, whither he was obliged to fly for having acted a part in a play, which is no where named, that incensed Cardinal Wolsey, and caused an inquiry after him. By interest with the Lady Anne Bullen he caused it to be put in the King's hand, which pleased him much, but was severely censured by the bigoted chancellor Sir Thomas More, in his answer, called "The Supplication of Souls," published without date. Fox and Burnet both speak of this circumstance, and hint that it very early widened the breach opening between the Catholics and Protestants, and should be placed in the front of English prohibited books.

King James I. in 1611, published a royal pamphlet, which he thought so much above human patronage, that he dedicated it to Jesus Christ. It is a controversial piece written against Conrad Vorstius, in quarto. Montaigne observes in his "Defense de Seneque et de Plutarque," that nothing could excel the ingenuity and spirit contained in the numerous tracts published at the æra of the Reformation, the names and titles of which are now mostly forgotten.

The civil wars of Charles I. and the Parliament party produced an innumerable quantity of these paper lanthorns, as a Wit of that time called them, which, while they illuminated the multitude, did not always escape the flames themselves.

At this time might be mentioned the restless John Lilburne and the endless William Prynne, who wrote in earnest, for both bled in the cause. There are near a hundred pamphlets written by and concerning the first of these authors. But, the labours of

perly observe, that, during the forty-two years was a writer, he published above a hundred sixty pamphlets, besides several thick bound volumes in quarto and folio, all said to be gathered into about forty tomes, and extant in Lincoln's-Inn Library. I think the printed catalogue of his writings extends not their whole number beyond one hundred and sixty-eight different pieces; but Anthony Wood to above one hundred and fourscore; who also computes, he must needs have composed at the rate of a sheet every day, from the time that he came to man's estate *. That Author's character of him is drawn from his avowed enemies, even Papists, as Cressy, or personal antagonists, as Heylin, &c. But I cannot well omit what one sprighly Pamphleteer intimates, among other things, of him, to this purpose: "That Nature makes ever the dullest beast most laborious, and the greatest feeders: that though he had read and swallowed much, yet for want of rumination he concocted little: that to return things unaltered was a symptom of a feeble stomach; and as an error in the first concoction derives itself to the others, and nourishing up a prevalescent humour, begets at last a disease; even so, his judgment, being once deprutrid, turned all his reading into bilious or putrid humours, which, being perpetually increased by his insatiate gluttony of books, did miserably foment and heighten his malady of writing †." Another of his Draughtsmen has, among other humorous touches, as follows: "This is the *William*, whose passion is *the Conqueror*. The error of whose judgment, and unpardonable instability, is to be imputed to the loss of his two biasses; for if a bowl's deviation from the jack is occasioned hereby, much more a rational creature's, *à fortiori* ‡."

Neither

* Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 439.

† "A serious Epistle to Mr. W. Prynne, 1649," 4to, p. 4.

‡ "The Character or Ear-mark of Mr. W. Prynne, 1659," 4to, p. 3.

will I omit what the Translator of the ingenious Father *Bartoli's* "Huomo di Lettere" says in his praise, where he calls him *Pater Patriæ*, for giving us a Dædalian clue in the blackest night of tyranny: farther adding, "Your numerous and nervous large and learned volumes (which who can reckon?) have been so successful in the refutation of errors, reformation of vice, regulation of disorders, restauration of Parliaments and laws, that I must, in justice, join you with the renowned General Monk, as the two worthiest subjects of all honour; for, if his generosity speaks him *Herculem Anglorum*, your erudition proclaims you *Alcidem Literarum*, &c. *"

This particular notice of our most voluminous Pamphleteer will lead us to a general review of the numerous produce of the press, during that turbulent series aforesaid, wherein he was such a fruitful instrument, to impregnate the same and promote the licentious superfœtation thereof. For by the grand collection of Pamphlets, which was made by Tomlinson the bookseller †, from the latter end of the year 1640 to the beginning of 1660, it appears, there were published in that space near thirty thousand several tracts: and that these were not the complete issue of that period, there is good presumption, and, I believe, proofs in being: notwithstanding, it is enriched with near a hundred manuscripts, which no body then (being written on the side of the Royalists) would venture to put in print; the whole, however, for it is yet undispersed, is progressionally and uniformly bound, in upwards of two thousand volumes, of all sizes. The catalogue, which was taken by Marmaduke Foster, the auctioneer, consists of twelve volumes in folio; wherein every piece has such a punctual register and refe-

* "The learned Man defended and reformed. Translated by T. Salusbury, 1660," 8vo, in an Epistle to W. Prynne, Esq.

† Memoirs for the Curious, 4to, 1708, vol. II. p. 176.

rence, that the smallest even of a single leaf, may be readily repaired to thereby. They were collected, no doubt, with great assiduity and expence, and not preserved, in those troublesome times, without great danger and difficulty; the books being often shifted from place to place out of the Army's reach. And so scarce were many of these tracts, even at their first publication, that King Charles I. is reported to have given ten pounds for only reading one of them over, which he could no where else procure, at the owner's house, in St. Paul's Church-yard *.

By the munificence of his present Majesty the British Museum was some years since enriched with this most valuable collection of 30,000 tracts, bound in 2000 volumes; 100, chiefly on the King's side, were printed, but never published. The whole was intended for Charles the First's use, carried about England as the Parliament-army marched, kept in the collector's warehouses disguised as tables covered with canvas, and lodged last at Oxford under the care of Dr. Barlow till he was made Bishop of Lincoln. They were offered to the library at Oxford, and at length bought for Charles II. by his stationer Samuel Mearne, whose widow was afterwards obliged to dispose of them by leave of the said King 1684; but, it is believed, they continued unsold till his present Majesty bought them of Mearne's representatives †. In a printed paper it is said the collector refused 4000*l.* for them ‡.

Out of this immense collection Rushworth furnished himself with authorities; and, if the spirit of party was not so prevalent among them, we might still look them over with profit; but they are too much spoiled by the canting divinity of the times,

* Historical Collection, vol. I. in preface.

† Mr. Henry Sisson, druggist on Ludgate-hill, in whose possession they were in 1745, was nearly related to the original collector. British Topography, vol. I. p. 669.

‡ MS Letter from Dr. Robert Jenkin, afterwards master of St. John's, to Mr. Baker.

which suits not the present age. Yet we have not been totally wanting in taste for these ephemerous productions, or of purchasers at an extravagant price, as Lord Somers, who gave more than 500*l.* for Tom Britton the smallcoal man's collection in this way; and Anthony Collins, whose collection afterwards produced above 1800*l.*; encouragement sufficient to induce other collectors to gather what the squalls of fate and chance may throw up.

Several tracts have been reprinted which heretofore were scarce, and both the originals and copies have fallen into equal neglect and disregard; as the topographical pamphlets of John Norden the surveyor, which, before they were reprinted, often sold for forty shillings a-piece. And some of Bale's tracts, as that of Anne Askew; more especially, "the Examination of Sir John Oldcastle," which I have known to sell for three guineas, though gleaned by Fox into his Book of Martyrs. "The Expedition of the Duke of Somerset into Scotland" also nas been sold for four guineas, though totally inserted in Holinshed. These, and some other personal narratives I could name, are as notorious as the advancement of Jordano Bruno's little book, called "Spaccio della Bestia Triomfante," to near thirty pounds, at the auction of Mr. Charles Bernard's books *, serjeant-surgeon to her late Majesty; or of

* Mr. Charles Bernard, who was serjeant-surgeon to Queen Anne in 1702, and died in 1710, was brother to Dr. Francis Bernard, physician to King James II. Each of the brothers possessed a valuable library. The Serjeant-surgeon's, containing a curious collection of the best authors in Physick, History, Philology, Antiquities, &c. with several Manuscripts antient and modern, was sold by auction, in March 1710-11, at the Black-boy coffee-house in Ave Maria lane.—"I went to-day," says Swift in his Journal to Stella, March 19, "to see poor Charles Bernard's books; and I itch to lay out nine or ten pounds for some fine editions of fine authors." And on the 29th he adds, "I walked to-day into the City, and went to see the auction of poor Charles Bernard's books. They were in the middle of the Physic books, so I bought none; and they are so dear, I believe I shall buy none."—The "Spaccio della Besta Triom-

the uncastrated Holinshed, to near forty-five pounds, some years after. Though, when the former came to be known in English, it would sometimes pass off for so many pence; and the deficiencies of the latter, to be supplied out of Auditor Jett's library, it would not always rise to so many shillings, that is to say, above its ordinary estimation; plainly demonstrating, that unreasonable value arose not from any rich mines of knowledge, which the scarce part would communicate, from nothing intrinsically curious or instructive in it; nor even any material use to be made of it; but merely from the empty property of its singularity, and being, as the contending purchasers fondly apprehended, no where else recoverable.

Spectator, No. 389, to have sold for 30*l*. But, by a priced Catalogue of this sale in Mr. Bindley's possession, it appears, that the price actually given for it was twenty-eight pounds. It was bought by Walter Clavel, Esq. The same copy became successively the property of Mr. John Nichols, of Mr. Joseph Ames, of Sir Peter Thompson, and of M. C. Tutet, Esq. among whose books it was sold by auction at Mr. Gerard's in Lichfield Street. A catalogue of books of Charles Bernard, 1676, is in the Sloane collection, No. 1770; and a Letter of Mr. Charles Bernard to Sir Hans Sloane is preserved, No. 4037.—We do not know that Mr. Bernard was not himself witty; but he was at least the cause of wit in others. See Swift's Works, 1808, vol. VIII. p. 425.

Dr. Francis Bernard, who was physician to King James II. was a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. He had the best private collection of scarce and curious books that had been seen in England, and was a good judge of their value. He died Feb. 9, 1697, in his 70th year. The Catalogue of his books, which were sold by auction, is dated in 1698. The amount of this auction (after deducting 4*s*. in the pound, which were the expences of the sale) was 1600*l*.; a large sum in that time, when the passion for rare books was much more moderate than it is at present. Mr. Granger (IV. 324) mentions a half-length portrait of Dr. Bernard, in an oval laurel foliage, which was never published, and has neither the name of painter or engraver. On a small marble monument in the church of St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, is this inscription: "Hic juxta situs est Franciscus Bernard, M.D. egregium sui seculi decus, hujus Civitatis deliciæ nuper, nunc desiderium; quippe quæ suspexit vivum, plorat mortuum; virum utique optimum, et in omni re literariâ versatissimum; quem summa et penè certa Artis Medicæ scientia, undique comprobata feliciter, meritò commendavit omnibus. Obiit, septuagenarius, Feb. 9, 1697-8. Conjux mœrens posuit."

Pamphlets have been the terror of oppression. Thus Philip the Second's wicked employment, treacherous desertion, and barbarous persecution of his secretary Antonio Perez, upbraids him, out of that Author's *Librillo*, through all Europe. to this day *. Mary Queen of Scots has not yet got clear of "Buchanan's Detection †." Robert Earl of Leicester cannot shake off "Father Parsons's Green-coat ‡." George Duke of Buckingham will not speedily outstrip "Dr. Eglisham's Fore-runner of Revenge §." Nor was Oliver Cromwell far from *killing* himself, at the pamphlet which argued it to be *no Murder* ||, lest it should persuade others to think so, and he perish by ignobler hands than his own.

In this manner did some take the liberty of calling these personages to account for their misdeeds, even whilst they were living. And with regard to that most memorable Usurper last mentioned, thus was a celebrated Writer of ours for immortalizing his name after his death: "When we fix any infamy on deceased persons, it should not be done out of any hatred to the dead, but out of love and

* See "The fatal Effects of arbitrary Power, and dangerous Condition of Court Favourites, being a Translation of Perez his own Relation," 8vo; 1715; also Dr. Michael Geddes's Tracts; "The Spanish Historians," &c.

† 12mo, 1572, &c.

‡ Leicester's Commonwealth, in French; also in English, reprinted in 4to and 12mo 1641, and in 8vo 1706.

§ In Latin, 4to, 1625, and English, about the same time, reprinted 1642.

|| "Killing no Murder," by Will. Allen (alias Col. Titus), quarto, 1657, &c. just reprinted intire, at the end of "The Revolutionary Plutarch, exhibiting the distinguished Characters, literary, military, and political, in the recent Annals of the French Republick," as "one of the most singular controversial pieces the political literature of our country has to boast; one of those happy productions which are perpetually valuable, and which, whenever an Usurper reigns, appears as if written at the moment, and points with equal force at a Protector, or a Consul." It was written by Silas Titus, under the assumed name of William Allen.

charity

charity to the living; that the curses, which only remain in men's thoughts, and dare not come forth against tyrants (because they are tyrants) while they are so, may at last be for ever settled and engraven upon their memory, to deter all others from the like wickedness; which, else, in the time of their foolish prosperity, the flattery of their own hearts and of other men's tongues would not suffer them to perceive.—The mischief of Tyranny is too great, even in the shortest time that it can continue: it is endless and insupportable, if the example be to reign too.—If it were possible to cut Tyrants out of all history, and to extinguish their very names, I am of opinion, that it ought to be done; but, since they have left behind them too deep wounds to be ever closed up without a scar, at least let us set such a mark upon their memory, that men of the same wicked inclinations may be no less affrighted with their lasting ignominy, than inticed by their momentary glories *." How little soever these sentiments may be thought to need any corroboration, I flatter myself the following reply of our late excellent Queen Mary ought not here to be forgotten: When some of her courtiers would have incensed her against Monsieur Jurieu, who in his Answer to Father Maimburgh, that he might the better justify the Reformation in Scotland, made a very black representation of their Queen Mary: "Is it not a shame," said one of the company, "that this man, without any consideration for your royal person, should dare to throw such infamous calumnies upon a Queen from whom your Royal Highness is descended?"—"Not at all," replied this ingenuous Princess; "for is it not enough that by fulsom praises Kings be lulled asleep all their lives, but must flattery accompany them to their

* Cowley's Vision concerning his late pretended Highness Cromwell the Wicked, &c. 12mo, 1661, p. 20, 21, reprinted in his works.

graves?

graves? How shall then Princes fear the judgment of posterity, if historians were not allowed to speak truth after their death * ?".

Thus much for the topics and arguments arising from those examples and authorities, which have occurred as most observable, upon this sudden recollection, to illustrate my present subject. What remains to be said of Pamphlets will more especially regard the present undertaking, to make a select revival of them; the approbation whereof may be grounded on these considerations:

First, the regard we owe to the preservation of good writings in general, and to their separation from the bad: but more in particular to these. For, if the reprinting of good old Books is commendable, much more is that of good old Pamphlets; they being, not to mention the greater ease of the expence, really more in want of such justice, to remove that mean opinion which some, unread therein, have more indistinctly entertained of them all, because many indeed are but meanly written; though the proportion is not greater than in books: and for those Pamphlets which really are well written (as abundance sufficient for any such undertaking have been, by the ablest pens, upon the most emergent points, however they daily perish in the common wreck, for want of a helping hand,) they cannot be denied a just claim to this care.

Secondly, because they stand in greater need of such care, than writings better secured by their bulk and bindings do. Many good old family books are descended to us, whose backs and sides our careful grandsires buffed and bossed and boarded against the teeth of time, or more devouring ignorance, and whose leaves they guarded with brass, nay silver clasps, against the assaults of worm and weather. But these defenceless conduits of advertisement are so much more obnoxious, by reason of

their nakedness and debility, to all destructive casualties, that it is more rare and difficult, for want of a proper asylum, to meet with some tracts which have not been printed ten years, than with many books which are now more than ten times their age.

Thirdly, as being the liveliest pictures of their times. Pamphlets have this considerable advantage, that, springing usually from some immediate occasion, they are copied more directly from the life; so likelier to bear a resemblance, than any more extended draughts taken by a remoter light. But being therefore a kind of reading *à la mode*, and the events, their sources, so suddenly giving way to every fresh current of affairs, it is no wonder if these little maps of them are, in like manner, overborne, and become as transient as they: and yet, whenever the political wheel rolls into any of its former tracts, or present occurrences tally with those of past times, doubtless what was then advanced for the public good, might now be conducive thereto: whereas the disorders of former times revive, and the remedies which were prescribed against them are to seek; many, as well pleasant as profitable, being lost merely for want of revival.

Fourthly, the truest images of their authors. For, Pamphlets running so often upon new, particular, and unprecedented subjects, the writers have less opportunity to commit, and their writings are less liable to admit, such foul and frequent practices of plagiary, as books of matter more various, and bulk more voluminous, too often exhibit. Besides, the Author, being more vigorously prompted to application by the expediency of bringing forth his work opportunely, "is urged (as has been elsewhere said upon another occasion *) to strike out the images of his mind at a heat, in the most natural form and symmetry, in the most significant circumstances at once; seldom allowing leisure for the writer to

doat upon, or dream over his work: neither to disguise it with the conceptions of other men, nor to deform it with chimæras of his own." Hence are they preferred by many criticks, to discover the genuine abilities of an Author, before his more dilatory and accumulated productions.

These, besides many other arguments which might be deduced from the commodious brevity, the vast choice, or variety of well-written Pamphlets, more particularly their regretted dispersion, consumption, and obscurity, but, above all, the many surprizing scenes to be unfolded and brought in view, by select and public collections, from the rich but disregarded store, are in my opinion sufficient recommendations to the encouragement of such a revival. What few attempts have hitherto been made seem either of a short-sighted nature, or of one too unbounded. Thus Edward Husband circumscribes himself to the Speeches and Ordinances of Parliament in a few years of King Charles I.; as the collections in King Charles II. and King William's reigns contain only some state-tracts of those times. And for John Dunton's collection, it might have succeeded better, had he not been for rambling into foreign, or heavy and unaffecting subjects. But the undertaking most likely to succeed is one wholly unconfined as to time, and only confined to matter domestically applicable; provided the undertaker chuses judiciously his materials. And certainly the publick might soon be obliged with a very valuable collection, if, in those particulars whereof the collector's own store should be deficient, he were supplied by such possessors of these curiosities, as have a relish for the project: which may be farther rendered a convenient receptacle for the restoration of what is not only rare and remarkable, but pertinent and seasonable.

And such, among others, are the advantages promised us by the present PHŒNIX; which, if it ever

compleat Index, I cannot help fancying we shall imagine ourselves led into new and untrodden paths: into regions of neglected but notable intelligence, which, having lain long dormant, and widely remote from ordinary observation, will look like a sudden resurrection of characters and descriptions, schemes and discoveries; or rather a kind of re-creation of them in the land of literature: so that it may yield the best comment upon past times, and become the grand expositor of many incidents, which general historians are either wholly ignorant of, or very superficially mention.

W. O.

*** In Vol. I. p. 4, the reader has seen the names of all the Newspapers that were circulated near the end of the reign of Queen Anne; and in p. 306 those of 1724, in the reign of King George the First. Innumerable are those of the present day. Besides the Gazette, London alone produces 10 daily papers (Daily Advertiser, Gazetteer, Public Advertiser, Public Ledger, Morning Chronicle, Morning Post, London Courant, Morning Herald, General Advertiser, and Noon Gazette); and nine which appear each three evenings in a week (St. James's Chronicle, General Evening Post, Whitehall Evening Post, London Chronicle, Lloyd's Evening Post, London Evening Post, English Chronicle, Middlesex Journal, and London Packet). *One Sunday Paper* and a great variety of Weekly Miscellanies may also be added to the list; and the Country Newspapers are very numerous.—So far was written in 1782. At the present period (September 1808) we have the following regular papers:

The Gazette, twice a week.—The Public Ledger, Morning Chronicle, Morning Post, Morning Herald, Times, Oracle, Morning Advertiser, British Press, and Aurora, Morning Papers daily.—The Star, Sun, Courier, Traveller, Globe, Pilot, and Statesman, Evening Papers daily.—The General Evening Post, St. James's Chronicle, London Evening Post, Lloyd's Evening Post, London Packet, English Chronicle, Evening Mail, London Chronicle, and Commercial Chronicle, published three times a week.—Courier d'Angleterre, and Gazette de la Grande Bretagne, twice a week.—Legal Register every Monday.—British Mercury, and Instructor, every Wednesday.—The Craftsman, every Friday.—Hue and Cry (Police Gazette) every third week.—The Weekly Saturday papers are lessened in number (about 8); but the Sunday Papers are now no less than 17: there are five published both on Sundays and Mondays; and the Country Papers amount to 102, exclusive of 20 in Scotland, and 35 in Ireland.

No. III.

THE ELSTOBS; (vol. I. p. 17.)

Mr. William Elstob, and his learned Sister, being persons not generally known, though both of them exceedingly eminent in their way, a short account of them is here inserted, from the papers of the sister, who, about the year 1738, compiled a brief Narrative of her own and her brother's Life, and gave it in her own hand-writing to Mr. *George Ballard*, at whose request she drew it up. Dr. Nathanael Wetherell, the worthy master of University College, was so fortunate as to find the narrative among Mr. Ballard's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and sent a transcript of it to Dr. Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle, who communicated it to the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Pegge, and by him the following particulars were extracted *.

William Elstob was born Jan. 1, 1673, at Newcastle upon Tyne. He was the son of *Ralph Elstob* †, merchant in that place, who was descended from a very antient family in the bishoprick of Durham ‡; as appears not only from their pedigree in the Heralds' office, but from several writings now in the family, one of which is a grant from William de la More, master of the Knights Templars, to Adam d'Elnestob, in the year 1304, on condition

* Printed in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XXV.; and an abridgement of it in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. xxvi.

† By Jane his wife; Mrs. Elstob's own Life.

‡ See the notes on the Homily on St. Gregory's day, p. 17. The name is also there accounted for, p. 16.

of their paying 24*s*. to their house at Shotton, *et faciendo duos conventus ad curiam suam de Foxdene* *.

It appears, by a note on the MS Life, that Mrs. Elstob had drawn up the pedigree of her family, very curiously, upon vellum; shewing, that, by the maternal side, the Elstobs were descended from the old kings or princes of Wales; in the middle there was a column, on the top of which stood King Brockmail, on one side the paternal, and on the other maternal descents. This was in the earl of Oxford's Library.

William had the earliest part of his education at Newcastle †, whence at about eleven years of age he removed to Eton, where he continued five years. From Eton, by the advice of an uncle, who was his guardian ‡, he was placed at Catherine Hall in Cambridge, in a station below his birth and fortune. This, and the air not agreeing with his constitution, which was consumptive, was the occasion of his removal to Queen's College, Oxford, where he was a commoner, and continued till he was elected fellow of University College, by the friendship of Dr. Charlet, master of that college, Dr. Hudson, &c. §

Among Ballard's MS Letters, vol. xiii. No. 29, is a letter to Dr. Arthur Charlett from Mr. Elstob, dated Aug. 26, 1700, containing some Runic, Saxon, and Latin Poetry, "in obitum serenissimi Principis Wilhelmi Ducis Glocestrensis."

In 1702, he was by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury presented to the united parishes of St.

* The grant probably ran to Adam de Elnestob and his heirs.

† Where his father was sheriff in 1685. Bourne's History of Newcastle, p. 248.

‡ Charles Elstob, D. D. who was installed prebendary of Canterbury in 1685, and there died in 1721.

§ He removed to University College 23 July, 1696, and was elected fellow the same year, being then B. A. June 8, 1697, he took the degree of M. A.

Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, in London *, where, after he had discharged the duty of a faithful and orthodox pastor, with great patience and resignation, after a long and lingering illness, he died March 3, 1714-15, and was buried in the chancel of St. Swithin's Church, London, under the communion-table.

Mrs. Elstob informed Mr. Ballard by letter, that her brother was chaplain to William Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle †. Nicolson was consecrated 14 June, 1702; and it was probably soon after that, that he was appointed chaplain; but I imagine he was only titulary, and not domestically so. However, in February 1713, upon a prospect of a vacancy at Lincoln's Inn, on the promotion of Dr. Francis Gastrell to the see of Chester, he solicited Lord Chief Justice Parker for his interest, that he might be appointed preacher there. He intimates in his letter ‡, that he had not met with success in the world answerable to his merits; and it is certain he had not, nor was he more fortunate in the present application. The character which the lady gives of her brother, and which the reader would probably like best to receive in her own words, runs thus:

"To his parents, while they lived, he was a most dutiful son, affectionate to his relations, a

* By the procurement, no doubt, of his uncle the prebendary. St. Mary Bothaw, after the Fire of London, was united to St. Swithin; and as the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury were patrons of the former, and the Salters Company of the latter, the two incorporations have an alternate patronage, and the turn at this time was in the Dean and Chapter. The livings together were at that time worth 140*l.* a year; but have been since augmented to 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

† Ballard's addition to Mrs. Elstob's account of her brother.

‡ In the letter he wrote to the Lord Chief Justice on the occasion, which was in the hands of the late Thomas Astle, esq. he observes, "he had been a preacher in the city eleven years, and diligent in his profession, as well as laborious in other matters, without seeking or finding such assistances as are both useful and

most sincere friend, very charitable to the poor, a kind master to his servants, and generous to all, which was his greatest fault. He was of so sweet a temper, that hardly any thing could make him shew his resentment, but when any thing was said or done to the prejudice of religion, or disadvantage of his country. He had what might justly be called an universal genius, no art or science being despised by him; he had a particular genius for languages, and was a master of the Greek and Latin; of the latter he was esteemed a good judge, and to write it with great purity; nor was he ignorant either of the Oriental languages, or of the Septentrional. He was a great lover of the antiquities of other countries, but more especially those of our own, having been at the pains and expences of visiting most of the places in this nation that are remarkable either for natural or antient curiosities, architecture, paintings, sculpture, &c. What time he could spare from the study of divinity, was spent chiefly in the Saxon learning, in which he was a great proficient."

Mrs. Elstob, after this, proceeds to give a detail of her brother's works; but, as she is very short upon this subject, and indeed has not mentioned them all, I shall here exhibit an enlarged description of them, partly from my own observations, and the information of Dr. Wetherell, but principally from Mr. Ballard's MS Preface to his own transcript of King Ælfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, communicated by the Bishop of Carlisle.

Mr. Elstob was extremely well versed in the Saxon tongue *; and, being then resident in college, the very learned Dr. Hickes solicited him to give a Latin translation of the Saxon Homily of Lupus, and prevailed. The original, with the

* "In literaturâ et antiquitate Septentrionali præclarè eruditus Willielmus Elstob Collegii Universitatis apud Oxonienses socius dignissimus. Hickes, Dissert. Epist. p. 98.

Latin version, is inserted by the Doctor in his Epistolary Dissertation above-mentioned, p. 99, seqq. The Epistle Dedicatory to Dr. Hickes, thereunto prefixed, is dated University College, v Id. or 9 August, 1701; Mr. Elstob being then joint tutor in the College with Dr. Clavering, late Bishop of Peterborough, and in possession of a transcript of the original Saxon made by Junius, to which he hath not only added the Latin version before-mentioned, but also many excellent notes. He styles it "the first fruits of his labours in the Saxon tongue."

Mr. Elstob was author of "An Essay on the great Affinity and mutual Agreement of the two Professions of Divinity and Law, and on the joint Interest of Church and State, in Vindication of the Clergy's concerning themselves in Political Matters *." Lond. 8vo. To this, his friend Dr. Hickes wrote a Preface of two pages †, on which occasion I may be allowed to observe, that he maintained an intimacy and correspondence also with the learned Mr. Humphrey Wanley ‡, was well known to Dr. John Batteley, archdeacon of Canterbury, and to Sir Andrew Fountaine, who, reciting the names of those who

* "Mr. Pegge wrote to Mr. Ashby, November 1775, that this was so scarce and unknown, that Mr. Philip Carteret Webb insisted upon it that there was no such work. He desired my advice; and I sent him an abstract or view of it from the present-book to Mr. Haker, I think, which stands in St. John's College Library, Cambridge. 'Tis a thin 8vo." *T. F.*—Mr. Gough has a copy; and it is not very scarce.

† Thoresby, Ducat. Leodiens. p. 129, and the MS Life by Mrs. Elstob. Hence he says to Lord Chief Justice Parker, in the letter above-mentioned: "Your Lordship's kind opinion of the respect I have for the English laws will, I hope, make this address at least not impertinent." Indeed his sentiments on this head are most evident from his design hereafter to be mentioned, of publishing a new edition of the Saxon Laws.

‡ He calls Mr Wanley (in the MS Orosius mentioned below) *Amicus noster perhumanus doctissimusque.* This is extremely natural, as Wanley had been a student in University College. See

had furnished him with Saxon coins for his tables, speaks of Mr. Elstob in the following terms: "Nec non reverendus magister Elstob, qui pro eximiâ suâ humanitate mihi communicavit Iconas nummorum quos ipse habet Saxonicorum et quidem rarissimorum; atque etiam copiam mihi fecit nummorum, quos possidet reverendus C. (lege J.) Batteley archidiaconus Cantuariensis; sed dolendum est, hosce omnes ad me haud priùs delatos esse, quàm exculptæ fuerint tabulæ; nec interim licere eosdem commodè tabulis inserere; cum fuerint omnes nummi regis Ethelredi, modò unum excipias qui erat Ethelstani, et quatuor qui erant Edmundi*." To the above learned authors and antiquaries, I may add the great lawyers, John Fortescue Aland, esq. and Lord Chief Justice Parker †. As to Mr. Strype, Mr. Elstob seems to have cultivated an early acquaintance with him. He communicated to Mr. Elstob a copy of an inedited epistle of Roger Ascham ‡; and Elstob in return translated for him the mutilated Discourse of Sir John Cheke on Superstition, printed with Mr. Elstob's Letter to Mr. Strype, prefixed to Strype's Life of Cheke.

Sir John Cheke translated Plutarch's Book on Superstition into Latin, and premised a Discourse of his own upon that subject in the Latin tongue. A castrated copy of this Discourse, after it had lain long in obscurity, was discovered by Mr. Elstob in the Library of University College; and he, as Mr. Strype tells us, not only courteously transcribed it for his use, but also voluntarily took the pains of

* Sir Andrew Fountaine, in Disser. Epistol. præmiss. Tabulis Numm. Sax. p. 166.

† He begins the letter to Lord Chief Justice Parker thus: "Your Lordship was pleased to do me a great deal of honour when I was permitted to wait upon you with Mr. Fortescue; the learned conversation, and kind treatment, and generous promises of favour, by which you then made me your Lordship's debtor, call for my largest acknowledgments, &c."

‡ Elstob's edition of Ascham's Epistles, p. 379.

translating it into English *. The version is accordingly printed at the end of Strype's Life of Sir John Cheke, London, 1705, 8vo. There is a particular concerning this piece of Cheke's, which is well worth noting; several pages, believed to contain the arguments of the author against the various superstitions of the Church of Rome, are wanting in the original; and Mr. Elstob, who always entertained a thorough detestation of the Popish innovations in religion, supposes, with reason, that those sheets were surreptitiously taken out of the work by the famous Obadiah Walker, when he was master of University College, and had power over the MS. in the reign of King James II.; the Papists, as he observes, being remarkable for their clean conveyances that way †.

Before Mr. Elstob left Oxford, he printed, with large additions, a neat edition (the fifth) of the celebrated Roger Ascham's Epistles; to which he subjoined the letters of John Sturmius, Hieron. Osorius, and others, to Ascham and other English gentlemen, Oxford, 1703, 8vo. He dedicates it to Robert Heath, esq. his familiar friend, to whom he had been assistant in his studies ‡.

Soon after he was settled in his benefice at London, he published "A Sermon upon the Thanksgiving for the Victory obtained by her Majesty's Forces, and those of her Allies, over the French and Bavarians near Hochstet, under the Conduct of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. London, 1704." The text was Ps. ciii. 10. Also,

"A Sermon on the Anniversary Thanksgiving for her Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne. London, 1704." The text 1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.

In 1709, his Latin version of the Saxon Homily

* Advertisement prefixed to Strype's Life of Sir John Cheke.

† Elstob's Letter to Strype, in Strype's Life of Cheke, where by *Ob.* is meant *Obadiah Walker*, as is evident from p. 275.

‡ See the Dedication.

on St. Gregory's Day, which he presented to his learned sister in a short Latin epistle, was printed at the end of her fine edition of the Saxon original.

"Mr. Elstob published the larger * Devotions which the Saxons made use of at that time in their own language, which from probable conjectures he fancies was the performance either of Ælfric archbishop of Canterbury, or of Wolfstan archbishop of York †. And to shew the world that they did not contain any thing but what is pure and orthodox, he has obliged the publick with a faithful translation of them ‡."

We are informed by his accomplished sister, that Mr. Elstob had made a collection of materials towards a history of his native place; that he had collected a vast number of proper names of men and women formerly used in Northern countries; and that he likewise wrote an Essay concerning the Latin tongue, with a short account of its history and use, for the encouragement of such adult persons to set upon the learning of it, who have either neglected, or been frightened from receiving the benefit of that kind of education in their infancy; to which is added, some advice for the most easy and speedy attainment of it. What is become of the two collections above-mentioned, is uncertain, and not very material; but, as Mr. Elstob was a most excellent Latinist, his observations on that language must have been highly acceptable to the publick, and one has reason to regret the loss of them.

But the most considerable of Mr. Elstob's designs was an edition of the Saxon Laws, with great additions, and a new Latin Version by Somner, notes

* At the end of the first volume of Dr. Hickes's "Letters which passed between him and a Popish Priest." London, 1715, 8vo.

† See Mr. Elstob's Letter to Dr. Hickes, prefixed to the Devotions.

‡ Mr. Ballard's MS Preface to Orosius, mentioned above.

of various learned men, and a prefatory history of the origin and progress of the English Laws down to the Conqueror, and to Magna Charta. Of which Mr. Ballard writes thus: "Mr. Elstob had spent much time and pains in preparing for the press a very valuable edition of all the Saxon Laws, both in print and manuscripts; of which learned performances, there is a great character given both by Dr. Hickes in his dedication prefixed to his first volume of Sermons, and by John Fortescue Aland, esq. in his preface to the book of *absolute and unlimited* * *Monarchy*. But as the proposals for that work are fallen into my hands, and as they will give a more perfect idea of the performance, I will here add a transcript of them.

"Proposals in order to a new edition of the Saxon Laws.

"I. That those Laws which Mr. Lambarde and Mr. Whelock published, be published again more correctly.

"II. That the Laws of King Etheberht, with those of Edric and Hlotharius, and whatever else of that kind is to be met with, either in the *Textus Roffensis*, or in any other antient MSS. judged proper to be inserted, be also added.

"III. That that of J. Brompton, and the most antient Translations, be considered and compared, and, if thought convenient, be likewise printed.

"IV. That an entire new Latin translation be added of Mr. Somner's.

"V. That such various readings, references, and annotations of learned men, *viz.* Spelman, Selden, Junius, D'Ewes, Laet, Hickes, &c. be adjoined, as shall serve to illustrate the work; with what other observations occur to the editor, untouched by these learned men.

* Read *limited*.

"VI.

"VI. A general preface, giving an of the original and progress of the English Laws to the Norman Conquest, and thence to Magna Charta.

"VII. That there be particular prefaces, giving so far an account of the several kings, concerned their making Laws.

"VIII. An addition of proper glossaries and indexes *."

The death of Mr. Elstob prevented, as Mr. Ballard says, the publication of this useful performance, concerning which, see Mr. Thoresby's Ducatus Leod. p. 129, and Dr. Wilkins's "Præfatio ad Leges Saxonicas †." But this is the less to be lamented, as the learned Dr. David Wilkins, prebendary of Canterbury, has since obliged the world with a work of the same kind; and yet I think Mr. Elstob's design promised to be more copious and large than the Doctor's, especially in respect of annotation and elucidation.

He was prevented also by death in another project, which was, to give us King Ælfred's paraphrastic Saxon version of the Latin historian Orosius. Notice of this intention we have from Dr. Hickes, who, speaking of Mr. Elstob, says, "Ælfredi R. qui collegium fundarit, versionem Orosii libri historiarum, qui et *Ormesta* ‡ dicitur, Deo

* Mr. Ballard's MS Preface cited above.

† Dr. Wilkins, in this Preface, says, "Hoc Gulielmus Elstob, in literis Anglo-Saxonicis versatissimus, præstare instituerat. Hinc Wheloci vestigia premens Leges, quas editio ejus exhibet, cum MSS. Cantabrigiensibus, Bodleiano, Roffensi, et Cottonianis contulerat, versioneque novâ adornare proposuerat, ut sic Leges antea jam publici juris factæ, ejus operâ et studio emendatiores prodiissent. Verum morte immaturâ præreptus, propositum exequi non potuit."

‡ This word is thought to be a corruption of *de miseriâ mundi*. See Professor Havercamp's Preface to his edition; but rather perhaps of *orbis miseria*, written abbreviately in the old exemplar, whence the MSS. in being were taken, *Or. misia*, and misread by the copiers *Ormesta*.

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literario aliquando etiam daturus *." Our author had proceeded so far in this work as to make a fair copy of it with his own hand in the Bodleian Library in 1698, when he was very young, from a transcript of Junius, taken from a MS. in the Cotton Library, Tiberius, B. 1 Dr. Marshal afterward collated Junius's transcript with the MS. in the Lauderdale Library, which had formerly belonged to Dr. Dee; and Mr. Elstob's copy is collated with the MS. in the Cotton Library, and there is also mention in the said copy of the Hatton MS. But this work, though it had been so long and so well prepared †, was never put to the press, but came into the hands of Mr. Joseph Ames, at the auction of whose books Dr. Pegge bought it. Mr. Ames communicated to Mr. Lye his intention of publishing it; and Dr. Pegge offered it to Mr. Manning with the same view; but, he declining it on account of his other engagements, it fell to the lot of my late worthy friend and benefactor the honourable Daines Barrington to become the editor. We are reluctantly, however, compelled to express our regret on this occasion, from the incorrect translation which accompanied his edition. Whether his own interleaved copy, which fell into the hands of Mr. John White of Fleet-street, contained any amendments, we have not had an opportunity of examining.

* Hickes, Dissert. Epist. ad Barth. Shower, p. 98.

† Mr. Elstob, speaking of the method he had used in translating the Saxon Homily above-mentioned, says, he had done it "iisdem ferè verbis repositis quæ in Saxonicâ olim transfusa, vel ex Turonensi Gregorio, vel tuo, vel ex Bedâ nostrate, vel utroque Diacono, et Johanne et Paulo. *Eadem plane ratione, qua jam pridem* OROSIUM *a nobis elucubratim scis.*" Epist. ad Sororem, præmiss. Lat. vers. Homiliæ Saxonicæ; whence it should seem he had added a body of notes upon Orosius in a volume separate from the copy he had made of the Saxon version, for nothing of this kind appears in the copy. Perhaps they were intended to be transcribed into the blankleaves at the end of the copy, which are numerous.

Have

Here it may be pertinent to note, that Mr. George Ballard, of Campden in Gloucestershire, made another copy from Junius's MS. A. D. 1751, in 4to, and prefixed a large preface, shewing the use and advantages of the Anglo-Saxon literature. This volume, which is very fairly written, Mr. Ballard bequeathed by will to Dr. Charles Lyttelton, bishop of Carlisle, then dean of Exeter, to whom the copy is addressed; and his Lordship condescendingly favoured Dr. Pegge with the perusal of it *; who drew considerable helps from the preface relative to Mr. Elstob and his learned sister, as appears above, and will be farther evident in the sequel. Both Dr. Marshal and Mr. Ballard seem to have had it in their intention to publish the Saxon version of Orosius †; but, however that was, the case is clear in regard to Mr. Elstob, concerning whom Mr. Ballard writes, "It is very certain that the reverend and learned Mr. Elstob transcribed it with that view, and accordingly printed a specimen of it ‡, which I have seen; it bore the following title: "HORMESTA PAULI OROSII *quam olim patrio sermone donavit* ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS, ANGLO-SAXONUM *Rex doctissimus: ad exemplar* JUNIANUM *edidit* WILHELMUS ELSTOB, *A. M. et Coll. Univ. Socius. Oxoniæ, è Theatro Sheldoniano A. D.* MDCIC."

I shall add to this account an extract from an undated letter of Dr. Hickes, recommending this ingenious Saxonist to Mr. Harley: "You may be sure the person who wrote the inclosed is at a great loss for friends, when he made application to me, who have no friend and patron but yourself to whom I can speak for myself or others. It is in

* This copy was left by the Bishop to the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was President.

† See Mr. Ballard's Preface, p. 47, and Wanley's Catalogue of Saxon MSS. p. 85, and Mrs. Elstob's Preface to Homily on St. Gregory's Day, p. 6.

‡ At Oxford, 1699.

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confidence that I may still take my usual liberty of addressing you, that I now appear in behalf of Mr. Elstob, whose modesty hath made him an obscure person, and ever will make him so, unless some kind patron of good learning will bring him into light. He is rector of St. Swithin's church by London Stone, and hath set himself to give the world a new edition of the Saxon Laws, towards which he hath made a considerable collection, which you may see at any time when you are pleased to have an account of his whole design. I doubt not but that my Lord Keeper hath a domestic chaplain of his own, to whom he will think fit to give the preferment mentioned in the inclosed; but however, if you think fit to make his name known to his Lordship, and his learned design relating to the Laws, it might be of use to him against another time. He is a man of good learning, and very great diligence and application, and equal to the work he is upon; and the least countenance and encouragement from so great a judge and patron of learning as you, would make him proceed in it with all chearfulness, as once it did animate me in another undertaking. I am sure he would be confounded if he knew I had communicated his letter to you, which is written *à la negligence*, as well as in confidence to a friend. G. H."

The munificent Patron of Literature encouraged this design; and, April 11, 1711, we find Mr. Elstob thus acknowledging his obligations: "I am deeply sensible of the great honour you are pleased to do me, in permitting me the use of Judge Hale's *History and Analysis of the Common Law of England*. I think myself obliged inviolably to observe the conditions enjoined, of not making a transcript, to which I shall adhere with all fidelity and thankfulness. I hope this Letter will find your Honour confirmed in that state of health, which all who love their country, and understand the interest of it,

As no private person could be more sensible of the shock which the whole nation received in the hazard of your person *, so no one can have a more hearty satisfaction in the good progress of your recovery, and the increase of your power and glory! My sister desires she may have the happiness of acknowledging with me the great and undeserved services with which you have made her your debtor, as also your Honour's most obedient and most humble servant.—The book shall be returned with all possible speed. If your Honour will be pleased by Mr. Wanley to limit the time, I shall be glad to be confined, that I may not transgress. W. E."

These letters are copied from the originals in the Harleian MSS. No. 7524; where are likewise the following letters from Mrs. Elstob to the Lord Treasurer, by which it appears that he solicited and obtained for her the Queen's bounty towards printing the Saxon Homilies.

"To the most honourable Robert earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord high treasurer of Great Britain, present.

"MY LORD, Bush-lane, near London-stone, Aug. 13, 1713.

"YOUR Lordship having been an encourager of the first Saxon Homily I ventured to make public; and being since that, by her Majesty's wisdom, deservedly placed in such a station as gives you a capacity of encouraging Learning æquall to your generous inclination, who are acknowledged by all to be the most learned person, as well as the greatest promoter and patron of Learning in this nation; makes me hope that your Lordship will not refuse to take some favourable notice of this specimen of a new and larger undertaking, as also of the book of Testimonies that comes with it; which, might it receive the additional testimony of your Lordship's favour, would be highly improved

and adorned. Your Lordship will easily discern by the specimen, that the work itself will be very expensive; and you are very sensible how backward the men who deal in books are to undertakings of this nature; so that not only the work itself, but the expence in great measure must be mine, without the assistance of noble and generous persons. Some encouragement from the Royal Bounty would not only give life and expedition to the work, but would be a great example to other persons of rank, to add their favours in some proportion. This I dare but just mention, grounding the hopes of being excused upon your favourable reception when I had the honour to wait upon your Lordship, and your many favours since that time to my brother and myself; for which we beg your Lordship will accept of our dutiful acknowledgment.

"With sincerest prayers for your Lordship's health and long life, I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"ELIZABETH ELSTOB."

"MY LORD, London, March 16, 1713-14.

"I PRESUMED some time ago to trouble your Lordship with a letter, together with a specimen and proposals for an edition of the Saxon Homilies. It is more than probable that, in so great a variety of more important matters, these papers have been forgotten, or laid aside. I have, however, presumed to hope I may have your Lordship's approbation of that undertaking. I am now in your Lordship's house; and should be proud to be admitted to know your Lordship's pleasure in this affair, or at such time as shall be judged by your Lordship most convenient. Hoping your Lordship, being so great a patron and judge of Learning, for the sake of Learning will excuse this, I humbly conclude,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"ELIZABETH ELSTOB."

"MY LORD, [1714.]

"YOUR Lordship having done me the honour to obtain for me her Majesty's royal bounty towards printing the Saxon Homilies, which is an example worthy to engage our Nobility and Gentry to become also encouragers; I could not but justly think it my duty to return my thanks to your Lordship for so great a favour; and likewise to acquaint your Lordship with how high a sense of gratitude I received her Majesty's royal encouragement. I have, I bless God, always entertained those stedfast notions and principles of loyalty, which have made me ever constant and fervent in my prayers for her Majesty's long life and prosperous reign; as the true nursing mother of our church, the greatest of blessings to her people, and the glory of our English Monarchs. It is not only a very great honour, but an æquall satisfaction to me, that to these publick considerations I can now add the stile of my Royal Benefactress and Patroness. In wishing her Majesty's success, and prosperity in her affairs, it must be one of my prayers, that her Majesty may ever be attended by a person of such consummate wisdom and constant fidelity as your Lordship. This, we are sure, will be both for the safety and ornament of her Majesty's royal estate, and the welfare of her kingdom, the advancement of Religion, Loyalty, and Learning. May your Lordship long enjoy a perfect health, and her Majesty be happy in so wise and safe a Counsellor! May you every day meet with the reward of your fidelity, in an accession of new honours and accumulated prosperities on your Lordship and your family! In these prayers my brother very heartily concurs with,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most dutiful

"and obedient humble servant,

"ELIZABETH ELSTOB."

Mr.

Mr. Elstob was particularly useful to his sister, in the great advances she made in literature, as likewise in her publications. This she testifies, both in her preface to the edition of the Saxon Homily, and in the MS Life of her brother. But concerning her, I must now subjoin some few Memoirs, and the rather, because, as she was living when Mr. Ballard published his "Memoirs of the learned Ladies of Great Britain, 1752," there is no account of her in that work. Mr. Ballard otherwise was well acquainted with her, corresponded with her, and had the highest esteem for her on account of her uncommon learning and accomplishments, and doubtless would have done all proper honour to her memory on that occasion.

She was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle upon Tyne, Sept. 29, 1683; so that she was ten years younger than her brother. Her mother, who was a great admirer of learning, especially in her own sex, observed the particular fondness which her daughter had for books, and omitted nothing that might tend to her improvement so long as she lived; but she was so unfortunate as to lose her mother when she was about eight years of age, and had just gone through her Accidence and Grammar. A stop was now put to her progress for a time, through a vulgar mistaken notion of her guardian, *that one Tongue was enough for a woman.* However, the force of natural inclination still carried her to improve her mind in the best manner she could; and, as her propensity was strong towards languages, she with much difficulty obtained leave to learn the French tongue. But her situation in this respect was happily much altered when she went to live with her brother, who, being impressed with more liberal sentiments concerning the education of women, very joyfully assisted and encouraged her in her studies for the whole time he lived. Under his eye, she translated and published an "Essay on Glory," written in French by the cele-

celebrated Mademoiselle de Scudery. But what characterizes Mrs. Elstob most, she, as she intimates in her Dedication to the Saxon Homily, was the first English woman that had ever attempted that antient and obsolete language, and I suppose is also the last. But she was an excellent linguist in other respects, being not only mistress of her own and the Latin tongue *, but also of seven other languages. And she owed all her skill in the learned tongues, except what may be ascribed to her own diligence and application, to her brother †. She was withal a good Antiquary and Divine, as appears evidently from her works, which I must now recite.

She published an English-Saxon Homily on the Birth-day, that is, the Death-day, of St. Gregory, antiently used in the English-Saxon church, giving an account of the Conversion of the English from Paganism to Christianity, translated into modern English, with notes, &c. London, 1709. It is a pompous book, in large octavo, with a fine frontispiece, headpieces, tailpieces, and blooming letters. She dedicates her work, which was printed by subscription, to Queen Anne. Mr. Thoresby, in the Ducatus Leod. p. 129, gives notice of this intended publication ‡, and there styles her the *justly celebrated Saxon Nymph*. Her preface, which is indeed an excellent and learned performance, was particularly serviceable to Mr. Ballard, who has made good use of it, in evincing the advantages of the Anglo-Saxon literature, and ingenuously acknowledges it §.

* Epistola Fratris ad eam, citata suprà.

† Amongst other MSS. which she transcribed for her brother, was a Saxon translation of St. Athanasius's Creed, first printed in the Conspectus which in 1708 Dr. Wotton gave to the world of Dr. Hickes's valuable Thesaurus.

‡ Her work was published before Mr. Thoresby's, his Dedication bearing date 1714; but, I presume, he had written this passage before her book, to which he was a subscriber, was published.

§ See his MS Preface to Orosius.

In 1715, she printed "The Rudiments of Grammar for the English-Saxon Tongue, first given in English; with an Apology for the Study of Northern Antiquities *, being very useful towards the understanding our antient English Poets and other Writers," 4to.

As the Life of her brother and of herself, written at the request of Mr. Ballard, have been noticed above, they are omitted here. Moreover, she tells us in her own Life, that she had taken an exact copy of the *Textus Roffensis* upon vellum, "now in the library of that great and generous encourager of learning, the late right honourable the earl of Oxford." Mr. Astle had in his collection a MS volume, chiefly in her hand-writing, but partly in that of her brother, intituled, "Collectanea quædam Anglo-Saxonica, è Codd. MSS. hinc inde congesta." And in Dr. Pegge's transcript of the *Textus Roffensis* there was the Saxon alphabet on the reverse of the second folio signed *E. E.* which is evidently her name. It appears also from a work of her brother's, that she had joined with him in preparing and adorning an edition of Gregory's Pastoral †; a work which was probably intended to include both the original, and the Saxon version of it. And she informs us herself, in her Life, that "she had transcribed all the Hymns from an antient MS. belonging to the church of Sarum ‡."

Mrs. Elstob is described by Mr. Rowe Mores §, as "the *indefessa comes* of her brother's studies, a female student in the university." She was "a Northern lady of an antient family and a genteel fortune; but she pursued too much the drug called

* See vol. I. ander the year 1715.

† Epistola Fratris ad eam suprà citata et laudata.

‡ Mr. H. Ellis saw this transcript in the hands of a London bookseller a few months ago, intituled "Cantica, Hymnos, Symbola Fidei, et Preces ex Psálterii pervetusto Codice Manuscripto in Ecclesia Sarisberiensi conservato Elizab. Elstobia descripsit Anno 1708," small quarto. (June 24, 1808.)

learning, and in that pursuit failed of being careful of any one thing necessary. In her latter years she was tutoress in the family of the Duke of Portland, where we have visited her in her sleeping-room at Bulstrode, surrounded with books and dirtiness, the usual appendages of folk of learning. But if any one desires to see her as she was, when she was the favourite of Dr. Hudson and the Oxonians, they may view her portraiture in the initial G. of The English-Saxon Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory *. The countenance of St. Gregory in the Saxon G is taken from Mr. Thwaites †, who published an edition of "Ephraim Syrus," Oxon. 1709; and both were engraved by Gribelin, though Michael Burghers ‡ was at that time engraver to the University."

In the Preface to the Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 11, she speaks of a work of larger extent, in which she was engaged, and which had *amply experienced Dr.* HICKES's *encouragement*. This was a Saxon *Homilarium*, or a collection of the English-Saxon Homilies of Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury. It was a noble though unsuccessful enterprize, and indeed her most capital undertaking. Mr. Ballard gives the following account of it: "Dr. Hickes, well knowing the great use which those Homilies had been of, and still might be, to the

* Likewise in the same initial letter in the English-Saxon Grammar.

† Some account of Mr. Thwaites will be given at the end of the present Essay.

‡ Of Burghers, Mr. Mores says, "He lived in a tenement belonging to the Queen's College, and called *Shoppa sexta*, which with the rest of the *shoppæ*, in number ten, is now taken into the scite of the college, the front wall of which stands upon the foundations of the *decem shoppæ*. We knew his niece, *Dutch*-built, and in mean condition; she ironed for us—so likewise one Fanny, a niece of Anth. Historiograph. was our bed-maker. More we could mention contemporaries, and of the race of contemporaries, in their time in literary estimation; but a concern for the illiberal offices to which Fortune had subjected them imposes silence."

Church of England, designed to publish, among other Saxon tracts, a volume of Saxon Homilies. But then he tells us, that though for want of further encouragement he could not carry on any one of those designs, yet it was no small pleasure to him, to see one of the most considerable of them attempted, with so much success, by Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob, "who," adds he, "with incredible industry hath furnished a Saxon *Homilurium*, or a collection of the English-Saxon Homilies of Ælfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, which she hath translated, and adorned with learned and useful notes *, and for the printing of which she hath published proposals; and I cannot but wish that for her own sake, as well as for the advancement of the Septentrional learning, and for the honour of our English-Saxon ancestors, the service of the Church of England, the credit of our country, and the honour of her sex, that learned and most studious gentlewoman may find such encouragement as she and her great undertaking deserve." This work was begun printing in a very pompous folio at the Theatre in Oxford (and five or more of the Homilies were wrought off in a very beautiful manner), and was to have borne the following title: "The English-Saxon Homilies of Ælfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, who flourished in the latter end of the tenth Century, and the beginning of the eleventh. Being a Course of Sermons collected out of the Writings of the antient Latin Fathers, containing the Doctrines, &c. of the Church of England before the Norman Conquest, and shewing its Purity from many of those Popish Innovations and Corruptions which were afterwards introduced into the Church. Now first printed, and translated into the Language of the present Times, by Elizabeth Elstob †."

* And, as she mentions in her own Life, had added the various readings.

This elogium of Mrs. Elstob, and her undertaking, by so great a man, and a person so well versed in the subject as Dr. Hickes, redounds infinitely to the lady's honour. The design, however, though so prosperously begun, and even so far advanced, proved abortive; for the work was never published, for want, I imagine, of encouragement *. What is become of the MS. I have not at present learned.

But this excellent woman, notwithstanding her profound learning and masculine abilities, was very unfortunate in life. After the death of her brother, and the ill success of her studies, she was obliged to depend upon her friends for subsistence, but did not meet with that generosity she might reasonably expect; Bishop Smalridge being the only person from whom she received any relief. After being supported by his friendly hand for a while, she at last could not bear the thoughts of continuing a burthen to one who was not very opulent himself; and, being shocked with the cold respect of some, and the haughty scorn of others, she determined to retire to a place unknown, and to try to get her bread by teaching children to read and work; and she settled for that purpose at Evesham in Worcestershire. Here she led at first but an uncomfortable and penurious life; but, growing acquainted afterwards with the gentry of the town, her affairs mended, but still she scarcely had time to eat, much less for study. She became known after this to Mr. George Ballard †, of Campden in Gloucestershire, who has so often been mentioned; and about the year 1733, Mrs. Capon, the wife of a clergyman of French extraction, who kept

* The copies of this unfinished *Homilarium* were purchased by the late Mr. Daniel Prince of Oxford, not long before his quitting business, among the remnants of an old bookseller's stock. He presented a copy of it to Mr. Gough; and Mr. Henry Ellis has deposited another in the Library at the British Museum.

a private boarding-school at Stanton in that county, and was herself a person of literature, enquired of him after her, and, being informed of the place of her abode, made her a visit. Mrs. Capon, not being in circumstances to assist her herself, wrote a circular letter to her friends, in order to promote a subscription in her behalf *. This letter, which was extremely well written, describing her merit, her extensive learning, her printed works, her ease and affluence till her brother's death, her multiplied distresses afterwards, and the meekness and patience with which she bore them, had the desired effect, and an annuity of twenty guineas was raised for her. This enabled her to keep an assistant, by which means she could again taste of that food of the mind from which she had been so long obliged to fast. A lady soon after shewed Mrs. Capon's letter to Queen Caroline; who, recollecting her name, on account of the Dedication before-mentioned, and delighted with the opportunity of taking such eminent merit into her protection, said, "she would allow her 20*l. per annum*; but," adds she, "as she is so proper to be mistress of a boarding-school for young ladies of a higher rank, I will, instead of an annual allowance, send her 100*l.* now, and repeat the same at the end of every five years." On the death of Queen Caroline, in 1737, a most unlucky event in appearance for poor Mrs. Elstob, she was seasonably recommended to the late Duchess dowager of Portland; and her Grace, to whose father, the Earl of Oxford, she had been well known, was pleased to

* Her own account of her situation at Evesham goes thus: "I had several other designs, but was unhappily hindered by a necessity of getting my bread, which, with much difficulty, labour, and ill health, I have endeavoured to do for many years, with very indifferent success. If it had not been that Almighty God was graciously pleased to raise me up lately some gracious and good friends, I could not have subsisted; to whom I always was, and will, by the grace of God, be most grateful." MS Life.

appoint her governess to her children. This was in the year 1739; and from this period, the letters she wrote to Mr. Ballard, which are now in the Bodleian Library, are observed to have a more sprightly turn, and she seems to have been exceedingly happy in her situation. She died in an advanced age, in her Grace's service, May 30, 1756, and was buried at St. Margaret's Westminster.

Dr. Pegge closes his account of this learned lady with the following acknowledgment: "I am obliged to my much esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Seward, residentiary of Lichfield, for the above very particular account of the latter part of Mrs. Elstob's life; and as this gentleman knew both her and Mrs. Capon personally, and was one of the subscribers above-mentioned, the narrative may be depended upon."

*** Since the foregoing article was compiled, I have been favoured by Mr. Henry Ellis, of the British Museum, with the following additional particulars.

Among the Manuscripts in the Harleian collection at the Museum (No. 1397, fol. 241. b.) on a single leaf, fastened into Richard St. George's Visitation of the County of Durham, 161[illegible], is the Elstob pedigree. It begins with Walter Elstobbe of Foxton, somewhere in the fifteenth century; and is continued, in Mrs. Elstob's hand, to 1710. It is accompanied by another pedigree of Mrs. Elstob's mother, and the following letter to Mr. Humphrey Wanley:

"Sir,

"I acknowledge myself highly indebted to you for your most obliging letter, and for that part

In return, I beg your acceptance of what you find here: one is my father's descent, the other is my mother's. The latter was given to a relation of mine, as he told me, by Judge Matthews, one of the Welsh Judges, who had extracted it out of some original writings in Wales. You see it is very imperfect; for from Brockwell to William the Conqueror, there is not one mentioned, and I fear it will not be easy to fill up the space. I have added one name, *viz.* Tyssilio the son of Bryxuel Yszythrog, out of Mr. Lhuyd's Archæologia, p. 225. The Britons being well skilled in architecture, I have endeavoured to imitate them in the Pillar, which is of the plain Tuscan order, and so rude in the design as may give us some idea of the gusto that people had in copying after the Romans. Yet, however clumsy it is, it would probably have made a good appearance in the front of Brockwell's palace, and is big enough to have contained the whole history of his flight, and the misery of those poor monks that were thereupon abandoned to slaughter. The genealogy of Elstob, in which you see my father's descent, was drawn out and given to my brother by Mr. Dale from the Visitation Books in the Heralds office. What you see added from 1666 is from my brother's information; but the whole, I fear, is not so well continued and adjusted as it might be, had the several Norroys in their Visitations received their instructions from those who had considered the writings of the family as well as one might wish: for my brother, by about an hour and half's inspection, which was all the time he had to make search, and which was far too little for his curiosity, can, I believe, make the series much more entire, and carry it higher; as high as Adam, not Adam in Paradise, but Adam de Elnestob, whom he found mentioned in a grant made to him from the Master of the Knights Templars, William de la More, in the year 1304, on condition of

duos conventus ad curiam suam de Foxdene. This deed has a fair seal to it; on the one side whereof is the *Agnus Dei* and the inscription *Sigillum Templi*, on the other side an old head. I have not room to insert his Notes, nor am I willing to give you any further trouble with my impertinence. Antiquaries ought to be candid; and in this I know you to have your share, as well as in all the other ornaments of that character; which makes me hope that this will meet with a fair reception, at least be excused from

"Sir,

"Your most obliged humble Servant,

ELIZABETH ELSTOB."

Mr. Tindal, in the History of Evesham, p. 277, says, Mrs. Elstob is reported to have left behind her a regular plan of Evesham Abbey. She was the last remarkable person connected with Evesham; and in her school, as Mr. Tindal was credibly informed, her weekly stipend was at first only a groat.

From one of her letters to Mr. Ballard, dated Bulstrode, July 21, 1748, it appears that, when Mrs. Elstob went first into Worcestershire, she intrusted her manuscripts and books, with several other things, to the care of a female friend, with whom she thought they would be safe: but, to her great surprize, she found that her friend had soon after gone to the West Indies to a daughter who had settled there; and never heard any thing either of her books or papers afterward.

In another letter to Thomas Rawlins, esq. at Pophills, Feb. 2, 1737-8, she says, "I was obliged with abundance of sorrow to part with Leland's Itinerary some years ago. You may be assured, if I had it, it should be at your service."

Another of her letters to Mr. George Ballard of Campden is worth particular attention:

"WORTHY SIR, March 7, 1734-5.

"I received the Manuscript, and your most obliging Letter, and am heartily glad that

sal of it was so much to your good liking. I do assure you, Sir, it should not so long have continued unprinted, had my circumstances been better, or the booksellers more generous. It has been offered to some of them, who were very willing to print it, but would give nothing for the copy but a few books when printed, which I think is hard and unjust, that they should reap the profit of other men's labours.

"Since you are desirous to know if I have accepted Mrs. Capon's proposal, I do, though I am very sensible it is not commendable to expose a private correspondence, venture to communicate to so good a friend, a copy of the worthy gentleman's letter, sent her in answer to her vastly kind recommendation of me, and the charming letter she sent to me. In answer to hers, after I had received your answer, I assured her of my readiness to serve that excellent lady, as far as lyes in my power. But there are some things to be taught in such a school, which I cannot pretend to; I mean, the two accomplishments of a good housewife, spinning and knitting. Not that I would be thought to be above doing any commendable work proper for my sex; for I have continually in my thoughts the glorious character of a virtuous woman, Proverbs xxxi. 13; 'She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands.' And as an instance of the truth of this, the gown I had on when you gave me the favour of a visit was part of it my own spinning, and I wear no other stockings but what I knit myself; yet I do not think myself proficient enough in these arts to become a teacher of them. As to your objection on the meanness of the scholars, I assure you, Sir, I should think it as glorious an employment to instruct those poor children, as to teach the children of the greatest Monarch. But I must tell you that mine may be termed a life of disappointments from my cradle till now, nor do I expect any

that affair, makes me think her Ladyship * is provided with a mistress before now, there being many more deserving than myself, that are in want of such an employment. Nor do I repine; for I am so inured to disappointments, that I expect nothing else, and I receive them with as much easiness as others do their greatest prosperity. Having the inexpressible pleasure to think I have rubbed through the greatest part of my life, and that it can be but a short time that I have to labour here, my only care is to endeavour for a small matter to support me. But then I reflect with satisfaction on the dependance I have on that Divine Providence which has hitherto been my only support, that he will not forsake me then. I often compare myself to poor John Tucker †, whose Life I read when a girl, in Winstanley's Lives of the Poets, which affected me so much that I cannot forget it yet. He is there described to have been an honest, industrious, poor man, but, notwithstanding his indefatigable industry, as the author writes, 'no butter would stick on his bread.'

"Good Sir, I was much troubled when I read the apology you made, that you were not in a capacity of being my friend according to your inclinations. You have, good Friend, done more for me than I could either expect or desire; and my obligations are so great that it is an addition to my trouble that I have no other way of making a return but by addressing myself to the Divine Providence, in whom I trust, to pay that debt for me, who am,

"Worthy Sir,

"Your most grateful and most humble servant,

ELIZABETH ELSTOB."

From another of Mrs. Elstob's letters in the same collection, it appears that Dr. Hickes was her grand-

* Lady Elizabeth Hastings.

† It was *Thomas Tusser*. "He spread his bread with all sorts of butter, yet none would stick thereon." Winstanley, p. 71.

father by the mother's side; a circumstance which may account at least for her proficiency, if not for the origin of her Saxon studies.

The folio Manuscript of Mrs. Elstob's Homilies, which came into Mr. Ames's possession, is now preserved among the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum, No. 458. It contains 231 pages, and appears to have been transcribed from the original between Feb. 12, 1711-12, and the end of the year.

The four quarto volumes of Homilies marked A. B. C. D. which also belonged to Mr. Ames, are likewise in the same collection. They were offered with the preceding MS. to Mr. Ballard in 1747, for five guineas, which he refused to give. (MS. Ballard, Bibl. Bodl. XL. 137.)

Among Mr. Ballard's MSS. too, in the Bodleian, is a small thin quarto, consisting of Tracts transcribed by Mrs. Elstob: and "the exact Copy of the *Textus Roffensis*" already mentioned in p. 130, is still preserved in the British Museum, MS. Harl. 1866. It is one of the most lovely specimens of modern Saxon writing that can be imagined; the illuminations and initials coloured from the original; and is divided into two parts: the first, in fourteen pages, is intituled "Judicia Æthilbirhti Hlotharii, Eadrici, et Wihtrædi, Regum Cantianorum, è celeberrimo Textu Roffensi descripta;" the second, in three pages, "Specimen Partis alterius Roffensis Textûs, in quâ Chartæ et Privilegia Ecclesiæ Roffensis continentur."

Among Dr. Rawlinson's printed books in the Bodleian Library is a Copy of Spelman's Concilia, very rich in MS Notes transcribed by Mr. Elstob from Somner's Copy in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury.

H. E.

EDWARD THWAITES.

TO trace his pedigree minutely were hardly worth our while. One of his ancestors, Robert Thwaites, M. A. was master of Baliol college, Oxford, in 1451. The chief seat of the family was at Marston in Yorkshire; and one of them, who was a justice of the peace for the county, died in 1469, and was buried in the Church of Harwood. There were other branches likewise seated in Kent and Sussex; and Sir Thomas *Thwaites* was Treasurer of Calais in the time of Richard III.

EDWARD THWAITES was born in 1667. Where he received his education I have not found; but that he was well grounded in classical learning is evident. He was admitted battelar of Queen's college, Oxford, on Sept. 14, 1689; took his first degree in Arts Jan. 16, 1694, and three years after became Master of Arts; being admitted Fellow of his college about the same time; though Dr. Rawlinson's papers assert that he was not admitted Fellow till Oct. 31, 1698.

Queen's College, Oxford, was at this time a nest of Saxonists; one of the principal of whom was Mr. Thwaites: so early as 1698 he became a preceptor in the Saxon tongue there; and, in one of his letters to Wanley, now in the Museum *, dated March 24, 1698-9, observes, "We want Saxon Lexicons. I have fifteen young students in that language, and but one Somner for them all." This was undoubtedly a sufficient reason for the patronage he bestowed on Mr. Benson's Vocabulary. The first attempt of Mr. Benson's work, an epitome of Somner, was made in small quarto; an half sheet so printed, and perhaps the only one remaining, is still

* Harl. MS. 3782, 119.

preserved among Mr. Hearne's Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. The title then determined on was:

"Thesaurus Linguæ Anglo-Saxonicæ Dictionario Gul. Somneri, quoad numerum Vocum auctior. Curâ Thomæ Benson è Collegio Reginæ. Oxoniæ, è Theatro Sheldoniano, an. 1690."

But, when the work appeared in 1701, it had another title, and was printed in octavo. Hearne, in one of the many volumes of his Diary, hath this curious memorandum, vol. X. p. 28: "The Saxon Dictionary printed at Oxon, which bears the name of Mr. Thomas Benson, then Bachelor of Arts, afterwards Master in that faculty, was done chiefly by Mr. Thwaites. Mr. Todhunter, of the same college, had some hand in it, as had also two or three more young gentlemen of the same college, though not mentioned in the preface, which was writ by Mr. Thwaites, or rather Dr. Mill. 'Tis a Compendium of Mr. Somner's; the additions taken from Mr. Junius's papers in the Bodleian Library. Mr. Benson is now chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle. Mr. Thwaites has a brother, now (1706) taberdar of Queen's college, an ingenious man. He studies the Saxon language, and receives an annual pension (as I heard Mr. Thwaites say) from the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to incourage him in his studies."

In 1697, Mr. Thwaites edited "ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ οἰκουμένης περιήγησις, εἰς αὐτὴν παλαια σχολια ΕΥΣΤΑΘΙΟΥ παρεκβολαι. Dionysii Orbis Descriptio, cum veterum Scholiis et Eustathii Commentariis. Accedit Periegesis Prisciani, cum Notis Andreæ Papii. Oxon. 1697;" 8vo, cum tabb. geogr.; a work which has by some writer, whose name I cannot call to mind, been mistaken for *Dionysius* Longinus.

In 1698, the *Heptateuch* appeared: "Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi, *Anglo-Saxonicè*. Historiæ Judith Fragmentum, *Dano-Saxonicè*. Edidit nunc primùm ex MSS.

Codicibus Edwardus Thwaites, è Collegio Reginæ. Oxon. 1698;" which, being dedicated to Dr. Hickes, in those times of party and alarm gave some offence at Oxford, or rather fear to some of the heads of houses that it might give some offence at Court.

An extract from one of Bp. (then Mr.) Gibson's letters to Mr. Thwaites, dated Lambeth, May 20, 1697, seems to intimate that the design of the work had been before agitated, but laid aside. He says, "By a letter from Dr. Mill, I perceive you begin to resume the thoughts of publishing the *Pentateuch* in Saxon. Had we a collection of all the texts of Scripture that are occasionally quoted in the Homilies, it might be conveniently joined to your design: and if you should run over the Homilies for that purpose, I hope you 'll have an eye to all the passages against Popery. I doubt not, by what I have had an opportunity of seeing, but a collection of that kind would be pretty large; and it would be undeniable evidence to all posterity, that the belief of our Papists at this day is a very different thing from that of our Saxon ancestors. If I am able to do you any service in those parts, you may freely command your affectionate friend, EDM. GIBSON."

The following letters, from Bp. Nicolson to Mr. Thwaites, before and after the publication, richly deserve the curious attention of the reader:

"SIR,

Jan. 29, 1697.

"I WAS some time ago acquainted (by your good friend and mine, Mr. Gibson) that you were designing an edition of the Saxon Pentateuch; and by the last post I had a specimen of the book from Mr. Elstob. You will easily imagine how much I am pleased to see that sort of learning flourish; and how ready I shall always be to give it the utmost furtherance that a man in my circumstances can do. I gave Mr. Gibson, some years ago, a small fragment of such a version of Exodus, which I presume

he has communicated to you. I have not hitherto been able to retrieve the remaining parts of that and the other four books; though I had once good encouragement to hope I should, and I do not yet despair of it. But—the various readings would not be many, if we may judge by this scrap that the whole would afford us; and therefore the want of such an entire copy is the less considerable. I need not tell you that, in the Preface to King Ælfred's Laws, we have not only the Decalogue already published from the 20th of Exodus, but most of the three following chapters, and some other portions of the Jewish Law, wherein perhaps the printed copy may differ from your manuscript. You will give me leave to subscribe for a dozen copies of your book. The money shall be sent as you shall direct.

"I lately sent Mr. Elstob a Runic inscription, which I desired he might communicate to you, and whereof I must hope to have your thoughts. You that are skilled in Cædmon's dialect cannot fail of being the best interpreter of such monuments as these. By the way, Cædmon's Paraphrase (if it be not the work of some later writer) must furnish out some Notes on your Pentateuch. I had that book given me, twenty years ago, by its worthy publisher; but mine wants the title, preface, and index. If the other printed copies have any such furniture, an account of them would be very acceptable to,

"Sir,

"Your affectionate friend, to serve you,

WILL. NICOLSON."

[1698.]

"SIR,

"LAST week Burnyeat brought me your letter and two books; for all which I very heartily thank you. I wish the Pentateuch were more entire. I suppose you look upon Ælfric as the sole translator of all that you publish here. In his Epistle to Æthelwerd he says he was only desired to translate to Iſaace Abꝛahamer ſuna (which I take to be Chap. xxv. v. 19. about half the book of Genesis);

and in the conclusion he seems to resolve against meddling with any other parts of the Bible: yet, in his Treatise *de Vet. Testamento* he affirms that he not only translated the whole Pentateuch, but also Joshua, Judges, &c. In the account he gives of his Esther he has this remarkable expression, that he translated it on ure piran rceoptlice. He has indeed taken leave to abridge the text in many places. Thus Gen. xxv. v. 8, he thinks 'tis enough to say *He dy'd in a good age*, without enlarging in those other synonymous phrases of that verse, &c. I wish you had given us the Vulgar Latin with it. It looks indeed more masterly and more becoming an University edition, to have a book sent abroad that supposes it shall meet with plenty of readers that shall understand it as readily as the publisher does: but perhaps 'twould sell as well if it had brought along with it a help towards its interpretation. The world is not yet so well stocked with men skilled in our Saxon language and antiquities as we may hope to see it.

"I have a Latin MS. of Nicodemus's Gospel (on vellum) which wants your introductory title, on þæne halzan, &c. But, instead of that, after xxv° *mensis Martii*, follows *Consulatu Ruffini et Leonis Anno* ccccºIIIIºIº *Olympiadis. sub Principibus Sacerdotum Judeorum Joseph et Caiapha. et sicut post crucem et passionem D'ni historiatus est Nicodemus àcta à Principibus Sacerdotum et reliquis. Et mandavit ipse Nicodemus literis Hebraicis.* There are many other differences in the body of the Treatise. I wish all the remains we have in the Saxon tongue were published. But, will not you be censured for sending out this Gospel at this time of day? Those ridiculously foolish discourses it affords upon our Saviour's descension into Hell, his resurrection, &c. were proper perhaps for the times wherein 'twas translated, but may have ill effects now. I can tell you that it has furnished the Botanists with the name of a plant (*Veronica*) which you must

know, is famous for curing those issues of blood from which that happy lady was so miraculously delivered.

I am, Sir, your affectionate servant,
"WILL. NICOLSON."

The same year with the Heptateuch appeared King Ælfred's Saxon version of "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ." It was edited by Mr. Christopher Rawlinson, from a transcript by Franciscus Junius among the MSS. at Oxford. Dr. Richard Rawlinson in one of his letters to Mr. Brome, a few years after, complains that the destruction of copies only made the work bear any price; and that his namesake's pocket suffered by the publication. It was printed with the Junian types *; and, opposite the title, is a head of Junius by Burghers, from a sketch by Van Dyck in the Picture-gallery. Much of the care with which it was edited must be ascribed to Mr. Thwaites; and, if I am not very much mistaken, the Latin Preface was written by the same hand as Thwaites's Grammar was. But why it was unaccompanied by an explanatory version, either in Latin or English, we are not told.

* An extract from one of Dr. (afterwards Bp.) Tanner's letters to Dr. Charlett, dated All Souls College, Aug. 10, 1697, explains the recovery of the Junian types, which had long been mislaid. "Mr. Thwaites and John Hall took the courage last week to go to Dr. Hyde about *Junius's* matrices and punchions, which he gave with his books to the University. These nobody knew where they were, till Mr. Wanley discovered some of them in a hole in Dr. Hyde's study. But, upon Mr. Hall's asking, Dr. Hyde knew nothing of them; but at last told them he thought he had some punchions about his study, but he did not know how they come there; and presently produces a small box-full, and taking out one he pores upon it, and at last wisely tells them that these could not be what they looked after, for they were Ethiopic: but Mr. Thwaites, desiring a sight of them, found that which he looked on to be *Gothic* and *Runic* punchions, which they took away with them, and a whole oyster-barrel full of old Greek letter, which was discovered in another hole."

Concerning the picture of Junius, I shall make one more extract from a letter of Bp. Nicolson's, addressed to Mr. Thwaites, March 11, 1697:

"I thank you for the picture of good Mr. Junius, which I am glad to see prepared for the uses you mention. Were it fit to give judgment of the performances of such masterly hands as Van Dyk's and Mr. Burghers's, yet I am no ways able to do it in this case. My acquaintance with that worthy person was very short, and in his last days, when he was near ninety. He came to Oxford only in the latter end of 76, and died the year following at Windsor. I was indeed frequently with him, during his stay there; but, alas! I can remember little more of him than that he was very kind and communicative, very good, and very old."

About this time Mr. Thwaites was busily employed in assisting Dr. Hickes in his Thesaurus; who thus speaks of him in a letter to Dr. Charlett: "I thank you most heartily for your affectionate invitation to Oxford; but Mr. Thwaites's skill, care, and diligence, make it needless for me to be there." Jan. 5, 1699. And the Doctor's vast obligations are amply acknowledged in his Epistolary Preface.

In 1708 he was elected by the University Reader in Moral Philosophy, and the next year appointed Regius Professor of Greek. His last work, intituled, "Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica ex Hickesiano Linguarum Septentrionalium Thesauro excerpta," appeared at Oxford, in 8vo, 1711; on the 12th of December in which year he died; and was buried in the curious old Norman church of Iffley, about two miles from Oxford; where a small black slab upon the altar-floor marks the spot of his interment, with this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Edward Thwaites,
fellow of Queen's college,
who died Dec. 12,
aged 44 years, 1711."

His translation of the Saxon Chronicle is mentioned by Mr. Fosbrooke in the History of British Monachism, vol. II. p. 224; and among Hearne's unsorted MSS. in Dr. Rawlinson's collection are his notes on Ulphilas.

A few anecdotes, addressed by Mr. Brome to Dr. Charlett soon after his death, will afford a better idea of the man than can be otherwise obtained.

"In my last I promised to give some account, if desired, of Mr. Thwaites: I will anticipate you. He was a North countryman of a good family, beautiful in his personage, pleasant in conversation, of great vivacity, and of a most agreeably natural behaviour: the best Septentrionalist, next the Dean *, of his age; was great master of the learned languages, and well skilled in the modern ones. He was of invincible courage. Of its own accord came a growing on one of his knees, attended, as supposed, with great pains; though in his conversation, reading lectures, &c. he shewed no tokens of them by wry faces or complaints. When all advices and means used at Oxford proved ineffectual, and an amputation above the knee was the last reserve, he went to London to Charles Bernard †, the Queen's serjeant surgeon, to perform it. Mr. Bernard thought the operation so hazardous and desperate, that he would have declined it. Says Mr. Thwaites, 'I came to London on purpose to have my leg cut off, and off it shall go; and, if you will not do it, lend me your tools, and I will do it myself.' Says Mr. Bernard, 'I believe I can do it better than you:' so sat to work. He would not suffer himself to be tied down; and during the whole operation not one distortion, or ho. Mr. Bernard leaves him, and goes abroad about his business, but not out of call. The arteries burst the cauteries, and set a bleeding: Mr.

* Dr. Hickes.

† Of whom see p. 104.

Thwaites takes his handkerchief, and with a bed-staff twists it as hard as he could upon the end of the stump, rammed his fingers into the mouths of arteries like spickets; then knocked for Mr. Bernard, who was called back and seared up the veins and arteries. He related this extraordinary behaviour of Mr. Thwaites to Queen Anne, who ordered him 200*l.* and I think made him Greek Professor, for Greek Professor he was *. I saw him very well afterwards; but, changing his way of living from a plenteous to an abstemious course of life, he fell into a consumption, and died, leaving hardly his equal in the world. This is a slovenly sketch of the picture of a person that deserves the pencil of a Raphael or a Titian. Besides these excellencies, he wrote the finest hand I ever saw."

H. Ellis.

* He succeeded Dr Mill in 1707.

No. IV.

DEAN STANHOPE. [See vol. I. p. 19.]

THE various particulars of this truly eminent Divine, which were scattered throughout the former edition of these "Anecdotes," were collected, in the year 1797, by my worthy friend the Rev. Weeden Butler of Chelsea, into a regular Memoir, "*ne, deficiente Christiand Pietate, primitivæ Pietatis Indicia simul pereant*;" and I cannot now do better than abridge that well-digested pamphlet.

GEORGE STANHOPE was a native of Hertishorn in Derbyshire, and was born March 5, 1659-60. His father, the Rev. Thomas Stanhope, was rector of that parish, vicar of St. Margaret's in Leicester, and chaplain to the Earls of Chesterfield and Clare. His mother's name was Allestry, of a good family in Derbyshire.

His grandfather, George Stanhope, D. D. was chaplain to James I. and Charles I. and had the chauntership of York, where he was also a canon residentiary, held a prebend, and was rector of Wheldrake in Yorkshire. For his loyalty to King Charles I. he experienced the greatest distress during the Usurpation, by being deprived of his preferments, and "driven to doors, with eleven children." He died in 1644 *.

The grandson was sent to school, first at Uppingham, next at Leicester; afterwards removed to Eaton, and thence, in the place of William Cleaver, elected to King's college, Cambridge, of which he was a Scholar and Fellow. He took the degree of B. A. in 1681, and of M. A. in 1685.

* Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," Part II. p. 83.

In

In his youth Mr. Stanhope displayed the most promising abilities; and at the University availed himself of all the advantages of the great school whence he came, by enriching his mind with that valuable fund of learning, which he afterwards so judiciously employed. He was chosen in 1687 one of the Syndics of the University, in the business of Alban Francis; and, having entered into holy orders, did not immediately leave college, but officiated at the church of Quoi near Cambridge.

In 1688 he was elected Vice-proctor; and, on his removal from King's in the same year, he was preferred to the rectory of Tewing, in the county of Hertford. On the death of Mr. Alexander Davidson, he was presented, Aug. 3, 1689, to the vicarage of Lewisham in Kent, by George Lord Dartmouth, to whom he was chaplain, and to whose son he had been tutor. About the same time he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to King William and Queen Mary, and continued to enjoy the like honour under Queen Anne. He commenced D. D. July 5, 1697, performing publicly, and with great applause, all the exercises requisite for that degree: and, on the day preceding, he preached the Commencement sermon, on "the perfection and sufficiency of Scripture;" in which, but especially at the close, he gave an eminent display of that expressive style and strain of heartfelt piety, so descriptive of his character, and so peculiar indeed to all his writings *.

In 1701, Dr. Stanhope was appointed Preacher of the Lecture founded by Mr. Boyle, and admirably acquitted himself as an able Defender of that cause which the Benefactor intended to promote. In 1703, he was presented to the vicarage of Deptford St. Nicholas, Kent; when he relinquished the rectory of Tewing, and held Lewisham and Deptford by dispensation. In this year also, on the trans-

* See his "Twelve Sermons," 1727, p. 161.

lation of Bp. Hooper to the see of Bath and Wells, he was promoted to the Deanry of Canterbury, and installed March 23, 1703-4.

For some time the Dean was preacher of the Tuesday Lecture at St. Lawrence Jewry; where, upon his resignation in 1708, he was succeeded by Dr. Robert Moss *. This Lecture, though but moderately endowed, in point of profit, was long considered as the post of honour. It had been possessed by a remarkable succession of the most able and celebrated Preachers, of whom were the Archbishops Tillotson and Sharp; and it was usually attended by a variety of persons of the first note and eminence; particularly by numbers of the Clergy, not only of the younger sort, but several also of long standing, and established character †.

At the Convocation of the Clergy, in October 1705, Dean Stanhope preached the Latin Sermon ‡ in St. Paul's cathedral; and was at the same time proposed, with Dr. Binckes §, to fill the Prolocutor's chair. The majority then declared for the latter; but, in February 1713-4, the Dean was elected to that office, and was twice afterwards re-chosen. To the above particulars may be added, that, though amply qualified for the highest honours of his sacred function, Dr. Stanhope was content with only deserving them. This truth is asserted on his monument, which seems to allude to a particular circum-

* Of whom see an account in these Illustrations, No. VII.

† See the Preface to Dean Moss's Sermons, which has generally been attributed to their Editor, Dr. Snape, but is now believed to have been written by Dr. Zachary Grey.

‡ This "Concio ad Clerum," from James iii. ver. 17, was published singly, in 1705.

§ Dr. Binckes was Dean of Lichfield, and died in 1712. He rendered himself conspicuous by a Sermon, preached Jan. 30, 1702; in which, after drawing a parallel between the sufferings of Charles I. and those of Jesus Christ, he gave the preference in point of right, character, and station, to the former. It was duly censured by the House of Lords. See Smollett's History of England.

stance. It has been said, that Queen Anne designed him for the diocese of Ely, whenever it should become vacant; though it has also been supposed that Dr. Moss would have succeeded to that see. The death, however, of Dr. Moore, the Bishop, July 31, 1714, the day only before her Majesty's decease, prevented the appointment of either *.

The life of Dean Stanhope is best known by his literary labours; and whilst his great talents distinguished him as an excellent Scholar, and a judicious Critic, they were especially exerted to the sublimest purposes. His writings, which form a most valuable system of piety and devotion, are various, and held in great esteem; particularly his Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels, as they are used in our Church Service throughout the year; "a work indeed (as he himself modestly informs us in his Preface) originally intended for the more particular service of an excellent young Prince †, the prudent methods of whose education, though they were far from needing any helps from so much meaner hands, yet did not make the zeal of offering them cease to be a tribute due to his high station from every lover of his Church and Country. God saw him quickly ripe for Heaven, and hath actually placed upon his head a brighter and more durable crown than that which waited him in reversion here.

"I have done," continues our good Dean, "after having advised my reader not to look for any ostentation of nicety or eloquence in the following sheets; but such a plain and familiar style as might make my arguments most intelligible, and my exhortations grounded upon them, most affectionate and moving. For the things I aim at are—becoming an instrument

* Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, p. 348.

† William Duke of Gloucester, son of Prince George of Denmark, by the princess Anne. This amiable youth died, in his eleventh year, July 30, 1700. In 1698 his household was settled; the Earl of Marlborough being appointed his governor, and Bp. Burnet his preceptor.

of good, in the function to which God hath called me; doing justice to the purest and wisest of Churches; and, as She in appointing, so I in discoursing upon her Epistles and Gospels, seek the profit of many, that they may be saved. With this mind, if the reader do likewise take care to peruse them, my end will not fail in good degree to be obtained; nor the blessing of God to reward his pains: to whose grace I most heartily recommend these poor unworthy labours, and every one into whose hands they come."

Dr. Stanhope's elaborate composition has gone through nine editions, at least, since its first publication in 1705, in 4 vols. 8vo. There were also three quarto editions of it, in 1708, 1715, and 1716.

Besides this, his principal and largest work, Dr. Stanhope also published the following:

"Epictetus's Morals; with Simplicius's Comment; made English from the Greek. By George Stanhope *, late Fellow of King's College, in Cam-

* This volume is thus inscribed:

"To the worthily honoured William Gore, of Tewing, in the County of Hertford, esq.

"Sir, To omit the many trifling pretences commonly made use of upon these occasions, I shall think this Dedication abundantly justified, by only alledging one thing in its excuse, that every man is by no means duly prepared to read or relish, much less is every man of quality a proper patron for Epictetus. So exquisite a piece of morality requires not only a good understanding, but a virtuous and well-disposed mind, a serious sense of the dignity of a reasoning soul, and a due care to keep up its character; affections raised above the sordid enjoyments of the world; and a fixed opinion, that the trouble we are at about these things, ought not to be esteemed the business, but the great misfortune and incumbrance of human life; a steady government of the passions, and a temper even and easy, affable and obliging. Without these qualifications, or some good advances towards them, 'a man's palate can never stand to the following reflections; and the most excellent rules of living would be entertained with coldness and contempt. Whether I have done this author reason in the following translation, is neither possible nor proper for me to determine: but though that per-

bridge, 1694," 12mo. printed for Richard Sare, and Joseph Hindmarsh; which has been several times reprinted, 1700, 1721, 1730.

"The Christian Pattern; or, a Treatise of the Imitation of Jesus Christ; in four Books. Written originally in Latin by Thomas à Kempis *. To which, composed by the Translator, are added Meditations and Prayers for sick Persons, 1696," 8vo. —This was likewise published in 12mo, 1730; and in 8vo, 1759.

The Sieur de Charron's † Three Books of Wisdom; written originally in French, with an

cessary advantage, and indeed a right due both to him and myself, to take sanctuary in the goodness of a person who knows the better how to pardon, because he knows how to judge; and whose virtues have already not only approved, but transcribed, and by the best, the Christian morality, have even corrected and refined upon all the most valuable parts of this book. How far this is your case, I will not, I need not take upon me to determine. All, Sir, that have the happiness to know you, will do it for me. Permit me only to close this address with my most sincere wishes, that you may long continue an ornament to learning, religion, and your own family, a public blessing to your country and your friends, and that I may have the honour of being ever acknowledged in that number; one testimony whereof will be the accepting these professions which I am now desirous to make to the world, of my being with all possible respect, Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant,

Lewisham, Feb. 1, 1694. GEORGE STANHOPE."

* The author of the "Memoirs of Scriblerus" has an oblique stroke at Dr. Stanhope, when he observes that "Marcus Aurelius is excellent at snip-snap, and honest Thomas à Kempis is as prim and polite as any preacher at Canterbury." This remark is Dr. Joseph Warton's; who adds, "There is hardly any species of bad writing but what is exposed in some part or other of this little Treatise, in which the justest rules are delivered under the mask of ridicule, *fortius et melius* than in professed serious and critical discourses."

† "And Reason raise o'er Instinct as you can,
In this 'tis God directs, in that 'tis Man."
On the above couplet in the "Essay on Man," Dr. Warton observes, "Charron, of whom Pope and Bolingbroke were so fond, has treated this subject with so much freedom of thought, and endeavoured to raise Instinct so much above Reason, that Stanhope, his Translator, deemed it necessary to obviate the tendency of his tenets, by a long

Account of the Author. Made English by George Stanhope; 1697," 3 vols. 8vo.—A third edition appeared in 1729.

"Moral Maxims and Reflexions *, in Four Parts. Written in French by the Duke of Rochefoucault; now made English, 1699;" 12mo. reprinted in 8vo, 1706.

"The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the Roman Emperor †; with the addition of Andrew Dacier's Remarks, translated by him from the French into Latin; and the Emperor's Life by the same, but considerably enlarged and corrected; 1699," 4to.—These were reprinted in 1707; and again in 8vo, 1720.

"Fifteen Sermons upon several Occasions; 1700," 8vo. With a short Scheme, subjoined in the Preface, of the Author's general design; and of that dependence with these Discourses, though composed at several times, and upon very different occasions, yet, as now connected in one volume, have upon each other. Dedicated to Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, in a very manly and respectful style of elegance; which, in effect, is the keenest satire upon that fulsome and gross incense, so often prostituted in similar productions.

"The Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion asserted, against Jews, Infidels, and Hereticks; in XVI Sermons, preached at the Lectures founded by the Honourable Robert Boyle ‡, Esq. for the Years 1701 and 1702; 1706," 4to. All these Sermons, which were preached at St. Paul's

of the first book;" and adds, "It appears a little strange, that so orthodox a Divine as Stanhope should translate two books that are supposed to favour libertinism and scepticism—the Wisdom of Charron, and the Maxims of Rochefoucault."

* See the preceding note.

† This, as a work of Dr. Stanhope, may be traced from "J. A. Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca, Hamburgi, 1723," vol. IV. p. 26.—See the remark on it in p. 155.

‡ In Dr. Birch's MSS. in the British Museum, is a letter of Dr. Stanhope, with some inscriptions relative to the Boyle family.

Cathedral, were printed by the elder Bowyer; and each of them was published singly. They were dedicated to Thomas [Tenison] Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Henry Ashurst, Baronet; Sir John Bettenham, Knight, Serjeant at Law; and John Evelyn, Esq. one of the Trustees of Mr. Boyle's will.—These Sermons were republished in folio, 1739.

"The early Conversion of Islanders, a wise Expedient for propagating Christianity; a Sermon by Dr. Stanhope; 1714," 4to.

In 1716 the Dean gave a fourth edition of "Parsons's Christian Directory *, being a Treatise of Holy Resolution; in Two Parts; 8vo. The original work appeared so long since as 1583 and 1591. It is an excellent book, and owes much of its celebrity to the amiable and exemplary patronage of the Dean of Canterbury; who, being sensible of its value, put it into modern English, and has adapted his abridgement of it, very judiciously, to the Protestant reader. An eighth edition was published in 1782.

"Pious Breathings: being the Meditations of St. Augustine, his Treatise of the Love of God, Soliloquies, and Manual. To which are added, Select Contemplations from St. Anselm and St. Bernard." A fourth edition of it was published in 1714, 8vo; another in 1720. From this translation may be seen, in how masterly a manner the Dean could preserve, if not improve, the sense of his author, without the servile closeness of a literal version.

"A Funeral Sermon, in honour of Mr. Richard Sare, Bookseller in Holborn; 1724;" which met with the singular felicity, and well deserved it, of going through two editions, in 4to, within the year. Nor will this be matter of surprize to any reader who is made acquainted with the character of the deceased †.

* See vol. I. p. 119.

† See vol. I. pp. 61, 264.

"Twelve Sermons *, on several Occasions; 1727," 8vo.

"The Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion explained, in a Catechetical Discourse, for the Instruction of young People; written in French by J. F. Ostervald, and rendered into English by Humphrey Wanley;" were revised by George Stanhope, D. D.—A fifth edition was published in 1734; and a seventh in 1765.

In 1730, two years after Dr. Stanhope's death, was given a Translation of the admirable Greek Devotions of Dr. Lancelot Andrews †, Bishop of Winchester, intituled, "Private Prayers for every Day in the Week, and for the several Parts of each Day; with Additions; by George Stanhope, D. D. late Dean of Canterbury;" a thin 8vo; to which are prefixed, a short account of the Bishop and Dean, and their portraits neatly engraved ‡.

* The Sermons which he printed singly were, 1. On a Public Thanksgiving, Nov. 6, 1693; Isai. xxvi. 4.—2. The Christian's Inheritance, at the Funeral of Dr. Towerson, 1697; Rom. viii. 17.—3. The Happiness of good Men after Death, at the Funeral of Mr. Castell, 1698.—4. The Duty of Juries, an Assize Sermon, 1701; Pro. xxiv. 24, 25.—5. The Duty of Witnesses, another Assize Sermon, 1701; Exod. xxiii. 1.—6. Christian Charity, at a Country Feast, 1701; John xiii. 34.—7. The Wisdom of Charity to the Poor, 1702; Luke xvi. 9.—8. The Duty of Rebuking, (before the Lord Mayor) for the Reformation of Manners, Lev. xix. 17.—9. Of Temptations, before the Queen, 1703; Matt. iv. 1.—10. Before the Queen, 1704; Matt. viii. 2, 3.—11. Before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1705; Ps. xciv. 20, 21. 12. At the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools, 1705; Luke xvi. 25.—13. Concio ad Synodom (see p. 152) 1705.—14. Before the Queen, at a Thanksgiving, June 27, 1706.—16. Christianity the only true Comfort for troubled Minds; before the Queen; Matt. xi. 28.—17. Before the Queen, 1713; John xv. 5.—18. The Early Conversion of Islanders a wise Expedient for propagating Christianity; for the Propagation of the Gospel; Isai. ix. 9.—19. Before the Corporation of the Trinity House, Matt. v. 96.—20. At the Funeral of Mr. Sare, 1724.

† Of whom, see vol. I. under the year 1730.

‡ There is a fine mezzotinto print of Dean Stanhope, engraved by Faber, after a painting by Ellis; from which a copy

Of this posthumous little volume, the worthy editor was the Rev. John Hutton, an intimate friend of the translator; who observes, that "Dean Stanhope's personal qualifications, prudence, and public spirit, bore a considerable resemblance to those of Bp. Andrews. His life was a constant uniform pattern of chearful, undisguised, and unaffected piety. His uncommon diligence and industry, assisted by excellent parts, had enriched him with a large stock of polite, solid, and most useful learning. Besides his mother-tongue, in which he had so great a command, he was master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French. These he put to their proper use; not for any vain ostentation, but as instruments of procuring the knowledge of all those things, which have rendered him an accomplished gentleman, a worthy man, and a substantial Divine. His well-digested learning, accurate judgment, candour, and good-nature, shone very brightly in his conversation, as well as in his preaching and his writings; all consecrated to the honour of God, and to the promoting of Virtue and true Religion. Indeed, some, who have conversed most intimately with him, have assured me, they never knew any one who so continually spoke and acted with a regard to these ends. His preaching was really admirable and edifying; his style clear and plain, but noble; his reasonings were easy and strong; his persuasions powerfully moving; his action and way of speaking graceful, just, and affecting; his subjects well chosen, and suited to his auditory. The greatest and best of his hearers (and he often had the greatest in this nation) might learn what was profitable from him; which if they neglected to do, his discourses will rise up in judgment against them; and, in the

was taken in Gent. Mag. vol. L. p. 463. Many are the prints to be met with of so valuable an original; but too dissimilar from each other, to have been likenesses, even of that *varium mutabile semper* being, Man.

mean time, demonstrate that he omitted nothing necessary to deliver his own soul. His writings are, or may be, in every body's hand, and every body will judge of them as they please: I shall, therefore, leave them so to do; and only affirm what I know, from more than a single experience, that they are an inestimable treasure for the devout people of this nation *.

* Preface to the Translation of Bp. Andrews's Greek Devotions, published by Richard Williamson, 1730. Those who knew the character of the late Dr. George Horne, a successor of Dr. Stanhope in the deanry of Canterbury, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich, will not wonder at his entertaining a particular esteem for the work in question. This he shewed by himself being also its Editor; and into better hands it could hardly have fallen, than those of the Commentator upon the Psalms. His celebrated Biographer informs us, that "Mr. Horne was initiated early into that most difficult part of his Pastoral charge, the visitation of the Sick and Dying: a work, as he justly observes, of extreme charity, but for which all men are not equally fit; some, because they have too little tenderness; and others, because they have too much. It is a blessing that there are many helps and directions for those who wish to improve themselves. The office in the Liturgy is excellent in its kind, but it doth not come up to all cases. Among the posthumous papers of Bp. Horne, I find an inestimable manuscript, which it is probable he might begin to compile for his own use about this time, and partly for the occasion of which I have been speaking. He was by no means unacquainted with the matter and language of prayer; having shewn to me, as we were upon a walk one summer's evening in the country, when he was a very young man, that precious composition of Bp. Andrews, the first copy of which occurred to him in the library of Magdalen college; and on which he set so great a value during the rest of his life, that, while he was Dean of Canterbury, he published, after the example of the excellent Dean Stanhope, his predecessor, a handsome edition of it. The original is in Greek and Latin; and it happened some time after Mr. Horne had again brought the work into request, that a good number of copies of the Greek and Latin edition were discovered in a warehouse at Oxford, where they had lain undisturbed, in sheets, for many years. In the copy published after Dean Stanhope's form, the Manual for the Sick, though the best thing extant upon its subject, is wholly omitted; but, in the posthumous manuscript I speak of, the whole is put together, with improvements by the compiler; and I wish all the parochial Clergy in the Nation were possessed of it."—The late truly reverend Editor of the Devotions thus concludes his Advertisement

"The late Dean of Canterbury," says Dr. Felton, "is excellent in the whole. His thoughts and reasoning are bright and solid. His style is just, both for purity of language, and for strength and beauty of expression *: but the periods are formed in so peculiar an order of the words, that it was an observation, nobody could pronounce them with the same grace and advantage as himself †."

How far Dr. Stanhope, both in heart and by his pen, was qualified to feel and to express the sentiments of a pure devotion, is evinced by numberless very striking passages in his discourses from the pulpit, and other publications. To speak particularly of all the private and public virtues so eminently conspicuous in Dean Stanhope, of his constant assiduity in preaching, and his prudent and faithful discharge of all the duties of his ministry; of the many charities and good works, in which, throughout life, he was engaged, and of the liberal provision, in proportion to his substance, which he made for

to the Reader: "When thou hast bought the book, enter into thy closet, and shut the door. Pray with Bp. Andrews for one week, and he will be thy companion for the residue of thy years. He will be pleasant in thy life, and at the hour of death he will not forsake thee." See "Memoirs of Bishop Horne," by the learned William Jones, M.A. F.R.S. one of his Lordship's chaplains; the companion of his earliest studies, and sometime minister of Nayland in Suffolk; of whose eminent abilities as a divine, a philosopher, and a real friend of his country, the world received many valuable proofs; and of whose farther character see Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 183; where his death, Dec. 30, 1799, is recorded.

* "Dr. Stanhope is naturally formed to convey the milder messages of peace and grace; the very genius of his style is fine and soft; and has more of the *persuasive* than the *terrible*. He is a grave and substantial preacher, yet has gaiety enough to make his discourses shine. He gives them all a sparkling air of politeness, and a peculiar turn of harmony to please the palate of the curious. He also makes them moving and divine, to gratify the devout. His translations are fine and matchless; and he calculates his writings for all sorts of readers: they are contrived, like common air, both for courtier and peasant." Dunton, p. 448.

† Felton "On reading the Classicks," p. 184.

them in his last will; would far exceed the brevity to which it is wished to confine this narrative.

Traits, however, of his exemplary humanity, recorded in the first volume of these "Anecdotes," must not be passed over in silence, as they reflect equal honour on both the parties concerned.

In 1712-13, the elder Bowyer, after having for thirteen years pursued business with unremitted industry and unsullied reputation, was, in one fatal night, reduced to absolute want, by a calamitous fire. Every one who knew the respectable sufferer was instant and anxious, either to relieve, or to sympathize in his great affliction; and Mr. Bowyer, on this occasion, received from Dean Stanhope one of the most excellent and affecting letters that so melancholy an event could be supposed to suggest. It was written in haste, the very day after; and speaks, indubitably, the language of the heart *.

The younger Bowyer never forgot this striking testimony of regard for his parent. In his last will, is the following exemplary bequest: "I give thirty pounds to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in gratitude for the kindness of the worthy Dr. Stanhope, some time Dean of Canterbury, to my father; the remembrance of which, amongst the proprietors of his Works, I have long out-lived, as I have experienced by not being employed to print them †." This sum of thirty pounds the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury very handsomely appro-

* See vol. I. p. 51.

† The following letter on that subject was addressed by him, in March 1764, to an eminent Bookseller; and, while it does honour to the writer, is highly respectful to the memory of Dr. Stanhope: "Sir, the Advertisements which I see in the papers, of a new edition of Dean Stanhope's Comment on the Epistles and Gospels, recalls to my mind those past and valuable friendships, which I cover in my breast, that I may there more tenderly cherish them. The inclosed will testify that of the Dean's to my Father, written as it came, from the heart, on a most affecting occasion. I leave you to judge what sentiments I must feel, when

priated to the purchase of valuable books, as the most honourable mode of perpetuating the Testator's gratitude.

The next instance is equally replete with genuine philanthropy, and shews how warmly Dr. Stanhope could feel for the distressed, under every sort of trial *.

But the Dean was ever ready in promoting acts of benevolence. At a sermon preached by him in Deptford, no less than 100*l.* were collected, for the support of the charity-school there, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Gransden, and established by other benefactors. In 1727, he gave 150*l.* 4 *per cent.* to apprentice out children from the school, and to buy books for them. A girls' school being instituted at Lewisham in 1699, Dr. Stanhope bequeathed to it a sum of 150*l.* and Mrs. Stanhope gave 50*l.* To the interests of this money are added two-thirds of the sacramental collections, pursuant to an order of Dr. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, in 1699; forming,

Writer, and being excluded, after his death, from printing a single sheet of his Works. On the other hand, when I compare the afflicting dispensation of Providence at that time, with my present circumstances in the world, I have great reason to be abundantly thankful; and to say, within myself, *Shall I receive good at the hand of man* in my youth, and repine at his neglect of me in my old age? No, *it is mine own infirmity*; it is the natural consequence of the decays of nature; and I will not blame her great Author and Director. I send you the good Dean's letter, that it may find a place, perhaps, in some future edition of his Works; provided, only, you subjoin to it the following memorandum: 'Communicated by the son of the above Mr. Bowyer; who was desirous of perpetuating this page among the valuable writings of the Author, when denied the privilege of printing any part of them.' I am, Sir, &c.

W. BOWYER."

* See this letter in vol. I. p. 220; at the perusal of which, the judicious reader must be immediately reminded of St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon, in favour of Onesimus; and will with pleasure recollect those two most elegant and kind epistles of the younger Pliny to his friend Sabianus, Lib. ix. Ep. xxi. and xxiv. They are excellently translated by Mr. Melmoth; and only confirm the idea, how much alike good men think, in circumstances of a similar nature, and where the benign heart is sincerely and warmly concerned.

together, a salary of twenty guineas a year for the mistress, besides coal and candle.

Some letters passed between Bp. Atterbury and the Dean, in January 1718-19, on the increasing neglect of public baptism, and the substitution of private baptism at home *. In this business his Lordship seems to have interested himself upon serious principle, as if judging that those, who neither at their own marriage, nor at the baptism of their progeny, find their way to Church, will hardly be inclined to do so upon other occasions. In an animated and excellent Charge to his Clergy of the diocese of Rochester, in May 1716, he had before, in very pointed terms, noticed the matter with disapprobation †.

Dr. Stanhope was twice married; first to Olivia Cotton ‡, by whom he had one son and four daughters, and to whom, on a mural monument of white marble, in Lewisham church, the following epitaph is inscribed: "In memory of Olivia, daughter of Charles Cotton, late of Beresford, in the county of Stafford, esquire, and wife of George

* See Bp. Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, ed. 1790, vol. II. pp. 76—79.

† Ibid. vol. III. p. 343.

‡ This lady was related also to Sir Aston Cokayne, baronet, the Poet, whose 99th epigram of his second Book is addressed "to his noble cousin Sir Charles Cotton the younger;" who likewise was a poet, and his mother was a Stanhope. Sir John Stanhope, of Shelford, in the county of Nottingham, and of Elvaston in Derbyshire, knight, dying in 1611, left, by his first wife, Philip, created Earl of Chesterfield; and by his second wife (Katharine, daughter of Thomas Trentham, esquire, of Rochester priory in the county of Stafford) three sons and six daughters. Of these, Sir John Stanhope was seated at Elvaston, and had issue by his first wife (Olive, daughter and heir of Edward Beresford, of Beresford, esquire) a daughter Olive, who was heir to her mother, and married Charles Cotton, esq. By his second wife, Mary Radcliffe, Sir John Stanhope, junior, had John, ancestor to the present Earl of Harrington. Of the six daughters of Sir John Stanhope, senior, was Anne, mother of the poet Sir A. Cokayne. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 557; and Sir John Hawkins's Life of Cotton, in Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler,"

Stanhope, D. D. dean of Canterbury, and vicar of this parish. By him she had issue Catharine (deceased). Mary, Jane, George, Elizabeth, and Charlotte. She departed this life June 1, A. D. 1707." His second lady was sister to Sir Charles Wager *, and survived the Dean but a few years, dying October 1, 1730, aged about 54. One of the Dean's daughters was married to a son of Bp. Burnet.

The Dean himself died, universally beloved, March 18, 1728. In the chancel of Lewisham church, within the rails of the altar, on a flat gravestone, is this memorial:

"Depositum GEORGII STANHOPE,
S. T. P. Dec. Cant. et
Ecclesiæ hujus Vicarii, 1728."

Another monument was erected to him, in the old church at Lewisham, by his widow, with this inscription:

"In memory of
the very Rev. GEORGE STANHOPE, D. D.
38 years vicar of this place, and 26 of
the neighbouring Church at Deptford;
constituted Dean of Canterbury, A. D. 1703;
and thrice Prolocutor
of the Lower House of Convocation;

* Bp. Atterbury, in a letter to Bp. Trelawny, dated Bromley, Aug. 24, 1718, says, "My honoured Lord, I received your commands yesterday at the Deanry [*i. e.* of Westminster] when I was stepping into my coach to come hither. I endeavoured to obey them, by calling at the Dean's [of Canterbury] as I passed. But he and his family are from home; gone with Sir Charles Wager to Dr. Watson's in Cambridgeshire, where they are to stay for a fortnight; so no account is to be had from him; and the time prescribed by your Lordship is so short, that I could not procure any elsewhere. I am sorry I was so unsuccessful, and am your Lordship's most obedient and faithful servant, FR. ROFFEN."—This letter [bracketed as above] may introduce the following note upon it: "That Dean Stanhope, married to Sir Charles Wager's sister, was vicar of Lewisham, lying in the Bishop's road from Westminster to Bromley; see Bp. Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, vol. I. p. 451; vol. II. p. 58; and see also two letters,

whose piety was real and rational,
his charity great and universal,
fruitful in acts of mercy,
and in all good works.
His learning was elegant and comprehensive,
his conversation polite and delicate;
grave, without preciseness,
facetious, without levity.
The good Christian, the solid Divine,
and the fine Gentleman,
in him were happily united;
who, though amply qualified for the highest
honours of his sacred function,
yet was content with only deserving them.
In his pastoral office a pattern to his people,
and to all who shall succeed him
in the care of them.
His discourses from the pulpit
were equally pleasing and profitable;
a beautiful intermixture of the clearest reasoning,
with the purest diction,
attended with all the graces
of a just elocution;
as his works from the press have spoken
the praises of his happy genius;
his love of God and men;
for which
generations to come will bless his memory.
He was born March the 5th *;
he died March the 18th, 1727-8; aged 68 years."

The above monument, with several others, was removed from the old parish-church at the time of rebuilding; and well deserves a better fate, than to be thrown aside in the vault of the new church, where it now lies (1809).

Proh Pudor! heu Pietas! heu prisca Fides!

* The year of his birth, omitted in the original inscription, has been already mentioned.

Surely an honourable place within the new walls should have been found, for the memorial of this great and good man; who, for so many years, had shone the very distinguished ornament both of the parish and of his sacred profession! We sincerely hope it is not yet too late.

The following letter was addressed by Dean Stanhope, to a young relation who had entered into holy orders *.

"Dear Cousin; At your father's request, to whom I can deny nothing; and, as he tells me, at your desire also, I trouble you with this letter of advice, relative to your studies of Divinity.

"A good deal of pains might perhaps be saved to both of us, by my receiving, first, an account of the entrance and progress you have already made, since your thoughts were turned to this profession. You will therefore pardon me, if I suggest several things, which your own proficiency, or the advice of other friends, had made unnecessary.

"The first care of a Divine should be, to make himself well skilled in the Bible; which is not to be done without the help of good Commentators. But, since what Solomon says of books in general, is as true of this, as of any other sort, 'that of making them there is no end: and that much study of them is a weariness of the flesh;' I will point you out a few, in which you will find the substance of a great many.

"These are, Bp. Patrick's Commentaries, which will lead you a great way, even from Genesis to Isaiah; Day, upon that prophet; Pocock, on those of the Minor Prophets whom he has undertaken; Hammond and Whitby, on the New Testament; and the incomparable St. Chrysostom, both for his Explications, and his moral Improvements of Scrip-

* See Gent. Mag. 1792, vol. LXII. p. 407.

ture. With these, and the help of Poole's Synopsis, or the great Critics, for those parts of Scripture not before named, it might be well to go through a whole course of the Bible, with great attention and care; wherein it may be fit to take along with you Abp. Usher's Annals; Prideaux's Connection of the Old and New Testament; the Works of Lightfoot, and Mr. Mede.

"But, as the Bible is to be a constant study, and as it would be too troublesome, upon every reading of it, to turn to many expositors: I advise, by all means, that you would get the Old and New Testaments, in quarto, doubly interleaved with blank paper, a page for each column, and divided into nine or ten volumes. Thus, as you go along, you may enter such remarks as you think useful, and references to such authors as may occasionally be consulted; which, when done, will save you the trouble of reading more than your own notes, as often as you shall go over the Bible afterwards. This I have found of great use to myself, and herein can speak from my own experience.

"As to other books, which may fit you for the discharge of your duty, Mr. Hooker, Bishops Sanderson, Pearson, and Stillingfleet, Dr. Jackson, and Abp. Tillotson, cannot be read too often. Happy is the man who can form his style upon the last of these; and, in plain practical preaching, upon the rational, instructive, and familiar way of the Whole Duty of Man, and Bp. Blackall.

"I had rather you should be told by any other person, that the time may not be quite lost, which is employed in casting an eye, now and then, upon my Boyle's Lectures; my volume of Sermons, printed 1700 *; and my Comments upon the

* The "Fifteen Sermons." His other volume of "Twelve Sermons" was evidently not published at the time of his writing this letter, the date of which has been omitted; but that it was drawn up later than the year 1719, is evident from a subsequent passage.

Epistles and Gospels, for the course of the whole year. I am sure, at least, that time will be well spent, which you bestow on Scot's Christian Life; Lucas's Enquiry after Happiness; and Sherlock's Treatises of Death, Judgment, and Providence.

"There is a French Testament, in four volumes, 8vo, (the very book of Quesnel that hath made such a bustle of late, by giving rise to the famous Bull *Unigenitus*;) which, if you are not master of the French, may be had translated into English. It abounds with many excellent reflections, both moral and devotional; and though some might better have been spared, which a person of your parts and attainments will find no difficulty to distinguish from the rest; yet, upon the whole, the book may do great service to a discerning reader; both for framing in himself a religious temper of mind, and for instructing others in their duty.

"Your country, I know, swarms with Papists and Dissenters. For maintaining your ground against the former, I know not a shorter or more effectual way than to make yourself master of the Tracts written against them in the reign of King James II. And for the latter, as to the part of discipline, besides Hooker and Sanderson, the London Cases against the Dissenters, and Bp. Stillingfleet's Unreasonableness of Separation; and, as to the doctrinal part, besides Dr. Jackson, Bp. Bull on Justification; Clagett, upon the Operations of the Spirit; and the Collection of Tracts concerning Predestination and Providence, printed at Cambridge, 1719, are excellently good.

"I mention only the several authors above as fit to be studied, without enlarging upon Ecclesiastical History, the Fathers, or Casuistical Divinity, which will naturally hereafter fall into your way; because, at present, I design to recommend what may soon lay the sure foundation for a true Church of England Divine; and, supposing you to think, as I do, that

more about Preaching; which is, that you would not disdain to do it in as low and familiar, provided it always be in clear and proper language, as you can possibly contrive. The more you converse with the common people, the more you will find the necessity of this advice; and, depend upon it, the more intelligible you are to the meanest, the more acceptable you will be to the best and most judicious of your hearers.

"I take it for granted, you will expound the Catechism frequently; and if you suffer yourself, after having digested the heads of what you would say, to enlarge *extempore*, this perhaps may be better, both for you, and those you instruct, than a set and elaborate discourse. The same way of talking, off-hand, will likewise be necessary in your visits to the sick; for which you may reap some benefit from a little book, written in Latin, by Dr. Stearne, of Ireland *.

"Many things more might probably occur, had I opportunity of conversing with you. In the mean time I only add, that you will do well so to demean yourself in all the offices of your function, that your people may think you are in very good earnest; and so to order your whole conversation, that they may be sure you are so. To which purpose, as you will have my hearty prayers, so I beg yours for your most affectionate cousin, GEORGE STANHOPE."

* This treatise "De Visitatione Infirmorum," by Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, is short indeed, but comprehensive, and valuably useful. We believe it has been translated; or, at least, adapted and blended into some other work in English, of the same kind.

No. V.

EPITAPHS

WRITTEN BY

Mr. THOMAS WAGSTAFFE, &c. (See vol. I. p. 37.)

AT Mr. Spearman's request, I drew up the following epitaph on his Father, according to the character he gave me of him :

" ROBERTO SPEARMAN,
viro antiquâ fide et virtute :
qui,
suavissimis moribus
benevolâque indole
præditus,
uxori, liberis, amicis,
vixit carus, desideratissimus obiit
XVIII Oct. A. D. MDCCXXVIII,
ætatis suæ LXX.
Vitæ consortem habuit
HANNAM
filiam unicam GUL. WEBSTER
de STOCKTON, mercatoris;
è quâ suscepit tres filios,
ROBERTUM, GULIELMUM, et JOHANNEM,
adhuc superstites ;
filiam verò unicam DOROTHEAM,
hac olim terrâ, patre jam vivo, conditam.
Robertus
filius natu maximus
posuit."

"To the memory
of Mr. Robert Spearman,
a person of plain virtue,
and unfashionable integrity;
who
for his great humanity
and good nature
was,
by wife, children, and friends,
much beloved, and most unwillingly parted with
on 18th Oct. 1728, in the 70th year of his age.
He married Hannah
the only daughter
of Mr. William Webster of Stockton, merchant;
by whom he had three sons,
Robert, William, and John,
yet living,
and one daughter Dorothy
buried here in her father's life-time.
Robert
his eldest son
placed this memorial."

When Mr. George Smith of Faversham wrote me word that he intended to erect a monument to the memory of my brother and sister Smith, and inclosed a copy of the inscription he designed to put upon it, I added the character, and sent it to him; which, with the rest, is as follows:

"In hopes of a joyful resurrection,
under a black marble near this wall,
lye interred the bodies of
Mr. Stephen Smith of Faversham,
and Jane his wife;
both persons of great virtue and exemplary lives;
being remarkable for nothing more
than a mutual agreement
in discharging the duties of their station.
They were pious without superstition,
humble without meanness,

and

and charitable
beyond the ordinary measures of liberality;
just and honourable in all their transactions,
affable and obliging in their manner and deportment;
of so generous and beneficent a disposition,
that they seem to have regarded others
more than themselves;
and yet so tender and affectionate to each other,
that it may be said of them, as of Saul and Jonathan,
They were lovely and pleasant in their lives,
and in their deaths they are not divided.
She died the 13th of November, 1729, aged 32 years; and was daughter of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe of Warwickshire by Martha his wife;
He died the 7th of May, 1730, aged 48 years;
and was son of Mr. John Smith of Faversham
by Susannah his wife;
leaving no issue."

[N. B. The five first lines, and the account of their age and death, &c. contained in the eight last lines, were (except the addition of my father and mother's name) what Mr. George Smith sent me.—They are buried in Norton Church, near Faversham.]

Upon a stone under the North wall of Davington church near Faversham:

"Ad hunc parietem se condi voluit
JOHANNES SHERWIN, A. M.
ecclesiæ { de Luddenham rector,
de Davington patronus;
Faversham natus,
Oxonii institutus,
ubique in pretio habitus;
utpote qui doctus, abstemius, pacificus, pius;
quodque non reticendum,
in re musicâ peritissimus:
cujus ingenii venustatem
ne ipsa quidem canities potuit deterere.
Obiit 17° die Januarii, { A. D. 1713,
ætat. suæ 74."

Dr.

Dr. Talbot's epitaph at Spofforth in Yorkshire.

" *Adveniat regnum tuum.*
Underneath lyes
the body of James Talbot *, D. D.
late rector of Spofforth,
whose soul firmly expects
to be re-united to the same body,
spiritualized and immortalized,
in the day and by the power of the Lord Jesus;
and to give an account
to the great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls
of those that have been committed to his care
in this parish:
wishing and praying in the interim,
as well for their sakes as his own,
that he may do it with joy, and not with grief.
Amen. Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.
Mori desiit,
immortalitatis in Christo factus particeps,
20 die Octobris,
anno { salutis MDCCVIII.
ætatis suæ 44.
Vix ea nostro voco."

Mr. John King ordered the following inscription for his tomb-stone [Q. where?] a little before he died.

" Hic dormit
spe felicis ad æternam vitam resurrectionis
Johannes King,
hujus ecclesiæ pastor indignus,
Aulæ Pembrochiæ † socius immerens;
cujus animæ, gregis, et collegii,
per Jesum Christum misereatur Deus."

At Brother Clinch's desire, I drew up the following epitaph on my sister, who lies buried in St.

* Publisher of Horace.

Helen's church at York.—[N. B. It is cut upon the monument in one continued column.]

" H. I. S. E.
MARTHA
UXOR GULIELMI CLINCH, M. D.
viri admodùm reverendi
THOMÆ WAGSTAFFE WARWICENSIS filia.
Egregiis animi corporisque virtutibus
à primâ etiam ætate conspicua ;
decorâ specie,
pectore candido,
præsenti ingenio,
puella.
Indolem verò,
quam præclaram prodidit infans,
fovit adultior,
dotesque à naturâ insitas
erudiit, auxit, expolivit.
Sermo illi castus, at simul dulcis,
actio idonea pariter et venusta ;
modestia hilaritate condita,
innocentiæ juncta urbanitas.
Sapuit
non, quàm par est, altiùs,
non, quàm decuit, demissiùs.
Alienæ dignitati cedere,
propriæ consulere,
probè novit,
animo
sine fastu magno,
sine sorde humili,
prædita.
Rem privatam
œconomicarum rationum sagax arbitra,
obiit naviter, prudentissimè administravit :
id sibi maximè agendum rata,
ut, dum frugalitati studeret,
non deesset elegantiæ :
dumque in alios propensior,

haud iniqua in suos
videretur.
Valetudine minùs commodà diù multùmque usa,
ferre maturiùs patique didicit,
utrique fortunæ par.
Non otio torpuit sana,
non dolori ægra succubuit.
Incolumi corpore, mens vegeta, vivax, festiva:
laborante, placida, patiens, composita.
Obiit XII° die mensis Aprilis, A. D. MDCCXXIX.
æt. XXXVIII.
Filiorum, quos peperit, THOMÆ et GULIELMI,
unico superstite GULIELMO.
Hanc tabellam
dulcissimæ conjugis memoriæ sacram
mœrens posuit maritus,
in eodem et ipse tumulo aliquando componendus."

N. B. This is what is engraved upon the marble; but I sent him also a copy of an English epitaph to the same purpose, which is as follows:

"Near this place lyes the body of
MARTHA,
the wife of WILLIAM CLINCH, M. D.
and daughter of the Rev.
Mr. THOMAS WAGSTAFFE of WARWICKSHIRE,
whose memory deserves to be had in honour.
She came into the world
with those advantages of mind and person,
that seemed to point out the excellencies of
her future life:
being, when a child, remarkable
for shape and aspect,
for good nature and sincerity,
for wit and ingenuity;
and, as she was born with the best natural endowments,
so she failed not to improve and augment them.
She lived and acted and conversed
with an exact regard to modesty;
yet there was nothing of rigour

or severity in her behaviour.
She was willing to comply with all warrantable customs,
and thought it a duty, as it was a virtue,
to be sociable without levity,
and cheerful with innocence.
She was of a sweet and affable
and obliging disposition;
but then
she knew how to value others
without lessening herself
to be humble without meannēss,
and condescend without sordidness.
She was admirably qualified
for œconomy and the domestic conduct,
being industrious in contriving, vigilant in attending,
and frugal in managing the affairs of her family;
and all this without any prejudice
to charity, liberality, or beneficence:
duties which she discharged
with so much wisdom and discernment,
that her generosity never made her profuse,
nor her prudence ungenerous.
And what shall we say more?
In health she was active, lively, and pleasant,
in sickness patient and resigned.
Ease could not elevate her mind, nor pain depress it.
She enjoyed the vigour of her strength
with grace and honour,
and suffered the loss of it
with constancy and calmness and magnanimity."

At Brother Bell's desire, I drew up the following epitaph on his father and mother, who lye buried in the church of Croft in Yorkshire:

"Hic propè requiescit
vir vitæ morumque integerrimus,
GEORGIUS BELL,
Ecclesiæ { hujusce de Croft non ita pridem deinde S. Katharinæ Coleman, Lond. } rector;
et
cathedralis S. Pauli præbendarius.
In eodem cum conjuge tumulo conditur Maria,
è prosapiâ Guisiorum in agro Glocestriensi oriunda:
uxor marito verè digna.
Obiit { Georgius / Maria } æt.
Supersunt duo filii,
Georgius et Edvardus.
Posuit GEORGIUS *,
rector hujus ecclesiæ,
et
Johanni nuper Episcopo Londinensi
à sacris domesticis."

Epitaph by Mr. Jeremy Collier; transcribed from a copy under his own hand.

"Here lyes the body of Frances Dobbs, daughter of Edward Dobbs, rector of Great Snoring in Norfolk, a considerable sufferer for the Royal Cause in the Reign of King Charles I.; and, as if virtues were inheritable, her Father's conscience and courage seemed to descend to her. Here Religion having the ascendant governed the niceties of practice, and secured the manner and the end. She was obliging without flattery, charitable without vanity, and generous without design; and, by de-

* Of whom see vol. I. p. 70.

spising

spising interest and hating self-love, she made even the most unfriendly passions serviceable and inoffensive. Her singularities were always to advantage, being unlike her neighbours only by being better. She was humble but not mean, pious but not morose. Here was innocence and agreeableness, observance and reality, friendship and plain-dealing, happily proportioned, and joined for ornament and defence; insomuch that she seems to have been made for model and example, and rather for others than herself. Her patience under sickness was invincible, her mind easy and resigned; so that here Death may be said to kill, but not to conquer, the force of it being felt, but not the terrors; and thus, to finish life to the greater exactness, the last stroaks were bold and beautiful."

Dr. Samuel Drake's epitaph on his Sister-in-law, buried at York.

"Maii 18°, 1728.
Positæ juxta hanc columnan sunt exuviæ
Mariæ
Francisci Drake, inclytæ huic civitati et perantiquæ chirurgi, uxoris dilectissimæ,
Georgii Woodyeare de Crookhill propè
Duni fluminis castrum filiæ.
Si virginem, si conjugem, si matrem spectes, castam, innocuam, amantem, amabilem, suorumque mirum in modum studiosam diceres.
Filiorum quinque parens tres tantum reliquit superstites.
Ob. anno ætatis tricesimo quinto.
Fœminæ maritus desideratissimæ
memorem hanc mœrens statuit tabellam."

Epitaph in Westminster Abbey, by Mr. Pope.

" ISAACUS NEWTONIUS,
quem immortalem
testantur Tempus, Natura, Cœlum :
mortalem
hoc marmor fatetur."

Another, on the same, by Dr. Bentley.

" Hic quiescunt
ossa et pulvis
ISAACI NEWTONI.
Si quæris, quis et qualis ille fuerit ;
abi :
sin ex ipso nomine reliqua novisti ;
siste paulisper,
et mortale illud Philosophiæ numen
gratâ mente venerare."

In Westminster Abbey.

" Hic propè magni NEWTONI reliquias
voluit jacere et suas,
(nec tanti nominis vicinia credideris indignas,)
JOHANNES WOODWARD, M. D.
qui Deum in ipsius operibus
quæsivit et invenit ;
et, Philosophum ut decuit Christianum, veneratus est ;
terræque abdita et mirabilia
curiosè sed humiliter,
piè sed feliciter,
perscrutatus,
ad occultiorum cognitionem
et ad sublimiorum theoriam
avocatus est ;
dieque Aprilis 23, A. D. 1728,
et contemplator admissus et particeps."

In Westminster Abbey.

"M. S.
SAMUELIS BUTLERI,
qui Strenshamiæ in agro Vigorn. nat. 1612,
obiit Lond. 1680:
vir doctus imprimis, acer, integer,
operibus ingenii, non item præmiis, felix;
Satyrici apud nos carminis artifex egregius,
quo simulatæ religioni larvam detraxit,
et perduellium scelera liberrimè exagitavit;
scriptorum in suo genere primus et postremus.
Ne cui vivo deerant ferè omnia,
deesset etiam mortuo tumulus;
hoc tandem, posito marmore, curavit
Johannes Barber, civis Londinensis, 1721."

Mr. Dennis's inscription on the same, for a monument designed to be erected in St. Paul's Church-yard, Covent Garden.

"Near this place lies interred
the body of Mr. SAMUEL BUTLER,
author of Hudibras.
He was a whole species of Poets in one;
admirable in a manner
in which no one else has been tolerable;
a manner which began and ended in him,
in which he knew no guide,
and has found no followers.
Nat. 1612, ob. 1680."

In St. Peter's in the East, Oxford:

"Hic jacet reverendus vir JOSIA PULLEN, A. M.
Aulæ Magd. 57 annos vice principalis,
necnon hujusce ecclesiæ pastor 39 annos.
Obiit 31° Decembris, anno Domini 1714,
ætatis 84."

Upon the Right Reverend Mr. CRISTY, Bishop of the Church in Scotland.

Siste paululùm, si grave non sit, Viator,
nec pigeat hic mecum debitam effundere lacrymam.
Nescis forsitan, ah! nescis Fati atrocitate cecidisse nobis Reverendum Antistitem,
per quem stetit in ecclesiâ decor, in religione nitor;
et in hoc ipso tumulo quicquid in illo nece obnoxium
non sine maximo Sionis luctu repositum esse.
Si plura velis, paucis accipe.
Parentes habuit honestiore loco natos; quorum piâ simul et sedulâ curâ ritè eruditus,
Theologiæ operam Glascuæ dare cœpit: in quâ supra suam ætatem, amicorum etiam
expectationem, valuit ingenii acumen. Hinc ob vitam illibatam, morum
sanctitatem, et singularem in rebus divinis peritiam,
Kinrossiam ad munus sacerdotale sustinendum,
canonicè invitatus est.
Illic stationi assignatus
omnibus officii sui partibus strenuè fungebatur.
Gregem sibi commissum, non magis mellifluâ in labris suis regnante
suadâ, quàm splendente exempli sui fulgore, in cursu virtutis
Christianæ dirigebat: imbecillos præsidio salutaris consilii
in itinere promovebat: labantes confirmabat,
fatiscentes et ægros animi Verbi Divini medicamine recreabat:
repugnantes ad rectum vitæ institutum
sermonis sui blandimentis alliciebat.

ann. 88vi catastrophen, quæ hanc Insulam vehementer concussit, et augustum Ecclesiæ nostræ vultum luctuosissimè foedavit

Cum primis beneficio exutus, eodem, quo antea, pio studio et industriâ Ecclesiæ jam sub pedibus hostium languenti ministrabat; nec à grege suo Kinrossiensi, ullis aut minis aut muneribus avelli potuit.

Ad hæc in societate comis, benignus, affabilis, cunctos eloquii sui dulcedine demulcebat, in tempore etiam festivus, at simul pius; scurrarum scommata et enthusiasticorum calumnias æquanimi patientiâ retundebat, diluebat.

Prudenti in consiliis cautelæ columbinam adjunxerat innocentiam.

Firmissimâ erat in verbis veritate; amicis idem atque invariatus; Impietatis terror et hostis inveteratus; bonorum asylum, adjutorium, levamen; miseris et egenis ope consilioque præsens.

Domus, lectissimæ suæ consortis curâ, sine fastu sumptuque lauta, et sine gravamine hospitalis; ex quâ vultûs sui aspectu venerabili omne exulabat nefas.

Porro nihil non nobile, nihil non egregium et æternâ memoriâ dignum in hoc nostro Heroe, Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ fulcro, mitræ meritissimè jamdiu designato, longè supra omnem invidiam conspicuum erat.

Tandem post indefessum annorum 39 in S. S. V. D. ministerio laborem, ærumnosis Prin. Patriæ et Ecclesiæ cladibus afflictus, precibus et jejuniis confectus, dissolutionem terreni domicilii sensit appropinquantem. Quare rebus suis omnibus felicissimè dispositis, animam ab omni conscientiæ labe purissimam, nec ullis erroris tenebris obnubilatam, placidissimè in Christo exhalavit, 3tio nonas Maias, anno S. H. 1718vo, ætatis .

Vale, Viator, et eximium hujus venerandi antistitis exemplar imitare.

The following whimsical Epitaph is copied from the hand-writing of Mr. Wagstaffe :

" Siste gradum, Lector, et perlege.
Hic jacet quem credas haud bene meruisse
de Trinitate,
quia noluit unicum Deum omniscientem, &c. in tres dividi personas ;
de Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ,
quia omnes credebat Religiones Dei permissione origines habuisse ;
de Rege Gulielmo,
quia nihil sibi, utrum ipse vel Jacobus gubernaret ;
de Patriâ,
quia nunquam intelligebat dulce esse pro Patriâ mori ;
de Superiori Domo Parliamenti,
quia causæ in eâ non secundum justitiam, sed interesse terminatæ ;
de Inferiori Domo,
quia feoda omnium aliarum Curiarum examinari curaverunt, non tamen extortiones
Prolocutoris Domûs, Clerici, Servientis ad arma, et aliorum servorum suorum ;
de Curiis municipalibus,
quia eæ ex vociferationibus causidicorum, et nequitiis attornatorum compositæ ;
de Cancellariâ,
quia per futiles rationes communis legis, non secundùm conscientiam, et leges gentium, sicut olim, gubernatur ;
de Collegio Heraldorum,
quia inveniebat socios inter se divisos, et sic reliquit ;
de Amicis,
quia nunquam deflebat mortem alicujus ;

de Uxore,
quia leges matrimoniales haud unâ vice flectebat ;
nec de seipso,
quia per nimiam parsimoniam negligebat curam fistulæ ex quâ correptus fuit.
Hic fuit, dum fuit,
PETRUS LE NEVE,
unus dudum è Vice-camerariis Curiæ Receptorum Scaccarii,
et Prosecutor Armorum à Rubeâ Cruce, vulgò Rouge Croix nuncupatus,
postea Richmondiæ Heraldus,
et demùm Norroy Rex Armorum.
Avus Firmianus Le Neve de Roughland in Com. Norf. Gen.
Avia Maria filia Thomæ Cony, Norwicensis ;
Pater Franciscus civis Londinensis,
Mater Anna filia Petri Wright mercatoris Londinensis,
Frater unicus junior et hæres ex asse
Petri fratis sui Olivarius Le Neve de Witchingham Magnâ in Norf. armiger.
Uxor Prudentia filia Johannis Hughes, Bristol.
filii Meredith Hughes de Clairwall agri Radnor sen.
Ex Prudentiâ uxore suscepit gemellas duas,
Elizabetham et Annam, mortuas in primo ætatis mense ;
quia dicas canis pessimi ne catulum esse relinquendum.
Obiit Petrus die mensis ..... anno Juliani kalendarii MDCCXXIX.
Dic nunc, Lector,
quid sim, et eris mihi magnus Apollo.

The Descent of the WAGSTAFFES of KNIGHTCOTE since they came thither, which was about the latter End of the Reign of Henry VIII.; collected out of old Deeds, partly by Mr. THOMAS WAGSTAFFE of Bodington.

THOMAS.

Sir Joseph Edward, M. D. } Wagstaffe.

Sir Combe Sir Thomas } Wagstaffe.

WILLIAM,

who came from Harbery, co. Warwick, to Knightcote in the same county, had issue
Four sons: John, Thomas, Andrew, Edward.
Two daughters: Julian, ...

JOHN,

who married Mary the daughter of Thomas Makepeace, of Northend, had
Five sons: James, Thomas, William, John, Giles.
Two daughters: Joan, Elizabeth,

JAMES

had Three sons: William, John, Thomas.
Three daughters: Anne, ... Frances.

WILLIAM

married Sarah dáughter of Thomas Burrowes, of Arlscot, and had
Four sons: James, Timothy, William, John.
One daughter: Mary.

JAMES

married Anne Gibson, and had
Four sons: William, James, John, Benjamin.
One daughter; Ruth.

THOMAS

of Binley, third son of James of Knightcote aforesaid, married Anne Avery of Itchington, and had
Four sons: William, Thomas, Avery, Benjamin; which Benjamin died young.
Three daughters: Dinah, Anne, Elizabeth.

One son . . .
Six daughters: Sarah, Elizabeth, Hester, Rebecca, Lydia, Mary.

THOMAS,
second son of Thomas of Binley aforesaid, married Martha Broughton, and had
Four sons: Thomas (who died an infant), Thomas, William, Christopher.
Five daughters: Hester, Martha, Christian, Lydia, Jane.

AVERY,
third son of Thomas of Binley aforesaid, married Catherine daughter of Martin Buck of Cambridge, and had
Four sons: Thomas, William (ob. inf.), Avery, William (ob. inf.)
Four daughters: Ann, Catherine, Elizabeth, Dinah.

WILLIAM
Of Farmborough, third son of William of Knightcote aforesaid, married Mary Biker of Francton, and had
Eight sons: William, John (who died an infant). Thomas, John, James, Richard, Joseph, Benjamin.
Five daughters: Anne, Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Catherine.

WILLIAM
married Avarilla daughter of Alderman Bristow, and had
One daughter Avarilla.

THOMAS,
third son of William of Farmborough aforesaid, married Elizabeth daughter of Charles Brandon, alias Berriman, and had
Four sons: William, Thomas, John, Charles.
Two daughters: Mary, Elizabeth.

WILLIAM

No. VI.

ROBERT NELSON. (See vol. I. p. 37.)

THIS very learned and pious Layman, son of Mr. John Nelson, a considerable Turkey merchant, by Delicia his wife, sister of Sir Gabriel Roberts, was born in London June 22, 1656; educated at St. Paul's school; and removed thence, first to Dryfield in Gloucestershire, where he was under the tuition of the famous Dr. George Bull; and afterwards was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge. He contracted an early acquaintance with Archbishop Tillotson, which ended but with the life of the latter, who expired in Mr. Nelson's arms.

Mr. Nelson was elected F. R. S. in 1680; and in the next year travelled with his friend and schoolfellow Dr. Halley, first to Paris, and then to Rome, where he met with Lady Theophila Lucy, widow of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, bart. and second daughter of George earl of Berkeley *, whom, on their return to England, he married in 1682. This lady having been perverted to Popery by Bishop Bossuet, a circumstance concealed from Mr. Nelson, was the cause of much uneasiness to him; and he laboured much, both by his own reasoning, and the exertion of his friends Tillotson and Hickes, to recover her; but his endeavours were ineffectual, and she died in the Romish communion, in 1705; and by her

* On the death of this lady's son, Sir Berkeley Lucy, Mr. Nelson's library was sold by auction, in 1760, by Mr. Samuel Paterson, together with that of Sir Berkeley, forming united a most extraordinary assemblage of Devotion and Infidelity. The sale lasted 33 days, and there were 4886 articles, besides some others not then come to hand, but which were sold in the following year in an anonymous auction.

decease enabled him to add considerably to the charitable purposes for which his fortune was always destined.

From principle, Mr. Nelson long adhered to the communion of the deprived bishops; but, on the death of Bishop Lloyd in 1709, returned to that of the Church of England.

He had for some time laboured under an asthma and dropsy in the breast; and the distemper grew to such an height soon after the publication of the "Life of Bishop Bull," that, for the benefit of the air, he retired at length to his cousin's, Mrs. Wolf, daughter of Sir Gabriel Roberts, a widow, who lived at Kensington; where he expired Jan. 16, 1714-15, aged 59; and left his whole estate to pious and charitable uses, particularly to charity-schools *.

Mrs. Berkeley, in her Preface to her Son's Poems, p. ccccxlviii. says, "she has frequently heard Mrs. Cherry relate the following, she thinks curious, anecdote of her excellent intimate friend Robert Nelson, esq. When dying, he lay several hours speechless, perfectly composed, taking no nourishment, shewing no signs of life; but it was perceptible that he continued to breathe. About four in the afternoon the day preceding his death, he suddenly put back the curtain, raised his head, and uttered the following sentence: 'There is a

* In the Postboy, Feb. 15, 1714-15, the following advertisement appeared: "There is in the Press, and shortly will be published, A Treatise written by the late learned and pious Robert Nelson, esq. being by him addressed to Persons of Quality; which he finished in his Life-time, and in his last Sickness committed to a Friend, with Leave to publish after his Decease; before which there will be prefixed an introductory Account of the Author, and of his Design for the Encouragement of those who survive him to prosecute the several Methods of doing good by him therein proposed. And for preventing any Injury that may be done to the Memory of so great a Man, or to the Publick, by any unfaithful, imperfect, and surreptitious Accounts, the History of his Life is undertaken by a Friend, sufficiently instructed and furnished with Materials for it."

very great fire in London this night * ;' then closed his eyes, and lay some few hours as before; the Poet says,

—standing on the threshold of the old, &c."

He was interred in the cemetery † of St. George's chapel ‡, now a parochial church, in Queen Square, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following elegant inscription, written by Bishop Smalridge:

" H. S. E.
Robertus Nelson, armiger,
qui,
patre ortus Johanne, cive Londinensi,
ex societate Mercatorum cum Turcis commerciuin
habentium, matre Deliciis sorore
Gabrielis Roberts, equitis aurati, ex eâdem
civitate et eodem sodalitio, uxorem habuit
honoratissimam dominam Theophilam

* There was about this time a fire in Thames-street, near the Custom-house, which narrowly escaped. It began in the night of the thirteenth, and continued burning till noon the next day. One contemporary newspaper says Mr. Nelson died on the 15th; another, on the 16th.—A particular account of this fire is given in the "Political State," vol. IX. p. 77; by which it appears that above 50 lives were lost; and Bakers hall, the Trinity house, and more than 120 dwellings, were either burnt or blown up, to the damage of more than 500,000*l*. See Gent. Mag. 1784, vol. LIV. pp. 910, 911, where a view of the Ruins is given.—Unfortunately the Historical Register begins not before Jan. 1, 1716; so that, though this work was published at the expence of the Sun Fire-office, we have no means of knowing whether Mr. Nelson really saw or only dreamt of a great fire.

† He was the first person buried in this cemetery; and, as it was done to reconcile others to the place, who had taken an insurmountable prejudice against it, as being remote from houses, so it proved a most prevailing precedent, and had the desired effect.

‡ In the Postboy, Feb. 24, 1714-15, was the following: "To-morrow will be published a Sermon preached in the Chapel of Ormond-street on Sunday, Feb. 6, 1714, upon Occasion of the much-lamented death of that pious and worthy Gentleman Robert Nelson, Esq.; published at the Request of the Trustees of the said Chapel. By J. Marshall, LL. D. and Morning

Lucy, Kingsmilli Lucy baronetti viduam,
prænobilis Johannis cōmitis de Berkeley
filiam, quam Aquisgranum usque valetudinis
recuperandæ causâ proficiscentem lubenter
comitatus, ad extremum vitæ terminum
summo amore fovit : morte divulsam
per novem annos superstes plurimùm desideravit.
Literis Græcis et Latinis,
quas partim in Scholâ Paulinâ,
partim intra domesticos parietes didicerat,
linguarum Gallicæ et Italicæ peritiam
Lutetiæ et Romæ agens facilè adjunxit.
In omni ferè literarum genere versatus,
ad Theologiæ studium animum præcipuè appulit ;
et felici pariter memoriâ atque acri judicio pollens,
antiquitatum ecclesiasticarum scientiâ
inter Clericos enituit Laicus.
Peragratâ semel atque iterum Europâ,
postquam diversas Civitatum
et Religionum formas exploraverat,
nullam Reipublicæ administrandæ rationem
Monarchiæ domi constitutæ præposuit,
cæteras omnes Ecclesias Anglicanæ longè posthabuit:
hanc ipsi semper charam
beneficiis auxit,
vitâ exornavit,
scriptis defendit,
filius ipsius obsequentissimus,
et propugnator imprimis strenuus.
Nulla erat bonorum virorum communitas,
aut ad pauperum liberos sumptu locupletiorum
bene instituendos,
aut ad augendam utilitatem publicam,
aut ad promovendam Dei gloriam instituta,
cui non se libenter socium addidit.
Hisce studiis et temporis et opum
partem longè maximam impendit.
Quicquid facultatum supererat,
id ferè omne supremis tabulis

Dum id sibi negotii unicè dedit, Deo ut placeret,
severam interim Christianæ Religionis
ad quam se composuit disciplinam
suavissimâ morum facilitate ita temperavit,
ut hominibus perrarò displiceret :
in illo enim, si in alio quopiam mortalium,
forma ipsa honesti mirè elucebat,
et amorem omnium facilè excitabat.
Cum naturæ satis et gloriæ,
bonis omnibus et ecclesiæ,
parum diu vixisset,
fatali asthmate correptus,
Kensingtoniæ animam Deo reddidit,
vitæ jam actæ recordatione lætus,
et futuræ spe plenus.
Dum Christianum Sacrificium ritè celebrabitur,
apud sanctæ cœnæ participes,
Nelsoni vigebit memoria.
Dum solennia recurrent Festa et Jejunia,
Nelsoni Fastos jugiter revolvent pii ;
illum habebunt inter hymnos et preces,
illum inter sacra gaudia et suspiria
comitem pariter et adjutorem.
Vivit adhuc, et in omne ævum vivet,
vir pius, simplex, candidus, urbanus:
adhuc in scriptis post mortem editis,
et nunquam morituris,
cum nobilibus et locupletibus miscet colloquia ;
adhuc eos sermonibus
multâ pietate et eruditione refertis
delectare pergit et instruere.
Ob. 16 Jan. An. Dom. 1714,
ætat. suæ 59."

A good portrait of Mr. Nelson was given, in 1779, to the Company of Stationers, and is placed in the parlour of their public hall.

Mr. Nelson published many valuable and pious works ; his " Practice of true Devotion, in relation to the End as well as to the Means of Religion,"

first published in 1698, and of which 21 editions have been printed; his "Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, with Collects and Prayers for each Solemnity," first published in 1703, and of which 28 editions have been published; his "Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice," 1706; and his little tract "On Confirmation," in particular, deserve, and have received, the highest commendations. He wrote also "An Account of Mr. Kettlewell's Life and Writings," 1695; published the English * Works of his tutor the learned and pious Bishop Bull, in folio, 1713; and was easily prevailed upon, by that Prelate's son, to draw up an account of his father's Life and Writings †. He had maintained a long and intimate friendship with the Bishop, which gave him an opportunity of being acquainted with his solid and substantial worth; had frequently sat at his feet, as he was a preacher; and as often felt the force of those distinguishing talents which enabled him to shine in the pulpit. But, above all, he had preserved a grateful remembrance of those advantages which he had received from him in his education; and he spared no pains to embalm his memory, by which means he has made it a lasting monument of his own worth.

The Reader will not be displeased to see some specimens of Mr. Nelson's epistolary correspondence:

I. To Mr. Prior.

"DEAR SIR, Cranford, July 20, 1706.

"I have been so agreeably entertained, in my

* The Bishop's Latin Works were published by Dr. Grabe, who added to them many learned annotations and an excellent preface, 1703, folio. They were re-printed in 1721 by Mr. Bowyer, who sustained a loss of nearly 200*l.* by the impression.

† The Life (which, with a considerable part of the Bishop's Works, was consumed by the fire at Mr. Bowyer's) was re-printed in 8vo, and prefixed to four volumes of the Bishop's Sermons, 1713, 1714, and 1716. A translation of Bull's Works on the Trinity was published in two vols. 8vo, 1730, by Francis Holland, M. A. chaplain to Lord Weymouth, and rector of Sutton in Wilts, who died in July 1731.

retirement at this place, with the beauties of your charming Muse, that mere sense of gratitude for the pleasure I have enjoyed constrains me to pay my acknowledgments to the masterly hand that administered it. And indeed, I must own, the banquet is so elegantly prepared, that at the same time that it raises my admiration, it gratifies and satisfies my appetite to the full; and yet I can return to it with fresh gusto: for *decies repetita placebit.*

"Our age is most certainly happy in this, that, when our Countrymen fight with so much bravery, we have a consummate Poet that secures their hardy deeds from oblivion, and places their battles in eternal light. You observe a decency throughout your whole Ode *, which is the effect of your true good sense; that when with a liberal hand you bestow your incense upon our great General, it still rises in thicker clouds towards Her who made his arms her choice. I could wish our Pulpit Orators understood the same decorum; and then all their particular praises would have had a relation to their main subject. Without the bias of friendship, I may venture to say, you have improved those hints you have borrowed from Horace; and, were I as well acquainted with Spenser †, I believe I should have reason to make the same judgment in reference to your style. I am sure, whatever his is, your imagination is warm, and your expressions noble and majestic: and yet they never carry you out of sight: but you are always pleased to be intelligible. I have but one query to make, which I doubt not but that you can resolve; which is, that though the Dane deserves the epithet *cruel* ‡, which you bestow

* "An Ode, humbly inscribed to the Queen, on the glorious success of her Majesty's Arms, 1706."

† Mr. Prior, in the Preface to this Ode, calls Horace and Spenser "his two great examples."

‡ It is strange that Prior did not avail himself of this friendly hint; and substitute another epithet for his Dane than *cruel*, which still stands in most of the editions of his Ode: if the Queen read it, no wonder she gave him nothing for his Poem, which

upon him; yet whether it was not necessary to have softened it, for the sake of that Prince that is so nearly related to the subject of your Poem. Pardon this criticism; for I am rather inclined to think it wrong, than to tax you with the least imperfection. It is possible you may think this whole letter very impertinent, because it comes from a person so little capable in judging of these matters, and in describing countries where he has never travelled. But my mind was full; and I found it necessary to give it vent. Besides, I thought it friendly to acquaint you how much I share in your glorious success, and that the short journey you have made to Parnassus turns so much to your solid reputation. I shall conclude this trouble, when I have assured you that I have no ways designed to reproach you for not making me a present of your noble Ode. I live in too much obscurity to be remembered by a person so thronged with acquaintance of the best sort as you are; and yet I am willing to flatter myself with a share in your friendship; and, if I can give no other reason, I can always alledge that value and respect with which I am, dear Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant, ROB. NELSON.

"P.S. I had almost forgot to do justice to those admirable materials * you have provided for erecting a column † to perpetuate the Queen's glory to future generations; and yet it struck me with particular pleasure, from that knowledge I have of those monuments that have been raised to the

* In the six concluding stanzas.—There was an intention to erect some national monument to the glory of the Queen and her Hero, the Duke of Marlborough; and Claud David of Burgundy published a large sheet-print, from the model of a fountain, with the statues of Queen Anne, the Duke of Marlborough on horseback, and several River Gods, designed to be erected at the Conduit in Cheapside. Under the print, "Opus Equitis Cl. David, Comitatûs Burgundiæ." *Kip sculpsit.*

† Prior, it will be recollected, wrote both in Latin and English for this very statue, which are printed in his Works:

"Ye active streams, where'er your waters flow," &c

two Emperors you mention. It is a great misfortune that we have no eminent Sculptor that can execute what you have so masterly designed. Such a work would make London exceed Rome in a monumental pillar, as much as it does already outdo her in trade and commerce. But we will glory that it stands fixt in your verses; where latest times may read Anna's immortal fame.

"I desire to know whether the Queen has made you any present, to shew her sense of your exquisite performance. I wish it, for her sake, as well as yours."

II. To Mr. Harley.

"SIR, Aug. 11, 1710.

"I beg leave to take this way of congratulating that justice which is at length done to your merit *, and of expressing my satisfaction in the conquest you have gained over your enemies, who were earnestly bent upon your destruction: 'their tongues imagined wickedness, and with lies they cut like a sharp razor.' I cannot but think it happy for a Nation, when persons in great stations encourage learning and the liberal sciences; and that has been always so much your character, that the rising generation will chearfully apply themselves to their studies, now they know there are Patrons that are disposed to distinguish their talents; and it will be a comfort to those that do not expect favours, securely to depend upon their having justice. I am, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, ROB. NELSON."

III. To the Rev. Dr. Swift.

"REVEREND SIR, Ash-Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1710-11.

"I beg leave to put you in mind of the inscription † which you are to prepare for the Earl of Berkeley's monument. My Lady Dowager has deter-

* Mr. Harley was appointed Commissioner of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Aug. 10, 1710.

† See this inscription, which is placed in Berkeley church,

mined to have it in Latin; so that I hope you want no farther directions towards the finishing of it. The workman calls upon me for it; which is the reason of this trouble given you, by, Reverend Sir, your most humble servant, ROB. NELSON."

IV. To the Earl of OXFORD.

"MY LORD, June 26, 1712.

"It is very fit that every thing that is published of Dr. Grabe's should be laid before your Lordship; because you were pleased, in a very distinguishing manner, both in his life * and at his death, to shew

* Through the recommendation of Mr. Harley, Dr. Grabe received from the Queen a purse of sixty guineas towards the printing of his Septuagint. A pension of a hundred pounds a year, which had been settled on him by King William, was also continued to him by Queen Anne. Yet we find this learned and pious Divine, in 1711, addressing the Lord Treasurer in terms which demonstrate that he was then sinking under the complicated load of penury and ill health:

"MY LORD, St. Paul's Church-yard, Aug. 22, 1711.

"I find my constitution, by the continual labours which I have undergone these fourteen years, so much weakened, and my health so much impaired, that within these four months I have had three fits of illness; of the last of which I am not yet fully recovered. Now these, as well as other accidents, have caused to me more than ordinary expences this last year, and made me, receiving nothing of her Majesty's pension in twelve months, run into debts amounting to fourscore and odd pounds. Of these I have paid indeed last week a part out of the last Michaelmas quarter's pension, which a friend received for me at Whitehall; but, since I owe still about threescore pounds (which debt makes me, under those frequent monitions of mortality, very uneasy, and ashamed to see some of my creditors); and since the physician thinks it absolutely necessary for the recovery of my health that I should go without any delay to the Tunbridge Wells, which journey will occasion still more expences; I humbly beg your Lordship, that you will be pleased to order the payment of the three last quarters, in all seventy-five pounds, now to be made to me, either by Mr. Godfrey at Mr. Compton's office, where I receive my pension, or at the Exchequer; which afterwards, when the pension-money is paid into the said office, may deduct this sum advanced unto me, and may pay then to Mr. Godfrey and his clerk their dues. I hope, after two or three days, to go abroad to the other part of the town; and will make then bold to wait either upon your Lordship for an answer to this very humble request, or upon my Lord Harley; of whom

yourself to be his patron. The learned prefatory discourse of Dean Hickes * gives him a title humbly to beg your Lordship's acceptance of the whole performance †. The catalogue of the MSS. which Dr. Grabe hath left behind him I presume to offer to your Lordship, as what will enlarge your opinion of his extensive learning and capacity, and at the same time afford your Lordship some agreeable entertainment. I have returned to Dr. Bentley the books which Dr. Grabe had borrowed from the Queen's Library; which I think myself obliged to acquaint your Lordship with, because I understand you had the trouble of an application upon that subject. I shall not venture to take any step towards printing the remaining part of the Septua-

besides I intend to hear, what day he will be pleased, together with my Lord Duplin, to take a view of the Alexandrian manuscript, which I have copied out entirely some time ago, but cannot give the remainder to the press for reasons which I will not trouble your Lordship with at present. I recommend your Lordship to the grace of Almighty God; heartily wishing, that, as he has delivered and exalted you to the highest degree of honour, so he may satisfy you with a long life, and at last shew you his salvation. I remain, with the most profound respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

JOHN ERNEST GRABE."

This letter is now first printed from Harl. MSS. No. 7524. Dr. Grabe died Nov. 13, 1712; and was honoured by the Earl of Oxford with a handsome monument in Westminster Abbey. His "Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseŵs cum Editione Romanâ," which lay long unnoticed in the archives of the Bodleian Library, had ample justice done to it in 1778, by the attention and accuracy of Dr. Henry Owen; and the whole of the Alexandrian MS. has since been very accurately published in *fac-simile* types by the late Rev. Dr. Woide of the British Museum.

* Mr. Nelson left Dean Hickes an annuity of 20l.; and Dr. Grabe bequeathed all his MSS. to him for life, and after his decease to Dr. Smalridge.

† This was, "Some Instances of the Defects and Omissions in Mr. Whiston's Collections of Testimonies from the Scriptures and the Fathers, against the true Deity of the Son and the Holy Ghost, &c. 1712;" to which Dr. Hickes prefixed an account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Grabe.

gint, till I have received your Lordship's directions in that matter *. I am, with all imaginable respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant, ROB. NELSON."

V. To the same.

"MY LORD,

April 7, 1714.

"I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that I believe greater expedition might be given to the Plates † concerning the Charity Children, if the person (Mr. Vertue) who does them should receive fifty pounds at present; which I gave him reason to expect. I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant, ROB. NELSON."

VI. To the same.

"MY LORD,

June 18, 1714.

"I am required by my worthy neighbour the Dean to return his most humble thanks to your Lordship, for the Royal Bounty you have procured for Mrs. Elstob: she wants only that, to set the press to work; and therefore she humbly begs that your Lordship would be pleased to dispatch that affair. I crave leave, at the same time, to remind your Lordship of the Queen's encouragement for carrying on the Plates of the machine erected for the Charity Children in the Strand, which are in great forwardness. I am, with the greatest zeal and respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant, ROB. NELSON."

* The first volume was published in 1707; the second and fourth in 1709; the third not till 1720.

† These two plates, drawn and engraved by George Vertue for Sir Richard Hoare, then Lord Mayor, were presented by his grandson Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, esq. to the Society of Antiquaries, who first published them in 1774.

VII. To the same.

"MY LORD, Oct. 4, 1714.

"I have endeavoured several times to pay my duty to your Lordship, since you have retired from public affairs; but never had the happiness of meeting with your Lordship. I am obliged to acquaint you, that Mr. Bird has made a considerable progress in Dr. Grabe's monument; and that part of my agreement with him was, that he should receive fifty pounds this Michaelmas; which he has put me in mind of. I hope to bring the whole expence under what your Lordship was willing to bestow. Pray God protect your Lordship from the assaults of your enemies, and keep you safe against all their attempts! I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

ROB. NELSON."

To these short billets of Mr. Nelson I shall annex two excellent Letters to his young cousins George and Gabriel Hanger; which were preserved with great care by Mr. Bowyer, who wished them "to be printed whenever an opportunity might occur."

I. To GEORGE HANGER, Esq.

"DEAR COUSIN,

"YOUR father having designed to send you for Turkey by the next ships bound to those parts, and intending thereby to breed you to business; that you may be enabled to advance your own fortune in the world, and to assist your brothers when they shall be fit to receive the advantages of your kindness; I cannot forbear commending that readiness of mind you have shewn on this occasion, to comply with that scheme which your father, on mature deliberation, with the advice of your best friends, has formed for the employment of your youth. So near a relation can never want kindness to design that which is best for you; and the advan-

tages of his good sense, and great experience, enable him to judge right in this matter; so that, being governed by the dictates of so kind and wise a father, you steer by a much surer compass, than by following the suggestions of your own thoughts, which must want due ripeness in that path of life you now tread. I look upon this first step of your conduct, to be a happy presage of your future wisdom and steadiness; and a good omen that your voyage of life will be prosperous and successful; for the miscarriage of many a youth has been owing to his own wilfulness and obstinacy; refusing the advice and guidance of his best friends, when he stood most in want of it. Being therefore, Sir, determined to travel, by your father's appointment, and by your own prudent consent; I thought myself obliged to give you some advice in relation to your future conduct; and you ought to bear with me the rather in this matter, because I have had some share in the care of your education. Besides, the character of a godfather entitles me to some to prescribe to you: but whether any of these reasons would have prevailed upon me, if I had not felt a particular love and kindness for you, I know not. I am sure the liberty I am now about to take, proceeds from a sincere and hearty concern for your future welfare; and upon that ground, therefore, I hope, it will be agreeable and acceptable to you.

"I. In the first place, I must beg you often to reflect upon the great end for which you were sent into the world; which was, not to sport away your time in pleasure, nor only to get a fair estate; but to fit and prepare yourself for a happy eternity, in the enjoyment of God, by a constant and universal obedience to all his holy laws; in comparison of which, all the labours of life are mere trifles. My reason for giving you this hint is, that, by having your chief business always in your view, you may be continually upon your guard; so that neither the pleasures nor business of life, nor the desires

of growing rich, may ever cause you to forget that you are a stranger upon earth, and that your days are as a shadow which will soon pass away.

"II. In the second place, you must endeavour that this great end be prosecuted steadily and vigorously, by all those ways and means which God has established for the working out your salvation. You must resolve upon a holy and virtuous life, if ever you pretend to attain that happiness which God has promised. All other ways of getting to Heaven are fallacious; and will in the end deceive you, if ever you are so unhappy as to trust to them; for *without holiness no man shall see the Lord.* Now the virtue and holiness I mean, are of a large extent; and comprehend your duty to God, your neighbour, and yourself; and is what the Apostle calls living *righteously, soberly, and godly in this present world.* In order to this purpose, God has given us his holy word, to instruct us in the particulars of our duty; which therefore you must frequently peruse with great application of mind. He has moreover encouraged our addresses to Him, by promising to hear our prayers; which we must therefore offer to him in our closets, and in the public congregations, that we may receive strength and power from above, to perform our duty. He has farther instituted the holy sacrament, to be 'a continual memorial of the sacrifice of Christ's death, to convey to us the benefits of his sufferings:' therefore, if you sincerely desire the pardon of your sins, grace and assistance to conquer them, and to make a progress in all virtue, you must frequently approach the altar, where these blessings are to be found; and indeed a man must have but very slight notions of the benefits of Christ's death, that refuses to give this easy testimony of a thankful heart. You must frequently examine yourself, that you may exercise repentance where you may fall short of your duty, and that you may thank God where you have been enabled to perform it; you must ac-

custom yourself to meditate upon such divine subjects as occur in the course of your reading, that you may stir up all the faculties of your soul to a vigorous prosecution of them. The aforementioned means of grace are not to be rested in as the substance of Religion, but are to be used as necessary to beget in us true piety and virtue; and except we aim at that in the use of them, they will not be acceptable to God. A man may be a bad man, and frequent them; and yet there is no being good without them, when the providence of God gives us the opportunity to enjoy them.

"III. In the third place, I must desire you, as much as you can, to live by rule and method; to divide the day into such proportions, that a proper time may be assigned for all your actions; that the hours of your devotion, of your business, and your diversions, may all be stated; thus time will not lie upon your hands, nor sting you with regret when past. While you are subject to the commands of others, you must be content to have your hours of business regulated by them; these you will quickly be acquainted with; and what are left to your own disposal, must be employed partly in your prayers, in reading good books, and such as are otherwise commendable, both French and Latin, that you may not lose those languages you have taken so much pains to acquire.

"IV. In the fourth place, I must advise you to diligence and industry in your business, which is the best method to make it succeed. 'Seest thou a man, says Solomon, diligent in his business, he shall stand before Princes." The wisdom of man is distinguished by using proper and fit means to attain his end. Therefore, as you are concerned to support that character, and desire to bring to perfection what you project, you must never be careless and negligent in those things committed to your trust and management; for this is even to offend against the duties of Religion.

"V. In the fifth place, since trade and commerce are pitched upon for your employments, never deviate from exact justice and uprightness in all your dealings. Every particular circumstance of life has its particular temptation; and a man that sincerely designs his duty, will put his guard on that place where the greatest danger is apprehended. Frequent dealings with others present to us as frequent opportunities of over-reaching them; and the more a man is trusted, the better he is able to play the knave. Now, though I think as to this world, that honesty is the best method of thriving, because it secures credit and reputation, which are the main instruments of trade and commerce; yet there are some opportunities of unrighteous gain, that require good principles of Religion to keep a man right. Remember always that no repentance will make our peace with God for ill-gotten goods without restitution; which makes that necessary work difficult and irksome:—that, whatever varnish we are able to put upon our injustice before men, yet God sees through the whole deceit, and will one day judge us for it; and it contradicts the great rule laid down by our Saviour, of doing to others as we would they should do unto us.

"VI. In the sixth place, I must not forget to enjoin you to take care to beware of covetousness, because the love of money is the root of all evil; and it is a secret poison, which destroys the souls of such men who otherwise appear sober and virtuous. Besides, this is a vice particularly incident to those that get estates by their own industry, and therefore it is the more necessary to give you warning of it. Be not, therefore, over-eager in the pursuit of riches; and when they increase, set not your heart upon them. To acquire them by unjust means, is the perfection of covetousness; but this vice lurks in many other actions less notorious; as, when a man pursues the world to the neglect of the duties of

when his mind is always anxious about the success of his projects; when the poor have no share of his gains; when he is sordid, and cannot find in his heart to enjoy moderately what he possesses, or, if he does, spends it upon his lusts; and when he makes riches his trust and confidence. Now the love of this world is enmity against God, and does as effectually debar us from Heaven, as all the extravagancies of lewdness and debauchery.

"VII. In the seventh place, I must put you in mind of keeping good company, by which I mean chiefly men of pious and virtuous dispositions; though, with these qualifications, it may be extended to those of the best rank and quality where you reside, from whom you will he able to learn more than from those of an inferior education. And it is often seen that a young gentleman, newly come into the world, is more frequently ruined by mean and inferior company, than by conversing with his superiors, for whom having a deference, he becomes more modest and humble in his behaviour; whereas when he finds himself the top of the company, it disposes him to pride and vanity. It is difficult for those whose circumstances throw them into a great deal of company, always to avoid that which is bad; and charity may sometimes oblige men to converse with such, in order to their reformation, were there any probable hopes of making bad men better. But it is in every man's power to chuse what persons he designs for friendship and frequent conversation; a matter of that importance, that it requires time and serious deliberation before you engage. Men of no principles of Religion are not to be relied upon, having no foundation to support friendship; besides, they may be apt to infect you with scepticism; and men who believe Religion, and act contrary to their principles, give but a scurvy proof of their sincerity, and by their bad example may insensibly corrupt your morals. Those we love

have a mighty influence over us; therefore let not a wicked man become your intimate.

"VIII. In the eighth place, I must advise you to obstinate temperance in drinking, the best method to preserve health, and a virtue strictly enjoined by the Christian Religion. There is no young man that converses in the world, but who is more or less exposed to this temptation; but your particular situation of Smyrna, by reason of the frequent arrival of ships, will make it difficult for you not to exceed the Christian measure, except you arm yourself with great resolution. Never think it a piece of manhood to be drunk yourself, or to make others so; for this is to distinguish yourself by what is the deprivation of manhood, extinguishing at once both your sense and reason: besides, it will make you liable to many unfortunate accidents. A debauch has brought many a fever, which has ended in death; has occasioned the breaking of many a limb, which is not recovered without pain and charge; and how many have broke their necks on such occasions, and so gone out of the world without repenting of so great a crime! Sometimes it creates quarrels, which have cost the life of one or both the disputants. But, if you escape these dangers that affect the body, your best part, your soul, must suffer by so plain a breach of your duty, till you reconcile yourself to God by unfeigned repentance. Never reckon an excess in drinking a small fault, a *pecadiglio*, for this may prevail upon you to comply with the importunity of others; it is certainly a breach of God's laws, and you must count nothing inconsiderable that offends Him. Be free to own your weakness as to drinking; that it prejudices your health, and that you are not able to bear so much as others; and then, if the company have any good-manners, they will not press you. When you entertain friends yourself, introduce coffee and tea after dinner, and propose some diversion, that

drinking

drinking may be hindered. Several little arts a man will call to his assistance, that designs to keep himself and the company sober. But then, if you are at any time surprized, immediately next day testify your repentance, profess your sorrow to God, and resolve on more firmness for the time to come; if your companions should make a jest of it, let them know it is no jesting matter. And I think you would do well, if you punished yourself for so unfortunate an accident, by imposing upon yourself a day of fasting, or by abstaining from the use of wine for two or three days.

"IX. In the ninth place, I must caution you against uncleanness, so frequent a failure in youth, and which, when once indulged, will corrupt the best principles, and has carried many a man to scepticism and infidelity; because, when a man cannot reconcile his constant practice to the laws of Religion, he casts about how to get rid of the obligation of such laws, which bear so hard upon him, and give him so much uneasiness. Now the best rule in this case is, never to indulge the least appearance of this vice, to discourage all loose and wanton thoughts which may arise in your mind, to forbear all obscene and filthy discourse, to avoid all familiarity with the fair sex, not to seem pleased when others attempt to divert the company by lewd jests, to be modest towards yourself, and to treat yourself with reverence and respect. For chastity consists in a due government of those appetites which God has placed in us for the propagating of mankind; which are never to be gratified but in a state of matrimony; so that any thing that tends to provoke these appetites out of that state, by our own voluntary consent, has a share of the guilt of the last act, and is what we must be accountable for, and therefore ought carefully to be watched against. If you ever give yourself up to this vice, you will expose your constitution to

noisome diseases, consume your estate, neglect your business, and bring contempt upon you from all sober people; it will harden you against all good advice, provoke the wrath of God, and infallibly draw upon you in the next world the miseries of a sad eternity.

"X. In the tenth place, guard yourself from the bane of conversation, which is evil-speaking; This lessening the reputation of others by exposing their faults is grown so common, that, more or less, even good people split upon this rock; so that, if you have not a particular watch over yourself, you will be carried down the stream, and become involved in this common calamity. Some people never examine the truth of what they report, provided it was told them; but this is calumny and slander; and if they know what they say to be true, yet if neither justice nor charity require the discovery, it is the vice of evil-speaking, forbid by the Christian Religion: for, when there is no justifiable reason to the contrary, we ought to throw a veil over the faults of our neighbour; for this is the treatment we desire from them; we are not willing what is true of ourselves should be exposed to public view: besides, it is contrary to that love which is due to our neighbour, which, when sincere, will dispose us to cover those defects that may tend to the impairing of his reputation. Now the more you mortify the evil passions of pride, envy, and revenge, the less you will be subject to distraction, which very often proceeds from them. An over-busy meddling temper will expose you to the same temptation; but, if you would entirely secure yourself, resolve never to speak evil of any one. Do not suffer yourself to repeat stories to the disadvantage of others, though never so public; for, though this on some occasions might be innocently done, yet by degrees it may insensibly betray you to real defamation.

"XI.

"XI. In the eleventh place, I must give you a great charge, not to suffer yourself to be infected with the common vice of Swearing. You will find yourself tempted to this unreasonable sin by the practice of all Nations, who agree in no evil more universally than this. But remember, that an honest man's word should be esteemed so sacred, that he should have no occasion to confirm what he says by an oath; besides, the reverence of a solemn appeal to God, being diminished by common swearing, leads a man to perjury, a most confirmed piece of iniquity. It is plainly and directly forbid by the Christian Religion; and the corruption of our nature suggests the fewest temptations to it of any vice whatever: which makes the practice of customary swearing more inexcusable. Avoid the company of common swearers, for conversing frequently with them will abate that horror we have at first for the rash and common use of oaths. If I mistake not, you have been preserved hitherto from this corruption; and let not the greatness or genteelness of those that practise it ever betray you to any good opinion of it. You must not imitate the best-bred men by their vices, which are no part of their good-breeding.

"XII. In the twelfth place, remember to be courteous and affable towards all men; they who exclude civility out of the catalogue of virtues seem to me not thoroughly to understand the nature of Christianity. By this method you will preserve the good will of those you converse with, which will make them the readier to serve you upon all occasions, and by degrees give you power to do them good in matters of the greatest importance. In time it will bring you to a habit of self-denial; for this affability will often make you forego what you like best, in indifferent things, in order to please and oblige others; and it is no inconsiderable talent to be ready upon all occasions to contradict our own wills; besides, it is a part of that charity we owe to our neighbours, to whom we are obliged to do good

by all the means that lie in our power: and certainly every man is delighted and pleased in being well used.

"XIII. In the thirteenth place, I must particularly recommend to you the practice of charity; by which I mean doing good to the souls and bodies of men. It is true, God has set apart a particular order of men to be useful and serviceable to others in the great affair of their salvation, and there are several holy actions which are peculiar to the priests of the Lord; which for a layman to invade, would be sacrilege. But there are some others which are common to both: every man may instruct his children and servants in the principles of Religion, and reprove others when they transgress, and upon fit occasions insinuate exhortations to piety; nay I think it their duty so to do. But, if my children or servants want baptism, I must call for a minister; if I would have them confirmed, I must carry them to a bishop, to lay his hands on them, and bless them; if they would receive the holy sacrament, or absolution for any sin that troubles their consciences, I must apply to the priests that wait at the altar; if I would consecrate a child to the service of the church, I must desire a bishop to ordain him, because they only are intrusted with that power. But, when you have servants, endeavour to instruct them in necessary Christian knowledge; lead them by your repeated advice, as well as example, in the practice of Religion; comfort your friends that mourn and are afflicted, with seasonable discourses of piety; and reprove prudently and gently all your companions, when you find they transgress God's laws. But never unnecessarily vex or grieve any man's mind, for thereby you hurt his soul. As to their bodies, you must, according to your abilities, relieve their wants, and supply their necessities; and, in order to this purpose, I must suggest to you what I take to be a prudent management; which is, to dedicate and lay apart a proportion of your gains or

your income, when it is certain, for alms-deeds; which will make the work easy and delightful, and you moreover ready to embrace any opportunity that offers for doing good, because you are before-hand provided with the means. The ways of exercising this sort of charity are as various as those wants the body labours under; as, feeding the hungry, cloathing the naked, visiting the sick, and those in prison; redeeming those in slavery and captivity; and comforting such as are under any oppression. These good works, according to your ability, the Christian Religion obliges you to; you are farther provoked to them by the example of our Lord and Saviour, who went about doing good; and at the day of judgment, the particular enquiry will run upon these heads which I have mentioned, as you may see in the xxvth of St. Matthew, and the reward or punishment will then be assigned according to those rules.

"XIV. In the fourteenth place, I must caution you against Gaming; hoping it will never make any considerable part of your diversion. When once it is loved, it consumes a great deal of time, which is too precious to be thrown away at that rate; the night by this means is turned into day, and the day into night. When men play deep, they venture the ruining of themselves, or at least win from others what should maintain their families; which cannot be justified. This has so inverted the order of the world, that it hath brought footmen into coaches, and has made them walk on foot that before kept them. It raises all those passions which it is the business of Christians to subdue, and often creates such quarrels as end in murder. If you should sometimes divert yourself this way, avoid games of chance; for they are the most bewitching, and the least under government; and when you play at games of skill, never sit too long at them, nor venture much money, nor engage with such as are violently passionate. I wish in

your diversions you would aim at health as well as pleasure; which you may reap, from walking, riding, shooting, or bowling; always remembering that diversions are for refreshment, not for an employment.

"XV. In the fifteenth place, I must press upon you the constant use of the means of grace; such as are prayer, reading the Holy Scriptures, receiving the blessed sacrament, self-examination, meditation, observation of the Lord's day, and other Feasts and Fasts of the Church. Some men deceive themselves, indeed, by placing all religion in these performances; and some, on the other hand, deceive themselves by thinking they are above them: but, if you really design the end, which is piety, and virtue, and holiness in all your conversation, you must make use of those means, and that frequently, which God has prescribed for that purpose. You may as well pretend to grow rich without diligence and industry, as to be truly good without praying and receiving the sacrament, &c.

"The grace of God is necessary, to enable us to do every thing that is good, and to strengthen us in resisting every thing that is evil; and how can we ever hope for such necessary and powerful assistance, except we seek for it in the ways of God's appointment? I must therefore entreat you to be constant to your morning and evening devotions in your closet, to perform them with great seriousness and application of mind, remembering always that Great Majesty to whom you address; and at such times it will be very useful to read some portions of the Scripture, especially if you consult some good paraphrase or comment upon it. Take all opportunities that are consistent with your business, of attending the public prayers, which are most acceptable to God, as tending most to his glory; and always upon such occasions behave yourself with great reverence and devotion, considering that you are after a particular manner in the presence of God.

Stand, sit, or kneel as the Church directs in her Rubricks; never talk nor gaze about in the Church, as it is too common, to the great scandal of Christians; endeavour to correct this ill custom by a contrary carriage, that your example may rebuke and reprove such careless and negligent worshipers. Never turn your back upon the holy Communion: when all things are prepared for the celebration of the holy mysteries, let no pretence of your own unpreparedness excuse your attendance. If you live, and I hope you will, as it becomes a Christian, you can very seldom have a just reason for your absence. 'Draw near,' therefore, 'to the holy table with great humility and devotion, and take the holy sacrament to your comfort.' The opportunities of receiving abroad offer but rarely; which makes it very inexcusable, if ever you omit any that present themselves. Pay a particular regard to the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday; distinguish it as much by your practice, as it is by divine institution; attend the solemnities of Religion in public at such times: this I look upon as of indispensable obligation, and not to be omitted but in cases of great necessity. Let the rest of the day be dedicated to pious and devout employments. This seems peculiarly necessary to men of business and traffick; because, being intent all the week long upon their worldly concerns, they really stand in need of recollection and retirement, for the improvement of their minds, which the circumstances of Sunday are very proper to promote. Not that I would have you superstitious in the observation of it, making that absolutely necessary which is necessary only as a means; and therefore, when you are accidentally by company prevented in your method, grow not sullen and morose; rather endeavour to season the conversation with hints of piety; and dextrously introduce such topicks of discourse as may make the conversation suitable to the day; but, if possible, let not company

from retirement at such times. You must needs think that I reckon the observation of the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of great advantage to the Christian life, or else I should not have troubled the world with so large a book upon that subject: to which I refer you for my thoughts in that matter: desiring you to read a chapter in it, as the particular days occur, throughout the whole year. As to self-examination, the oftener you perform it, the less trouble and time it will take up; so that, if you would accustom yourself to recollection every evening before you say your prayers, you would easily know the state of your mind, by running over the actions of the day past; which would discover any false step that you had made, and which required a particular repentance.

"Never delay this work beyond once a week: you may choose Sunday for that purpose, as the time you are surest to command: keeping accounts fair and clear has as great efficacy in our spiritual affairs, as in our temporal and worldly concerns. When you read any book upon a religious subject, accustom yourself to reflect upon what you have read, that you may perceive whether it enlightens your understanding, or influences your will, or warms your affections; for the business of meditation is, to digest that spiritual nourishment we take in by reading; without this practice, much learning and reading turns to little account. I have provided you with a collection of books, from which I am sure you may be thoroughly instructed in all necessary Christian knowledge; excited to the practice of all Christian graces and institutions; and furnished for the exercise of that devotion that is necessary for you, in private and in public, upon most of the occurrences in life; but I must freely tell you, that these books will not work as charms; if they serve but for the ornament of your closet, they will only administer to vanity. They must be read attentively, and seriously considered,

making the collection. There is one thing I must observe to you before I conclude this head, that, by reading Archbishop Tillotson's Works with care and observation, you will not only learn true notions of Religion, but also the way and manner of writing English correctly and purely; his style I take to be the best standard of the English language; therefore, if you would perfect yourself in what is so necessary for a gentleman and a man of business, I mean writing well, observe his phrases, and the propriety with which he uses words, and the clearness with which he expresses himself on all subjects.

"**XVI.** In the sixteenth place, I cannot conclude these particular heads without putting you in mind of being constant to the communion of the Church of England. Abroad you may meet with solicitations to Popery: but the Church of Rome very falsely pretends to be the Catholic Church; at best she can only arrive to be a very corrupt part of it. At home you may be tempted to countenance the separation; but you cannot communicate with the Dissenters without incurring the guilt of schism. The Church of England not only believes the Scriptures to be the rule of Faith; but professes her faith in all those antient forms of words called Creeds, which the primitive Church made use of: to which the Church of Rome has made great additions, and requires her novelties to be believed as necessary articles of faith; though the Scriptures and primitive antiquity are silent concerning them, and in some points expressly against them. Their errors in doctrine are aggravated by considerable corruptions in her public offices; which are not only in an unknown tongue, and consequently no way edifying to the people, but are in some parts addressed to Saints and Angels, contrary to Scripture and the practice of the primitive Church. And yet farther, she has established an Absolute Monarchy in the Church, by cloathing the Bishop of Rome, commonly called the Pope, with

of other Bishops, which are established by divine right. The Church of England, moreover, preserves the three orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, in a due subordination, as instituted by our Saviour and his Apostles; whereby she is secured of a right and truly canonical ministry, and consequently her people furnished with valid sacraments. Now, the Dissenters have rejected this divine subordination of Church officers; and, by throwing off Episcopacy, as their ministers have no lawful commission, so their people cannot be assured of the validity of ordinances administered by such teachers. So that you see, in one communion, errors in faith corrupt the doctrine of the Church; and, in the other communion, errors in polity and government destroy the unity of it; both which endanger salvation; and therefore I recommend to you the Church of England with greater earnestness, because free from both these fatal inconveniences. There is another thing wherein the Church of England has gloried as her particular characteristick; that she teaches sincere obedience and uncorrupted loyalty to Princes; that we ought to pay them that obedience our constitution requires, and upon no pretence whatever to resist them by taking up arms against them, which is what is called Rebellion. This her Homilies teach, which contain good and wholesome doctrine; and this the Laws of the Land bind firmly upon us; for they place the power of the sword in the King, and no man can draw it but by commission from him (see the Militia Act of Charles II.) And if subjects have never so good reason to take up arms against the Crown, if for want of success they ever come to a fair trial according to the Laws, they must be found guilty of high treason, their own friends being upon their jury. The Laws are so plain in this case, that they have afforded no manner of remedy to the subject in those extraordinary cases that are urged. So that non-resistance and passive obedience is the doctrine of the Church and State,

I am sure the Primitive Christians professed it, even when they felt the bad effects of it in this world, by suffering wrongfully, contrary to the laws of the state, and even to the rights of human nature. The Papists and Presbyterians have been both tardy in this point: and I wish the practice of some in the Church of England had been more blameless; but, as long as her Homilies and her Laws continue unaltered, it cannot be said that either Church or State avows such doctrines. But these differences between the Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Dissenters, and the other subjects I have hinted to you in this letter, are largely explained in those books I have recommended to your perusal; and therefore I shall add no more concerning them.

"I must only put you in mind, that, by conversing with those that are strangers to the name of Christ, you are under a more particular obligation of living according to the maxims and rules of the Gospel; for otherwise you will bring a scandal upon the Christian Religion, and expose the doctrine as well as the person of the blessed Jesus to the scorn and contempt of Mahometans and Heathens; and woe be to that man by whom offences come!

"As to the particular rules that relate to travelling, you will have no occasion for them at present; because you are to go by sea to Smyrna, where you are like to reside for some time. It is very probable, your return may be through Italy and France; or at least I wish you may take those countries in your way home; and by that time your own good understanding will be so ripened by experience, that you will be sufficiently able to guide and direct yourself. I will, however, suggest to you a few thoughts on that matter before I conclude.

"I. First, never set yourself to find fault with the different customs of other countries. This certainly proves you to be a novice, and is the surest method to disoblige the natives, whose friendship and kindness you stand in need of. It is your bu-

siness indeed, among other things, to observe their customs, that you may compare them with your own, in order to consider on which side the advantage lies. But if you have reason to prefer your own, never treat theirs with scorn and contempt; for this reflects upon those that use them, and will certainly provoke their indignation against you; it will make them despise you, shun your company, and deprive you of the advantages you might receive from their conversation. And notwithstanding the unreasonableness of this practice, nothing is more common among young travellers, and therefore fit to be hinted at.

"II. Secondly, I must carry you a step farther; which is, to conform yourself as much as you can to the customs of those with whom you reside. All mankind are fond of their own ways and methods of living; and as they think themselves wiser than others, so consequently they determine their own customs to be best. Now, your giving into their ways and manners flatters their self-love, and will incline them to be desirous to oblige you: besides, they will have a better opinion of your understanding, when you approve of what they have established. This will raise your character; and according as they value and esteem you, so in proportion you will receive the testimonies of their kindness and respect. Besides, I cannot tell but that in this method you may best preserve your health; for different climates require different managements; and it is to be supposed, that the long experience of the natives must have found out that regimen which best secures health. I am very sure, gentlemen have destroyed themselves by eating flesh and drinking wine with the same freedom in hot countries as they have been accustomed to in their own colder climes; and therefore could not forbear giving you this direction.

"III. Thirdly, endeavour to be acquainted with men of the best character, in all the countries

men distinguished for learning, wisdom, and virtue; from whose conversation your mind will receive the greatest improvement, and from whom you will learn what is fittest to be seen, and what is most proper in that place to entertain the curiosity of a stranger. Besides, their acquaintance will procure you respect from others; for, being observed to frequent such men, it will be imagined that you have some of those good qualities yourself which you admire in others. But this advice does not only refer to wise and learned men, but also to those of the best rank and quality, who in all countries are most polished in their manners and behaviour; so that you will never be able to make a true judgment of any country, if you do not know how people of quality live, as well as those of the middle and inferior rank. Strangers generally employ themselves more in seeing sights and rarities, than in knowing men; but, as the first should not be neglected, so in travelling the greatest stress should be laid upon the latter; which the want of knowing the language of the place often prevents, and therefore a traveller should make it his business to be perfect in the language of the place, without which it is impossible he can make any great improvements.

"But, be sure, while you are intent upon acquiring ornaments of good breeding; never forget nor forfeit those qualifications that constitute the good Christian. First, take care to be a good man, and then you cannot be too fine a gentleman; when you have secured *the pearl of great price*, you will do very well to set it to the best advantage.

"And because I am sensible of the great weakness of human nature, and of the strength of those temptations you may meet with, to the advice I have given you, I shall add my hearty prayers to God,

"That his grace may constantly accompany you; that by his holy inspiration you may think those things that are good, and that by his merciful guiding

be long and happy; that prosperity may never corrupt you, and that affliction may always make you better; and that all your ways may be disposed towards the attainment of everlasting salvation; that, among all the changes and chances of this mortal life, you may ever be defended by God's most gracious and ready help, through Jesus Christ our Lord; to which well-weighed petitions of the Church, a most hearty Amen is affixed by,

Dear Cousin,

Your most faithful friend, and humble servant,

27th July, 1708. ROBERT NELSON."

II. To Mr. GABRIEL HANGER.

"DEAR COUSIN,

"THE best method I can contrive of shewing my concern for you at present is, to furnish you with a copy of that letter which I wrote to your eldest brother upon his leaving England, because it contains some rules, which may be of use to you in the conduct of a Christian life. Your case and his are so far alike, that you both leave your own country, and are, by the designation of your best friend, your father, settled in a way of merchandize, whereby, with God's blessing upon your own industry, you may both very probably raise a considerable fortune, prove useful members of the commonwealth, and make others happy in sharing in your plenty and abundance. From this similitude of circumstances will arise an agreement in those temptations which it is likely may attack you both; and therefore what I thought proper to say to him you may very well apply to yourself; and thus far I may answer, that, if you take care to practise what is there suggested, you will not fail of recommending yourself to all those in whose power it is to advance your interest; but, what is more considerable, you will thereby secure the favour of Almighty God, whose blessing is necessary to succeed in all your under-

takings, and who alone can bestow upon you a happiness that is lasting and durable, which he has reserved in Heaven for all those who truly love and fear him. You must needs be sensible what care and expence your father has been at in your education, to fit you for the employment you engage in; you know very well what charge he has bestowed to equip you for this voyage; and how ready he has been to gratify you in every thing you could either ask or desire of him, in order to your pleasure and profit. Now all this adds fresh obligations to your duty; and what returns can you make, for so much kindness, which will please him better than your steady sobriety and your constant application to your business? These are such injunctions as are necessary to your own welfare; and yet he will esteem them a full compensation for that paternal affection which he has shewed towards you. And how much more pleasant and commendable is it to be the joy of your parents by your prudent and Christian behaviour, than to increase those cares you have already necessarily given them? for you cannot indulge any extravagant and disorderly course without oppressing their minds with sorrow and grief, in a time of life when they are least able to bear it.

"This argument of pleasing your best friends should have a great influence upon an ingenious mind; and I am willing to think you have a great sense of gratitude; and that, by considering what has been done for you, may excite a great ardour and fervency in your mind, to answer the expectations of those to whom you are so dear.

"But, Sir, I must tell you one thing more, that, by governing yourself according to the scheme of the foregoing letter, you most truly consult your own interest, which influences every man that is not corrupted by present pleasure to forfeit a future good. So that, if any regard to your happiness, as well as that of your parents, can prevail upon you, we shall

certainly hear that you are upright and diligent in your business, sober and temperate in your enjoyments, and pious and religious in your whole conversation.

"I am very glad you have been confirmed; whereby your Christianity is become your own deliberate choice; the care of your godfathers and godmother is discharged; and you have before God and man engaged to perform your part of the baptismal covenant.

"In order to dicharge this more effectually, you have been admitted to the holy-table, where God dispenses larger measures of his grace to those who approach with sincere intentions of doing their duty; and therefore, I hope, now you have been initiated into the Christian mysteries, you will never neglect such opportunities which Providence may supply you with for the celebration of them.

"I have nothing more to add but my hearty prayers to God, that he would be pleased to prosper your voyage, and bring you in safety to your desired port, since in all your ways you acknowledge him; and that he would direct your paths, and teach you to guide your affairs with discretion; that he would never leave you nor forsake you, but conduct you safely by his counsel through all the businesses and enjoyments, through all the temptations and troubles of this life, to that blessed place where our Lord Jesus liveth and reigneth for evermore.

"I am, with great sincerity, dear Cousin,

"Your very faithful humble servant,

The Epiphany, 1713. ROBERT NELSON.

"Remember to be that in health, which you will wish to have been when you come to die."

No. VI.

DR. ROBERT MOSS *; (vol. I. p. 48.)

Dr. Robert Moss, the eldest son of Mr. Robert Moss, of Posswick, in the county of Norfolk, was born at Gillingham in the same county, in or about 1666. His father had a pretty estate, which he occupied himself; and, by his prudence and good œconomy, brought up and provided handsomely for four sons: Robert, who made a great figure in the world; Samuel, who was bound apprentice to a merchant; William, who died possessed of his father's estate at Posswick; and Charles Moss, M. D.

Mr. Robert Moss, the eldest son, was educated in the Public School at Norwich, under the care of Mr. Burton. He was thence removed to Bene't College at the age of 16, under the tuition of Mr. John Cory, B. D. an eminent tutor, and an excellent Divine. He behaved so much to satisfaction by his ingenious exercises † of every kind, being at the same time a prime favourite with the learned Dr. Spencer, then Master and Dean of Ely, that, after having taken the degree of B. A. he was chosen into a Norfolk Fellowship, vacant by the death of Mr. Gerrard; in which he continued for many years, being engaged in the business of Pupils; and it is well known that a great part of

* Principally from the MSS. of Dr. Zachary Grey: by whom I have in MS. a Life of Dean Moss.

† See a long copy of verses in "Mœstiss. ac lætiss. Acad. Cam. Affectus, decedente Carolo II. succedente Jacobo II. 1684;" and a short one in "Lacrymæ Cantab. in Obit. Regin. Mariæ 1694;" with a very long one in English on the same occasion.

the Society were desirous of advancing him to the Mastership *; I suppose, on the resignation of Dr. Stanley in 1698; but what were the reasons of his not succeeding herein, are not well known.

He was ordained Deacon by John [Lake] Lord Bishop of Chichester, in the parish-church of St. Dionis Back-church, London, Dec. 26, 1688; and Priest by Dr. Thomas Tenison, Bishop of Lincoln, at Buckden, Sept. 21, 1690.

In 1693, he was appointed, by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, one of the Twelve Preachers for the University of Cambridge.

In 1695, he was a competitor for the place of Public Orator, vacant by the death of Dr. Henry Felton, into which Mr. William Ayloff, M. A. (afterwards LL. D.) and fellow of Trinity-college, was chosen by a majority of two or three votes †.

He was duly qualified for the discharge of that or any other office for the honour of the University and himself, if the election had turned in his favour. He was confessedly furnished with every proper talent and accomplishment, whether natural or acquired; and it will be readily allowed by all who remembered the transactions of those times, that he lost no credit by that, or any other competition.

His character is thus given in the Preface to the four first volumes of his Sermons, p. 10.

"He distinguished himself by repeated proofs of very uncommon abilities; and acquired the reputation of one of the most ingenious performers of any about his time, of all kinds of public exercises, whether in the way of classical or academical learning.

"His Sermons at St. Mary's were always attended by a full audience; and so were his disputations in

* Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, p. 347.

† The tradition was, that he lost it by the votes of the three beadles, who took offence at a passage in a paragraph of his speech as Prævaricator in 1691.

the schools, in which he shewed a clear and distinguishing head, reasoned justly and closely in defending a question, and urged his objections with great acuteness when he bore the part of the opponent, always expressing himself with great ease and fluency, in the most proper and significant Latin.

After he had kept a Divinity-act in the schools, in 1696, for the degree of B. D. there being a Public Commencement that year, he voluntarily undertook another on that occasion in St. Mary's, where the Commencement was held before the erection of the new Regent-house; and acquitted himself in both to the general satisfaction; particularly, in maintaining the necessity of believing our Saviour to be the true God *, against the doctrine of Episcopius.

His first call from the University was his being appointed Preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, July 11, 1698, in the room of Dr. Richardson, Master of St. Peter's college in Cambridge; which preferment he enjoyed to his dying day, though for some of his last years, when infirmities disabled him to officiate in person, that learned Body, which had always a great regard to his person, and still express it to his memory, indulged him in the liberty of supplying the duty by a deputy.

"Towards the latter end of the following year (Jan. 9, 1699) he was named Preacher Assistant of St. James's, Westminster, by the rector Dr. William Wake (after successively Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Archbishop of Canterbury) with the concurrence of the Vestry. He was sworn chaplain in

* His Thesis on this Question, "Jesum Christum esse verum Deum, est Doctrina credita ad salutem necessaria," with his "Clerum" and "Prævaricator's Speech," were in the hands of Dr. Zachary Grey; who had likewise an excellent determination of his in a Case of Conscience. The latter, with copies of several letters to and from Dean Moss, are now in my possession.

ordinary to King William, April 30, 1701; continued in the same capacity in the following reign; and was one of the chaplains in waiting, when Queen Anne, April 16, 1705, was pleased to visit the University of Cambridge; and was created D. D. in her Majesty's presence.

"In 1708, he was invited by the parishioners of St. Lawrence Jewry to accept of their Tuesday's Lecture, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Stanhope the Dean of Canterbury, who then resigned it *; and our author continued to support the credit and dignity of that place, by meeting with the same approbation and applause with which it had been maintained before, and which he himself had gained in his former stations; till at last, after many years' painful discharge of that duty, he was, by infirmities growing on him, obliged to surrender it in 1727 †."

There was an early friendship contracted by Dr. Moss, and Dr. Charles Ashton ‡, Master of Jesus college, Cambridge, one of the most assiduous students and learned men of the age, which conti-

* See the present volume, p. 152.

† Preface to Dean Moss's Sermons.

‡ The Reverend and worthy Dr. Charles Ashton, Master of Jesus-college in 1701, and prebendary of Ely the same year. He was one of the most learned men of the age; his great knowledge in Ecclesiastical Antiquities was excelled by none, and equalled by few; as by his MS remarks upon the Fathers, and corrections of the mistakes of translators, will sufficiently appear. His critical skill in the writers of the Classicks is well known to many persons now living. There were many valuable pieces of his published in the time of his life, but without his name; and amongst the rest, 1. "Locus Justini Martyris emendatus in Apol. I. p. 11. Edit. Thirlby, Bibliotheca Literaria," published by the learned Mr. Wasse of Aynhoe in Northamptonshire, 1744, No. viii. 1.—2. "Tully and Hirtius reconciled, as to the Time of Cæsar's going to the African War; with an Account of the old Roman Year made by Cæsar." Ib. No. iii. p. 29. 3. "Origen de Oratione, in 4to; published by the late Rev. Mr. Reading, Keeper of Sion-college Library." 4. "Hierocles in Aurea Carmina Pythagoræ Comment. 8vo. Londini, 1742;" published, with a Preface, by Dr. Richard Warren, Archdeacon of Suffolk.

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nued without interruption till the Dean's death *, as appears from many curious and entertaining letters, which are preserved, from 1708 to that time.

In 1708-9, the Reverend and worthy Dr. Thomas Greene, Master of Bene't-college, was desirous of having Dr. Moss resign his Fellowship, from his being incapable of residing on account of his many preferments in town, being preacher to the honourable Society of Gray's-inn, assistant preacher to the rector of St. James, Westminster, and lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry. The Master refused leave of absence; a dispute was carried on by letter, but rather with too much warmth on both sides; though it was not the occasion of any breach of friendship between them, as appeared from their subsequent behaviour, and as appears from Dr. Greene's letters, when appointed Bishop of Norwich; and afterwards Bishop of Ely, when they were more nearly connected. In this debate, however, the Master was much blamed by some for refusing his leave of absence, as he himself had received much greater indulgence in a like case, from a former Master of the College.

In 1711, the learned Dr. Thomas Brett, a very able writer, and author of several ingenious pieces, published a Tract, intituled "An Enquiry into the Judgment and Practice of the Primitive Church, in relation to Persons baptized by Laymen †, where Mr. Bingham's Scholastical is considered; with an Appendix, in Answer to the Lord Bishop of Oxford's (Dr. William Talbot) Charge."

* In 1709, when some scheme of alteration in the University was proposed, Dr. Ashton sent to his friend Dr. Moss an account of all the Colleges in Cambridge, with his Remarks on it. These are in Mr. Baker's MSS. vol. XXVII. p. 455.—I have several of Dr. Ashton's letters, and many of Dr. Warren's, in MS.

† In 1711 there arose an unhappy controversy concerning the validity or invalidity of Lay-baptism, in which some of our Bishops and learned Divines were divided in opinion. The occasion of this dispute was as follows: Mr. Laurence, a learned Layman, baptized and bred among the Dissenters, was not satis-

On the death of Dr. Charles Roderick, Dean of Ely, and Provost of King's-college, Dr. Moss was named by her Majesty Queen Anne to the deanry of Ely, to which he was instituted April 30, 1712. Upon this he quitted his fellowship of Bene't soon after; and it is thought would have been promoted to a much higher station in the church, perhaps to the see of Ely, had his Patroness survived Bp. Moor.

In this year he published a Sermon, intituled, "The Extent of Christ's Commission to baptize; with a Preface, addressed to the Dissenters."

In 1713, Dr. Turner, vicar of Christ-Church, London, and vicar also of Greenwich, published the following tract without a name; "Concerning the State and Importance of the present Controversy about the Validity of Lay Baptism, fairly represented; by a Country Clergyman." And in the same year was published a tract with the following title: "A Compendious History upon valid and invalid Baptism; by the Archdeacon of Wells *."

The following Address to her Majesty Queen Anne, upon the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, was found among the Dean's papers; and is believed to have been penned by himself:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"It is the false glory of the Nimrods and mighty hunters of the earth, to add conquest to conquest, and country to country, to sacrifice the lives of numberless innocents to an unbounded ambition, and to carry desolation whithersoever they extend dominion.

"But your Majesty drew your sword with nobler views; to defend your own territories from unjust invasion, to reduce the pretensions of other Princes

fied concerning the validity of his own baptism, and was baptized by a Clergyman of the Church of England; and wrote the following ingenious tracts in defence of what he had done: one intituled "Lay Baptism invalid, 1711;" a Defence of it in the same year; and in 1712, a tract intituled "Dissenters' Baptism null and void."

* Samuel Hill, M. A.

to the standard of equity, to restore the tranquillity and liberties of Europe, and, with the concurrence of the Almighty, to establish it inviolable to all posterity.

"These great ends once obtained, your Majesty piously resolved to return the devouring sword into its place, and meekly to lay it upon the altar; concluding the War upon principles of Religion, as you began it upon those of Justice.

"And it was the most generous sort of compassion, a most heroical degree of pity, to close the wounds of so many fainting Nations at once, and, after the shedding of so much Christian blood, like water, to spare even that of your very Enemies.

"We dare not, Madam, even on this important occasion, to offer the customary compliment to so religious a Prince, and say, that you have had the balance of Power; for that is possible to Him alone who hath weighed the mountains in a scale, and measured Heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure.

"But, since your Majesty hath used all the precaution that human wisdom could well suggest, and settled things upon the surest foundation that the uncertainty of this world would admit; we do entirely confide, that the God who hath made you the instrument of so many blessings to your people, will prosper this most beloved work, and make it truly healing in its influences, and durable in its good effects to many generations.

"And the hope we conceive of this is the more confident, because we have the sacred pledge of your Royal word, that you have been watchful to secure the Protestant Succession, and industrious to secure a perfect friendship with the House of Hanover, to the confusion of all those who would make a merit of separating interest so well united, even at the infinite hazard of the common safety.

"That your Majesty may long live and reign

you have honoured with your confidence: That you may see the glorious things you have designed, as happily accomplished: That your laws may be reinforced with strength to suppress irreligion, and all manner of licentious scandal: That guilty honours may effectually be disgraced, and private revenge utterly disarmed; is the constant and ardent prayer of your Majesty's most dutiful subjects."

Previous to the assembling of the Convocation in February 1713-14, the following letter was addressed by Dr. Moss to Dean Stanhope:

"Dec. 23, 1713.

"I had the favour of my very good friend the Dean of Canterbury's letter, and should have acknowledged it, but that a listlessness for business, a tiresomeness of writing, and the prevailing power of the hyp prevented me. I am confined within-doors, and have passed a good many restless nights whilst under the distemper I am not yet freed from; and really, to speak the truth, I have been uneasy in mind, as well as body. The affair I mentioned to you in my last gives me more solicitude, I believe, than it does you. For my own particular, I could have depended with a great deal of satisfaction upon your honour, fidelity, and prudence, in the chair; and I had conceived good hopes that the majority would have been as well satisfied as I am; but I now fear umbrage is taken abroad in the Country: whether any body else is aiming at it, I cannot take upon me now to say. A meeting is proposed for farther consultation. I believe, after we have met once or twice, some person or other will be agreed on, upon whom to devolve the whole interest. I shall not stick to declare my opinion freely, and labour heartily for you. If, in the result, any other person should be pitched on, I suppose from that time it will be thought proper to declare it, and to endeavour to obtain the concurrence of the Country Clergy; and when once the word is given out, your name will be no longer mentioned, nor brought at all into the enquiry, unless by way

by the unserviceable zeal of well-meaning friends, which I hope will be carefully avoided. Perhaps after all, being somewhat low, I may be more diffident and desponding than there is reason for; but, whatever turn the affair may take at last, I can truly affirm for myself, that my principal view was, to preserve the honour, privileges, and unity of the body altogether; and, as the best means in order to that end, my next aim was, to get you into the chair. If, notwithstanding, the majority will determine us into other measures, I do assure you, I shall reckon it a great disappointment, though you will not allow it to be so to yourself. But, however the event may be, you will excuse my honest (though unsuccessful) designs and endeavours; for, whatever I may fall short in, I shall never be found wanting in that sincerity in which I always purpose to act; and with which I am most assuredly, Sir,

Your most affectionate and obliged brother,
and faithful humble servant, R. Moss.

"I earnestly wish for an opportunity of seeing you, though but for half an hour."

In 1714 he was collated by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, to the living of Gilston, *alias* Geddleston, a small rectory on the Eastern side of Hertfordshire, which, though but of indifferent value, proved of great convenience to one so disabled as he was from taking long journeys upon the stretch; and not only served to accommodate him in his passage between London and Ely, but, as he usually resided several months in the year, it afforded him a more uninterrupted retirement than it was in his power to command in places of public resort.

The Preachership of Gray's-Inn he about this time gave up; and, by his recommendation, the successor to that appointment was the Reverend Dr. Thomas Gooch, Master of Caius-college, and afterwards successively Bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and Ely. This appears by the following friendly epistle:

"DEAR SIR, Dec. 10, 1716.

"As to Mr. Halton, I will talk that matter to you, when you call upon me to-morrow. But this I will say now, that you brought me to Gray's-inn in so kind a manner, that I shall at any time resign it into your hands again. I am sorry I am engaged so, that I cannot go home with you in the evening. With all due services from hence, I am, dear sir,

Yours most heartily, T. GOOCH."

In 1717, Dr. Moss was supposed to have been author of "The Report vindicated from Misreports; being a Defence of my Lords the Bishops, as well as the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation, in a Letter from a Member of that House to the Prolocutor, concerning their late Consultations about the Bishop of Bangor's Writings; with a Postscript, containing some few Remarks upon the Letter to Dr. Sherlock, 1717 *."

On the accession of King George II. Dr. Thomas Greene, who in 1723 had been translated from Norwich to Ely, thus addressed Dr. Moss:

"GOOD MR. DEAN, Ely-house, July 1, 1727.

"SINCE I came to London, I find that an Address to His Majesty, upon his Accession to the Throne, is designed by all the Bishops of England. Some of them have them ready here to be presented as soon as the Archbishop has presented his, which, it is said, will be upon Tuesday next. This I was not aware of, or did not well consider before I came from Ely; otherwise I could have desired you and your brethren to have prepared one for my Diocese. Now considering it might take up a little too long time to send it between me and you forward and backward, I have for expedition sake, endeavoured to draw up one myself, which I have here sent you. I hope I have thought on what you yourselves would have thought proper upon the occasion; though I

* Masters's History of Corpus Christi College.

may not have expressed my thoughts in so good a manner as I very well know you would have done. I hope there is at least nothing amiss in it; and so beg of you to send it to my Register Mr. Woodward, to be engrossed on a skin of parchment; and, when you and your brethren of the Chapter have signed it, to get the Apparitor to carry it about to the Clergy of the Diocese, that they also may sign it; and it may be sent up to London to me by one of the Cambridge carriers, with all the dispatch that may be, to be presented, that we may not be among the latest of our brethren. I do not expect that any of the Clergy should give themselves the trouble of coming up to London on this occasion: I will endeavour to get some few Clergymen to attend at the presenting, which perhaps may be a private one; for so I am told, the number being so great, they will not all be read when presented; but only some notice taken in the public papers, that such were presented.

"I hope you enjoy your health in as good a state as when I saw you last; your strength we must leave to the goodness of God, to be restored to you when he sees fit. My hearty service and good wishes attend you and your good lady.

"I am, reverend sir, your very affectianate brother and servant, THO. ELY.

"This being near the Commencement-time, it is very likely that the Apparitor will find many of the Clergy at Cambridge, and so make his business more easy and quiet."

The following is a copy of the Address:

"After the great surprize and concern in which your subjects cannot but bear a dutiful part with your Majesty, upon the death of our late Sovereign of famous memory; give us leave, dread Sir, to express the consolation we have received, upon your Majesty's happy accession to the Throne. Your

most gracious Declarations published to the world have inspired gladness into every loyal heart. The Constitution now happily established in Church and State hath, and will always have, the experience of your continual care; which, we cannot doubt, will be as tenderly preserved as the apple of your eye. May the God of Heaven strengthen your hands, and make you his own glorious instrument in the preserving us! and may the spirit of love unite our hearts, stripped of all partiality, and make us a people worthy to be preserved! May the laurels flourish in your days, if the sword must be unsheathed, which God avert! And if your counsels and endeavours for peace should succeed, may the olives take root again under your shadow in safety, with honour! May all the valuable privileges of your people receive new life and increase from your powerful influence and encouragement! and may your people's duty remain inviolably the same, and still be quickened and heightened by the sentiments of gratitude! To secure all our wishes at once, may all the choicest blessings both personal and national descend (but very late) upon the Royal Issue of your Crown, and continue long, through many ages, hereditary in your most illustrious House. These, may it please your Majesty, are the unfeigned prayers of

Your liege subjects, and most devoted servants,
The Dean and Chapter of the Church of ELY.

"Given under our common seal, the 2d of July, in the first year of the reign of his most serene Majesty George the Second, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1727."

The constitution of this very worthy man had been impaired by many and severe returns of the gout, which distemper began to seize him very early

in life; but his attempt to cure it by a regimen *, in which sulphur was a great ingredient, which others had tried before with a success that was much boasted of, and which seemed for some time to have wrought a perfect cure on him, is thought to have occasioned that almost total loss of the use of his limbs, which it was his misfortune to labour under for some of his latest years; and it began to be apprehended, that the same disposition might, in a little time more, impair his parts and memory too, and leave but little more than the outward shell of what had been once Dr. Moss (which calamity had befallen some great geniuses and bright ornaments of the Church). The loss of him, though at any time to be lamented, admitted of some consolation, in the respect that he did not outlive himself.

He bought a house in Cambridge two or three years before his death, in order to be more retired; but it pleased God to release him from this mortal state, March 26, 1729, in the 63d year of his age.

"He died without issue, and left a comfortable provision for his widow; and, after some legacies, the bulk of his fortune to his third brother's son, Mr. Charles Moss †, a promising youth, and student of Caius-college, Cambridge ‡."

* His brother, Dr. Charles Moss, an eminent physician at Kingston upon Hull, by letter forewarned him against it, by apprizing him of the consequences that would attend a long use of it, which exactly came to pass.

† These are the words of Dr. Z. Grey. This "promising youth" was afterwards a fellow of his College; B. A. 1731; M. A. 1735; D. D. 1747; archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Salisbury, rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, and of St. James's Westminster, 1750; of St. George's Hanover-square 1759. He was elected Bishop of St. David's 1766; translated to Bath and Wells 1774; and died April 13, 1802. His only surviving son was at that time a canon residentiary of St. Paul's; and in 1807 was promoted to the Bishoprick of Oxford.

‡ It has been said, that when an attempt was made to dispossess him of his fellowship in Bene't college, he had the offer of a senior fellowship in Cains college. However that was, he admitted his nephew of that College, sizar to Dr. Gooch the Master, on the

His body was buried (as ordered by his will, dated Oct. 10, 1728) in the presbytery of the cathedral church of Ely, where the Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries, are usually interred. The funeral, agreeably to his own direction, was conducted with a decent frugality, without the ostentation or expence of any escutcheon, or such like ornament; only with a plain tomb-stone laid over the corpse, with this inscription:

"Robertus Moss, S. T. P.
Decanus Eliensis,
ob. 26 Martii, 1729, æt. 63;"

and his arms, Ermine, a cross patée.

I shall conclude the Memoirs of Dean Moss with the short character given of him by the Reverend and worthy Dr. Andrew Snape, in his Preface to the Four First Volumes of the Dean's Sermons *.

the Dean has settled, by will, an augmentation of 5*l. per annum* for ever, charged on his share of Dee mills in Cheshire.

* "Dr. Snape, in drawing a just and true character of the Dean, has at the same time given the world a true portrait of his own; for no person of his own time was thought more deserving in every respect than himself. He was created D. D. in 1708, when her Majesty Queen Anne honoured the University of Cambridge with her presence. In 1706, as appears from the Public Orator's book, the following gentlemen were appointed to carry a letter of compliment to the University of Frankfort, on the occasion of their Jubilee; Andrew Snape, D. D.; Henry Penrice, LL. D.; Henry Plumptre, M. D.; William Grigg, M. A. (afterwards Master of Clare-hall); John Wyvill, A. M.; the two latter were chosen probably the Non-regent and Regent, as the three others represented the three faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physick. This letter bears date "Id. Mart. 1706." In 1708, this University sent a second letter to that of Frankfort, to thank them for their book of verses, &c. spoke on that occasion. It is not mentioned how this letter was conveyed; probably by the Minister of the Empire, resident in London. The letter is dated "7 Id. Julii 1708." Dr. Snape was for some time First Master of Eton-school, and at the same time Canon of Windsor; and upon the death of Dr. John Adams, in 1722, Provost of King's college, where he presided with great honour to himself, and benefit to his College; the revenues of which (as I have been informed) were greatly augmented in his time, by the assistance of some fellows of the College, his particular

"As to the character of the Dean, he was of a graceful personage, a gentlemanlike address, a sweet, affable, and benevolent disposition; and had something so winning and engaging in his conversation, that he was scarce ever known to lose a friend that had been once intimately acquainted with him. He was of a frank, open, and generous mind; a stranger to all artifice and disguise. However deep his capacity reached in matters of science, yet in the commerce of social life he was so void of all reserve, that you might see through him. He affirmed, and you believed him; he proposed, and you trusted him; you knew him, and you loved him.

"He was very communicative, both of his substance and his knowledge, being a liberal benefactor to persons in distress, and a friendly guide to those that repaired to him for advice; having been the director of many young Divines in the course of their studies, and having resolved some cases of conscience of a nice and delicate nature, which were put to him, with great judgment and integrity *.

"To give any thing like an abstract of the following Discourses, was not the design of this undertaking; and to point out the peculiar excellencies in them, would be much anticipating the reader's as a preacher few equalled, and no one excelled him; and in the part he bore in what was called the *Bangorian Controversy*. It was said, that he drew up the Address to His Majesty King George the First in 1722, upon the institution of Whitehall Preachers; an Address worthy of the imitation of both Universities on all occasions of the like kind, as it was thought to have nothing redundant or defective in it." *Dr. Z. Grey, MS.*

* "Abp. Wake was formerly minister of Gray's Inn, but his eminent piety and learning has lately raised him to higher preferment. He devotes himself to preaching and divine meditations; and he excels in experimental divinity..... Dr. Moss's preaching and life are the same. He is all that he looks; and would drain any wit but his own, to do his piety justice. I shall only add, he preaches at Gray's Inn; by which it appears, the Lawyers are in earnest to go to Heaven; for they chose Dr. Wake, and now Mr. Moss; and cull out the *best guides* to shew them the way."

Dunton, pp. 455, 488.

judgment; besides, that a comparison between them, in singling out any one as particularly excellent, might be looked upon as charging the rest with imperfection. The reader may be assured, he will meet with what is useful and instructive in them all, and that they have their separate beauties, and come all from the same masterly hand; he will find matters of practice pressed upon him by the most strong and lively motives; and points of doctrine established against the opposers of Christian faith, by rational and convincing arguments; he will be instructed what to believe, how to act, and how to pray; and set right in the way that leads to happiness and salvation *.

"One set of Sermons, however, in the second volume, about 'The Nature of Truth and Falsehood †,' as the writer of this account has been particularly affected with, he cannot forbear recommending to the perusal of those who were the most familiarly acquainted with the Dean, not altogether for the just-

* "The author of these Sermons had so established a reputation as a Preacher, that to give any character of them would be as presumptuous as it is needless."

Present State of the Republick of Letters, vol. IX. p. 43.

† It was observed of the great Viscount de Turenne, Marshal of France, "that he had from his tender years a predominant love for truth; he detested that policy, which to succeed in its designs, employed dissimulation, lying, and deceiving. He spoke either well or ill of himself, according as it was necessary; the one without vanity, the other without shame, and both without affectation, like a man that was become a stranger to himself. This character runs through all his writings, whether letters, instructions, or memoirs. His reputation of being strictly faithful to his word, was so well established, that most of the Princes of Germany treated with him without asking any guarantee. The Swiss, Dutch, English, and Swedes, thought themselves secure, if he had given them a promise; he never gave one without being sure that he was able to perform it; and rather than come under engagements which he was afraid he could not fulfil, he chose to run the risk of provoking the Minister, displeasing even the King, and seeing himself deserted by his troops." *Life of Marshal Turenne*, 1736, vol. I. p. 490.

ness of the composition, or for the clearness of thought, and elegance of style; with regard to which, other sermons in these volumes may stand upon an equal footing; but, because it cannot help bringing to their remembrance, the behaviour and manner of dealing of their late worthy Friend; how truly he was an observer of the rules of that honest casuistry, by which he requires others to regulate their conduct; how sincere and heartily he was a lover of truth, how averse to lying and falsehood in every shape; how far he was from allowing himself to practise any little arts of deceit; with what a generous scorn he would forego the fairest opportunity of promoting his own advantage, if the way to it were not open and direct, if any sinister means were to be made use of, if the lowest degree of dissimulation or guile, of shift or evasion, of overreaching or undermining, were to be dispensed with, in order to the attainment of his end.

"In a word, faithfulness and veracity, honour and integrity, candour and humanity, were his just characteristicks: which, joined to his other Christian virtues, and intellectual endowments, rendered him amiable, and respected by as many as were within the sphere of his acquaintance; and those who were not, will be inclined, if not for the sake of what is here said, to esteem him at least for his work's sake, after the perusal of the following sheets."

*** The following lines (from a MS. of Mr. Wagstaffe) were found in Dr. Moss's study after his death:

Monitum Lectori, quomodo legenda sit Burnetti Historia sui temporis et pro verâ admittenda.

"Leguntur Hebrææ verso ordine Literæ,
Cancrique serpunt in contrarium gradus;
Tenella Virgo, si quem amet perditè,
(Ea est protervitas) fugit tanquam oderit;
Quemque odit Aulicus (tanta est urbanitas)
Amore abundans quasi studiosus colit.
Ut Hebræa legi, Cancros ut gradi vides,
Tenellâ ut odit Virgo, amatque ut Aulicus,
Hâc lege Lucianus Historiam suam

No. VIII.

ROBERT JENKIN, D. D.

(See vol. I. pp. 76, 127.)

Robert Jenkin, the son of Thomas and Mary Jenkin of the Isle of Thanet in Kent, was born of yeomanry parents, of a good estate, in the parish of Minster, in that Isle, and there baptized, as appears by the parish register, Jan. 31, 1656. He received his grammatical education in the King's school at Canterbury, whence he was removed at 17 years of age to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was intituled to one of the four scholarships of 10*l. per annum*, given by Mr. Robinson, formerly of that society, for aid towards the maintenance of those who are sent hither, and are natives of the Isle of Thanet, or of the county of Kent *. Accordingly he was admitted sub-sizar for the master, Dr. Turner, May 12, 1674, under the tuition of Mr. Francis Roper †; *(decessit* ‡ 1691). He was afterwards

* Cole's MSS. vol. XLIX. (5850) pp. 215—219.

† Francis Roper, Dunelmensis, of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1662; M. A. and senior fellow 1666 (*decessit* 1668); B. D. 1673; and vicar of Waterbeach in Cumbridgeshire, was collated to a prebend in the church of Ely on the day his predecessor, Bishop Womack, died, March 12, 1685-6; and was installed April 1. He resigned Waterbeach about Michaelmas following, and became rector of Northwold in Norfolk, June 7, 1687, which he resigned soon after the accession of King William III. He was deprived in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths appointed by act of parliament; and dying April 13, 1719, was buried in St. John's college chapel, without any memorial. Bentham's Ely, p. 258.

‡ *Decessit* in College Registers means left the college, and cut his name out. A *benè decessit* granted to a member permits

chosen fellow on the Foundress's foundation, March 30, 1680; being the last person commemorated as such by Mr. Baker *, in his catalogue of the fellows of that house: though through modesty he has omitted his own name, which immediately follows Mr. Jenkin's, being admitted fellows the same day. This Mr. Cole collected from a MS Catalogue of the same fellows in the late Dr. Richardson's hand †, and probably lent to him by Mr. Baker, where his name occurs the last, being the 682d fellow from the foundation: in this manner:

681. *Rob. Jenkin, com. Cantiæ.*
682. *Tho. Baker, com. Dunelm. pro D'nâ Ashton.*

But in Mr. Baker's list he makes it end thus:

Ego Rob. Jenkin, Cantianus, jurat. & admiss. in perpet. socium pro D'nâ Fundatrice, Mart. 30, 1680.

Atque hic claudo Catalogum, nam qui sequitur
Proximus heu! longo sed proximus intervallo.

He took the degree of B. A. 1662; M. A. 1666; B. D. 1673; and was collated by Bp. Turner to the vicarage of Waterbeche in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, which he held with his fellowship, and served it from college. By Dr. John Lake, bishop of Chichester, he was made his chaplain; and in 1638 was collated by his lordship to the precentorship of that cathedral, as a token only of what he might thereafter expect, had the times been propitious to his patron and him. But they were both struck down by the same blow; for at the Revolution, Mr. Jenkin, not being able to satisfy himself of the lawfulness of taking the oaths of allegiance to the new governors, was forced to give up all his preferments.

* MS History of St. John's College, p. 396.
† MS Catalogue of Fellows of St. John's College, *penès* Dr. Robert Richardson, p. 357, vol. I.

As chaplain to Bp. Lake, he was one of the subscribers to that bishop's declaration * on his deathbed, Aug. 27, 1689, of his steady adherence to the doctrines of the Church of England, part of which consisted of passive obedience and non-resistance.

On quitting his ecclesiastical preferments, Mr. Jenkin retired to his Fellowship, which was not subject then to those conditions, unless the Bishop of Ely, the visitor, insisted on it; and the bishop was by the college-statutes not to visit, unless called in by a majority of the Fellows. By this means he and many others kept their Fellowships.

In 1690, he was taken into the family of the Earl of Exeter, to whom he became domestic chaplain. How long he continued at Burleigh is not now known: but that he was there in 1697-8 is evident from the following confidential letter, on the principles of the Nonjurors, from a resident member of the College:

"To the Rev. Mr. Robert Jenkin, at Burghley.

"DEAREST SIR, Feb. 23, 1697-8.

"I HAVE taken some time to consider of your last, and have endeavoured to look back in our public papers so far as to the beginning of the Treaty of Peace, whether King James did nothing to save his right. I found, in "The Monethly Account of March 1697," Reflections upon his Manifesto to the Catholick Princes. I must confesse I had forgotten that he had putt out any such manifesto; tho' upon sight of this I could recollect that it was published here in England, with an Answer by some friend to this Government. But any farther enquiry is now needlesse, since we have the Monethly Account of January last. The author begins it with Reflections upon the Peace; and mentions as one obstruction to it King James's Memoirs or Manifestos both to the Catholick and Protestant

Princes, tho', he observes that they had no effect. This, therefore, putts the matter of fact out of doubt; that King James did what was proper to save his owne right at that Treaty; for he that requires the other Princes to restore him cannot be interpreted to consent to give up his right. If it be said that these Memoirs were not in forme of a Protestation, all I can say is, that the author of the Monethly Account calls it King James's Protestation too, as well as his Memoirs and Manifestos; and he understands those matters better than I.

"I believe, if enquiry were made, the paper I sent you would be as certainly found to be authentick; for there has beene some very positive assurances of it from some hands; and I shall endeavour to know the utmost of it by a friend that is going to London, who will waite upon some persons there, from whom, if possible, he may have certaine information about it.

"If the case be thus as to matter of fact, yourselfe will grant that we are still under the same obligations; but truely, if it were otherwise, I cannot subscribe to your opinion as to the consequence, because I thinke a subject is tyed to adhere to his Prince's title till he has sufficient evidence that he has given up his right; and, supposing all these omissions of King James, I cannot conceive they amount to an evidence of such a cession. I doe not well understand your notion of strict allegiance, upon which your reasoning seems to depend. We are not obliged to supererogate and to stick to King James, upon a mere principle of honour, beyond what our duty requires; but we are still his subjects, and owe him all the dutyes that can be paid by subjects to one in his circumstances.

"Besides, tho' he had consented to the King of France's stipulating never to assist him, I cannot see how this would affect his subjects, so as to discharge them from their obligations. I doe not insist upon the King of France's hit

that this deserves so much gratitude from King James, as to consent to his making peace with the Prince of Orange; but thus I conceive as to that matter: By the Law of Nations, any Foreign Prince may send his embassadors, &c. to an usurper, and treat with him as if he were the rightfull Prince; for other Princes are under no obligation to intermeddle in the disputes about the Crowne of this Realme; their businesse is to trade and traffick with us, and to doe all things that one Nation may have occasion to doe with another with whom they are in peace. Pursuant to this, the King of France never was under any obligation to abett King James's right, or to assist him towards the recovery of it; but might have paid the King Regnant the same respect that he begins to doe now; and this would imply no owning of his having the true right to the Crowne, and King James having lost it. His doing otherwise, *i. e.* abetting and assisting King James, was a part of a friend (tho' he might find his owne interest in it); for it was more than he was any way obliged to. Now his circumstances doe not allow him to continue so far King James's friend; but he is forced to make peace with England, and to oblige himselfe not to assist King James any longer, nor for his sake to forbeare that entercourse with England which any two Nations not in war may by the Law of Nations entertaine with one another. In doing this, he does not owne the King Regnant, or disowne King James's right; and, consequently, tho King James consent to his doing this, it implyes no cession on King James's sides from his right, but onely that he is content that the King of France should not for his sake continue the war against England.

"But I needed not have entered into this dispute till the point of matter of fact is cleared, and therefore beg your pardon for the trouble. I wish we had the happinesse of your company, with Mr.

better weather. Balsham, our great Charter-house living, is fallen againe by the death of Dr. Templer's successour; so that you see how many motives I have (both of that and a good living now in the College gift) to qualify my selfe for preferment, if I could satisfy conscience that I am at liberty.

"I am, deare Sir,

"Your most affecc'onate humble servant,

THO. BROWNE*."

"The gentlemen are well; they and the Master and Mr. Roper and all friends present their service."

Dr. Jenkin supplicated to proceed in Divinity May 10, 1709; and was admitted †. That he was then or soon after resident in the family of Lord Weymouth, at Long Leate in Wiltshire, is evident from four curious letters to Mr. Baker, from that place, in October and December, &c. ‡ of that year; in which he informs him, that that nobleman had ordered a copy of an original picture on board, to be taken of Bp. Fisher, for him, and which should be sent to Cambridge on their arrival at London: probably this is the picture of that bishop which now hangs in the master's gallery: for his lordship was so generous as to send Mr. Baker the original, and to reserve the copy for himself.

"In 1711 he saw occasion to mitigate his political opinions; at which time his old master having been dead ten years, and a prospect of better times succeeding, he took the oaths to Queen Anne; and being then D. D. was elected master of his college §, and admitted April 13, 1711, on the death of Dr. Humphrey Gower ‖; to whose chair of the Lady

* B. A. 1675; M. A. 1679; B. D. 1687.

† Cole's MSS. vol. LI. p. 13.

‡ These letters are preserved in Mr. Cole's MSS. vol. XXX. (5831.) pp. 119, 120, 121.

§ Mr. Baker's History of St. John's College, p. 342.

‖ A native of Dorchester; the son of Stanley Gower, a minister there during the Usurpation. He was educated first at Dorchester; then at St. Paul's; whence he was sent to St. John's

Margaret's Professor of Divinity he also succeeded the

college, Cambridge, and chosen fellow March 23, 1658, as *Herefordensis* (his father having had the rectory of Brampton Bryan); M. A. 1662. April 10, 1663, he was instituted to the rectory of Hamoune in Dorsetshire, on the presentation of the Trenchard family; which he quitted in 1667 (being then senior taxer of the University) for the rectory of Paglesham in Essex, to which he was presented by Bishop Henchman. This also he quitted in 1675 (being then B. D.); and was collated, by Bp. Gunning, Nov 20, to the rectory of Newton in the Isle of Ely. He became D. D. in 1676; and the same patron conferred on him Fen-Ditton in Cambridgeshire, July 4, 1677; gave him a prebend of Ely, Oct. 25, 1678; and made him master of Jesus-college, July 11, 1679. On Dec. 3 following, he was elected Master of St. John's college; vice-chancellor of the University in 1680; and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in 1688; a year of trial; "being noted," says Mr. Baker, "for his firmness, integrity, and prudent conduct, in the government of his College, as he has since been for his extraordinary abilities in the Chair." (Preface to Bp. Fisher's Sermon, p. lxxi.) During the imprisonment of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Gower was commissioned by the University to wait upon the King at Newmarket, Sept. 18, 1681; at which time he made a most loyal and dutiful speech, expressive of the University's thorough detestation of the late rebellious and seditious practices, and their well-instructed zeal for the Church established, the envy and terror of her adversaries, as well as the beauty and strength of the Reformation. Dr. Gower was accounted a very learned man, and an excellent governor of his College, to which he left 500*l.* towards purchasing livings; an estate worth nearly 100*l.* a year, at Triplow (where he also built a new house) to be annexed to the headship for ever; two exhibitions of 10*l.* each, for poor scholars, sons of clergymen, educated either at Dorchester or St. Paul's; and all his books to their library. He was probably also, as benefited in Essex, a benefactor to the re-building of Harlow church, which had been burnt 1708, his arms being among those of other benefactors in the windows of the nave. He died March 27, 1711, and was buried in St. John's college chapel, with the following inscription: "M. S. Depositum Viri admodùm Reverendi Humphredi Gower, S. T. P. Coll. Divi Johannis Præfecti; S. Theol. pro D'nâ Margaretâ Professoris; Ecclesiæ Eliensis Canonici; qui Collegium per annos triginta et amplius strenuè ac feliciter rexerat. Obiit XXVII Martii, annoque Domini MDCCXI. ætatis suæ LXXIV." There is a print of Dr. Gower in his Doctor's robes; *Jac. Fellowes pinx. G. Vertue sculp.*; on which Mr. Cole observes: "He has the appearance of a well-looking gentlemanlike man in his good print by Mr. Vertue. He is drawn in a wig, and in his Convocation Ermine robes, so that he has much the semblance of a Cardinal in this becoming habit; which, as it is very handsome,

same year *. What other preferments he enjoyed," adds Mr. Cole, "is more than I can say. The times in which he lived were by no means favourable to men of his cast: otherwise he was deserving of the greatest: for he was a very good Divine, a learned man, and of an exemplary life. His book on the 'Reasonableness of the Christian Religion' is a full proof of his being a great Divine; as the many other of his publications are of his learning."

On the accession of King George I. an act having been passed, enjoining all who held any post of 5*l.* a year to take the oaths, he was obliged to eject † those Fellows ‡ that would not comply; which gave him no small uneasiness.

and of great dignity, it is much to be wondered at, that none are drawn in it. His is the singular instance in a print; except some old ones of an ordinary form, with hoods over their shoulders, and which look as much like any thing else, may be said to be so depicted." Though Dr. Gower was a very learned man, he left nothing in print, except "A Discourse delivered in two Sermons in the Cathedral of Ely in September 1684. Cambridge, 1681," 4to; in which is a very large and ample character of his good patron Bp. Gunning. In Mr. Thoresby's History of the Church of Leeds, is a letter from Dr. Gower, giving an account of Mr. John Milner, who died in St. John's college 1702, after having quitted the vicarage of that town, for not taking the oaths, in 1688. Cole, vol. XLIX. (5850.) p. 203.

* "Elected April 4, 1711; and sworn in April 20 following. Cole's MS. vol. LI. p. 20.

† The true account of the ejection is this: The statutes of that College require the Fellows, as soon as they are of that standing, to take the degree of B. D. But the oath of allegiance is required to be taken with every degree: so that, after the Revolution, 24 of the Fellows not coming into the oath of allegiance, and the statutes requiring them to commence B. D. they were constrained to part with their fellowships. As to those who had taken that degree before the Revolution, there was nothing to eject them upon till their refusal of the abjuration-oath, exacted on the accession of King George I. *T. F.*

‡ Mr. Baker, who died in 1740, was probably the survivor of all these. These principles of the members of this Society made it little agreeable at Court, where; however, they had always one good friend (though he by no means agreed with them in their sentiments) Commissary Dr. Rowland Hill, Paymaster to the Army

As Lady Margaret's Professor he was incapacitated from filling the second office of the University, in being Vice-Chancellor; however, 1719, Dr. Gooch, then in that office, had him for one of his assessors, at the degradation of Dr. Bentley *, for demanding, as Regius Professor of Divinity, exorbitant fees on creation of doctors in that faculty.

He had the misfortune to lose his memory and understanding for some years before his death, and sunk by degrees into childhood. In this condition he was removed to his elder brother's house at South Rungton in Norfolk, where he died April 7, 1727, at the age of 71 years; though in his epitaph it is said 70; a very immaterial circumstance, and depends only on calling him 71, being then in his current year, being born in 1656. He was buried † (with his wife Susannah, daughter of William Hatfield, esq. alderman and merchant of Lynne, who died 1713, aged 46, his son Henry, and daughter Sarah, who both died young 1727) in Holme chapel, in South Rungton, of which his brother was rector. Another daughter Sarah survived him.

"The following epitaph ‡ for him," says Mr. Cole, "was given to me in 1747 by my honoured

in Flanders under King William. See Wotton's Boronetage, vol. V. p. 215.—One day, upon some bad reports there from Cambridge, the then Lord Carteret said, "Well, Mr. Commissary, what have you to say for your College now?" "Why, to be sure, I must own that circumstances are against us; but, though I hardly shall, who am an old man, yet I dare say your Lordship will live to see that College as obsequious as any other." This prediction was completely fulfilled; when his Lordship nobly promoted Dr. Taylor, who was the last that retained in secret the slightest principles of this party. *From Dr. Taylor himself to me, all but the conclusion. T. F.*

* A full and impartial account of all the proceedings, &c. against Dr. Bentley, London, 1719," 8vo, p. 15.

† Cole's MSS. vol. XXXV. p. 40.

‡ Printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XLIX. pp. 287, 350, with some particulars of his life.

patron, the late Browne Willis, esq. who had a great regard for his memory. It is on a small mural monument :

"S. M.
Reverendi admodum Roberti Jenkin,
Sanctæ Theologiæ pro Dominâ Margaretâ
in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi Professoris,
omni laude dignissimi,
et Collegii Divi Johannis Evangelistæ Præfecti
vigilantissimi, spectatissimi ;
qui doctrinæ, pietatis, religionis,
ornamentum fuit illustre ;
exemplar venerabile,
vindex fidelissimus,
et usque vixit
monumentum perpetuum.
Ob. 7 die Aprilis,
anno Domini 1727,
æt. 70 *."

"His arms, as I took them from a table in the Lodge, where I dined Tuesday Oct. 6, 1779, and on an atchievement hanging in the organ-loft, are, Argent, a lion rampant reguardant Sable.

"In Mr. Baker's History of St. John's College † is the following list of Fellows elected, in 1717, in the place of the Nonjurors ; and, being acted in the time of Dr. Jenkin's prefecture, claims a place here.

Electio Sociorum, Jan. 21, 1716-17 ;
et Admissio Sociorum, Jan. 22, *sequ.*

Leonardus Chappelow, Ebor. pro D'nd Rooksby, decessore M'ro Tomkinson.
Ric'us Wilkes, Stafford. pro D'nâ Fundatrice, decess. M'ro Leche.
Whitleius Heald, Ebor. pro M'ro Ashton, decess. M'ro Baker, sen.
Tho. Hill, Ebor. pro M'ro Platt, decess. M'ro Baxter.

* Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. IV. p. 243.
† P. 399, in Collegio.

Ric'us Morris, Cantianus, pro M'ro Platt, decess. M'ro Brook.
Edv. Wilmot, Derb. pro M'ro Beresford, dec. M'ro Billers.
Caleb Parnham, Rutland. pro Dnd Fund. dec. M'ro Verden.
Gul. Clark, Salop. pro D'nd Fund. dec. M'ro Dawkins.
Hen. Hotherstone Haugh, Camb. pro D'nd Fund. dec. M'ro Wooten.*
Tho. Tatham, Lancast. pro M'ro Ashton, dec. M'ro Kishton.

Seniors present at this election: Mr. Bowtell, Mr. Foulkes, Dr. Edmundson, Mr. Chester, and Mr. Hall.

N. B. This election of Fellows was had in consequence of a removal of several Nonjuring Fellow's, in virtue of an act of parliament.

The ordinary election of Fellows is always in Lent."

"Dr. Jenkin's will may be seen among the MS Collections of Mr. Baker †; but, as I never saw it, I cannot say whether he left any thing to the college, or was otherwise a benefactor. It is probable that, if he had not done something of that sort before he fell ill, the nature of his disorder would deprive him of the capacity of doing it then ‡."

He was author of the following publications: 1. "An Historical Examination of the Authority of General Councils: shewing the false dealing that hath been used in the publishing of them; and the Difference among the Papists themselves, about their Number. Second Edition, London, 1688," 4to. 2. "A Defence of the Profession which the Right Rev. Father in God John [Lake] late Lord Bishop of Chichester made upon his Death-bed,

* Sic for *Fetherstone* Haugh.

† This article is among that part of Mr. Baker's Collections preserved at Cambridge, vol. XXXII. No. 35, p. 551.

‡ Cole's MSS. ubi supra.

concerning Passive Obedience and the new Oaths; together with an Account of some Passages in his Lordship's Life, 1690," 4to. 3. "The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion. By Rob. Jenkin, Chaplain to the Earl of Exeter, and late Fellow of St. John's College: London, 1698," 8vo; dedicated to the Earl of Exeter. A second volume was afterwards published; and a second edition in London in 1700; a fifth edition, corrected, appeared in 1721, 4. "An Account of the Life of Apollonius Tyanæus. By Mons. Le Noire de Tillemont. Translated out of the French, 1702," 8vo. 5. "A brief Confutation of the Pretences against Natural and Revealed Religion, 1702," 8vo. 6. "Defensio S. Augustini adversus Johannis Phereponi in ejus Opera Animadversiones, 1707," 8vo. 7. "Remarks on Four Books lately published; *viz. Basnage's History of the Jews*; *Whiston's Eight Sermons*; *Locke's Paraphrase and Notes on St. Paul's Epistles*; and *Le Clerc's Bibliotheque Choisie*." 8. "Roberti Jenkin pro D'nâ Margaretâ Professoris Oratio Inauguralis." This last is not printed, but is preserved among Mr. Baker's MSS. vol. XXXVIII. No. 35, p. 339.

Mr. Whiston, in his historical preface, pp. 71, 72, in a manner gave a particular challenge to Dr. Jenkin, "who would readily," (says he in his bold and confident manner), "confute me if it was in his power," to dispute with him about his Arianism. Probably Dr. Jenkin was a quieter person, and loved not to make that noise and disturbance that the other was by nature disposed to.

Dr. Jenkin had in 1713 been a benefactor to the elder Bowyer in the season of his calamity; when many of the Clergy exerted themselves in his behalf. This was remembered by the son near 60 years after, when Mr. Bowyer wrote to his nephew, (whom by mistake he calls his *grandson*, the master dying a bachelor, as I conceive) with a Bank note of 50*l.* in return; which was most gratefully received by the

nephew. And Mr. Bowyer had the happiness, in 1770, of returning the favour to a relation of the worthy Master, in a manner by which the person obliged was totally ignorant to whom he was indebted for the present he received *.

Dr. Jenkin had an elder and younger brother, Henry and John.

John was a judge in Ireland, under the Duke of Ormond; upon whose going abroad, he became and died a Nonjuror, leaving a son. What is become of the son, and whether he had issue or no, is unknown.

Henry, elder brother of the master, was vicar of Tilney in Norfolk †, and rector of South Rungton cum Wallington, where he died in 1732, and had three sons, Thomas, William, and Robert.

Thomas, the eldest, was the Master's proper sizar, and left two sons; the eldest settled in Lincolnshire; the youngest, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was in 1770 with his pupil Lord Milsington, eldest son to the Earl of Portmore, and was afterward rector of Ufford (a college living), between Peterborough and Stamford.

William left no issue.

Robert, the third son of Henry, was in the same station as his brother Thomas, under the Master; was a minor-canon of Canterbury, and possessed the living of Westbeere. worth about 90*l.* a year. He married a sister of Col. Blomer, of the Guards. This lady died Oct. 9, 1763; and Mr. Jenkin died Oct. 8, 1778.

The Master, either by deed of gift or last will ‡, gave all to his nephew Thomas.

Mr. Austen, of St. Martin's, Canterbury, married into the family of Jenkin §; and has a long pedigree of it.

* See Mr. Bowyer's will.

† See Dr. Brett's Life of Mr. Johnson of Cranbrook, p. iv.

‡ See p. 250.

§ Wm. Jenkin, born 1612, son of ..... son of ..... of Folkstone, Kent, was M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge; and, his father first turning Puritan, he was lecturer of St. [illegible] Fleet-street, and died in Newgate 1685. Palmer's

No. IX.

WILLIAM WOTTON, D. D.

(See vol. I. p. 147.)

William Wotton was born Aug. 13, 1666; and his genius for learning languages when hardly past infancy was so remarkable, as to be set forth by his Father *, in a pamphlet, dedicated to King Charles

* Having been favoured by a great-grandson of Dr. Wotton with the loan of the original book in which these remarkable testimonials were entered, I shall here exhibit them in a regular series, as a literary curiosity:

His Father thus prefaces the MS volume:

"*Omnibus omnis eris, si tibi nullus eris.*
Πολὺς ἐν καίρῳ χρόνος. **J. W.**

Paulùm sepultæ distat inertiæ
Celata Virtus. Hor. I Carm. iv. 9.

He then adds, "The truth of this Narrative, for matter of fact, I shall evidence by these honorary mentions some persons of worth and learning have left with me, under their own hands, concerning my child:

"Mr. Ombler, a fellow of Corpus Christi college, coming occasionally near my house, and hearing of my child, was pleased, to satisfy himself, to do me the honour to make an experiment of the truth of what he had heard; and, as a testimony of his satisfaction, after he had examined my son, he gave this account of him:

"*Prima juventutis indoles futurum virtutis fructum indicat.*
"Hanc sententiam posuit Johannes Ombler, Coll. Corporis Christi Cantab. socius, Gulielmi Wottoni gratiâ, qui quinque plus minus natus annos, linguam Latinam, Græcam, et Hebraicam, mirum in modum callet.
Maii 24, 1672."

"*Puerorum messis in Herbâ.*

"Quod Antiquitas expectavit, præsens ætas præstitit. Gulielmum Wotton, H. F. pendum annorum [illegible]

II. intituled, "An Essay on the Education of Children in the first Rudiments of Learning; to-

et Græcis (credo etiam ex famâ in Hebraicis) expertum, adeò ut non tantùm pueri hujus messis in herbâ, sed etiam in aristâ, ac jamjam futura in segete; quod lubens testor,

Maii 29, 1672. W. COOKE."

"Gulielmum Vottonium, Henrici patris Wrenthamiensis filium, propria indoles, parentis cura, præsens fama, ex divinâ gratiâ, ornaverunt. Quo tempore alii ejusdem ætatis crepundia gestant, ipse SS. Scripturæ linguis Latinâ, Græcâ, et Hebraicâ, legit, intelligit, exponit. Virgilium, Homerum, Terentium, Pythagoram, gaudet legere, intelligere, recitare. Divina benedictio perficiat quod incepit; ut quem pro ætate infantulum, nondum sexennem, pro viribus diu valetudinarium habui, ad ἀνδρα τέλειον, εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας τῦ πληρώματος τῦ Χριστῦ, Hæc devotus, gratus, venerabundus Divinam benignitatem scripsit, Parens ejus, H. WOTTON."

Junii 30, 1672.

"Sir Thomas Browne, Doctor of Physick, a gentleman not only famous for his practice, but illustrious as well in Philology as Philosophy, upon the observation he had of my son, left this testimony of him with me:

"I do hereby declare and certify, that I heard William Wotton, son to Mr. Henry Wotton of Wrentham, of the age of 6 years, read a stanza in Spenser very distinctly, and pronounce it properly; as also some verses in the first Eclogue of Virgil, which I purposely chose out, and also construed the same truly. Also some verses in Homer, and the *Carmina Aurea* of Pythagoras, which he read well and construed; as he did also the first verse of the 4th chapter of Genesis, in Hebrew, which I purposely chose out. THOMAS BROWNE."

July 20, 1672.

"Mr. Skippon, a gentleman that honoured both his own country, and the many countries he hath with commendable care and observation viewed in his travels, at present a member of the Royal Society in London, and my worthy neighbour, upon his frequent experience of my child's proficiency, hath given him this testimony:

"*Laudataque Virtus crescit.*

"In gratiam speratissimi pueri Gulielmi Wottoni sexennis, Henr. F. qui linguam Hebraicam, Græcam, et Latinam legit, et in vernaculum vertit; hoc veritatis et benevolentiæ μνημόσυνον, L. M. Q. scripsit. PHI. SKIPPON."

Sept. 4, 1672.

"*Mundus non senescit.*

"Hujus rei clarissimum specimen mihi exhibuit eximium in-

gether with a Narrative of what Knowledge William Wotton, a Child of Six Years of Age, hath

callet linguam Latinam, Græcam, et Hebraicam; quem audivi legentem et construentem varias N. et V. Testamenti partes hisce linguis conscriptas; necnon Horatii et Homeri carmina quamplurima legit, recitat, et intelligit. Miror ego; faveat Deus!

NATH. PARKHURST."

Jun. 3, 1673.

"*Det Deus autumnum similem.*

"Laudo fortunas Henrici Wottoni, qui filium habet Gulielmum, puerum nondum septennem, Anglicè, Latinè, Græcè, Hebraicè, legentem et (quod supra Romana miracula) intelligentem, tantùm non tot linguis, quot annis præditum. Hunc nominis, gentis, ætatis suæ ornamentum designat et vovet,

Jun. 3, 1673. WM. BLOIS."

"*Si credere fas est.*

"Puerum sexennem non modò accuratè legere, sed quodammodo intelligere, Latinè, Græcè, et Hebraicè; quod tamen pro certo scio Gulielmum Wotton, F. H. viri eruditi et presbyteri, attigisse. In cujus rei penè incredibilis testimonium, hoc lubens attestor,

JOH. KNYVETT, Eq. D. Balnei."

Jun. 4, 1673.

"Gulielmo Wotton puerulo septenni, Latinè, Græcè, et Hebraicè valdè supra ætatem erudito, similem, id est, fœlicissimum in timore Dei, in gratiâ cœlesti, et in severioribus studiis profectum, summis votis, et certissimâ spe exoptat,

Jun. 12, 1673. ED. NORVIC." [Bp. REYNOLDS.]

"Vultin' pater, filique verum fatenti veniam indulgere? Quas alii eximias Gul. Wottoni nondum septennis pueri dotes meritò prædicant, ego interea non sine quâdam admirationis metûsque mixturâ tacitus contemplor. Vereor enim ne quis malignus afflatus stupendæ indolis officiat. Cave, Pater, ne tu filio nimium confidas; cave, Fili, ne tu tibi ipsi. Summum donorum Dei ornamentum, necnon fidissima custos, modestia. Haud alibi quàm sub humilitatis velo aut securiùs habitant, aut splendidiùs emicant.

Scripsit JOHANNES CONANT, SStæ Th. D. qui præclaris dotibus incrementum ac longævitatem animitùs apprecatur. *Jun.* 17, 1673."

"*Ex ore Infantium et Lactentium perfecisti (D'ne) Laudem.*

"En Gulielmum Wotton, potentiæ et bonitatis tuæ mirandum Præconem; qui, ætatis septennio nondum peracto, Latinè, Græcè, et Hebraicè, divina legit et intelligit eloquia! Det luminum Pater, ut qui linguas titulo crucis inscriptas tam maturè callet, Jesum etiam ipsumque crucifixum cognoscere contendat.

attained unto, upon the Improvement of those Rudiments; in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Tongues.

"*Gulielmo Wotton, puerulo septenni.*

"Septenni puero cur desit litera multa?
Cum tibi septenni litera nulla deest.
Macte esto virtute tuâ. Perfectio post te
Ne detur numeris. Veteriora dabis.
Ita precatur, *Jun.* 1673, J. COLLINGES, S. T. P."

"*Ad eundem ab eodem.*

Why should a child, who 's yet but seven years old
Want learning, whenas thou no more hast told?
Go on, ripe child! let not perfection be
Stinted to seven; in thee we shall more see."

"Gulielmum Wotton, puerum septennem, linguam Hebraicam summâ cum facilitate perlegentem et in vernaculam vertentem non sine stupore audivi. Nec minùs egregius hicce juvenis in linguam Græcam Latinámve triumphavit, quàm Hebraicam. Faxit Deus, ut dotes ipsius eximiæ magis magisque indies crescant, utque maturior ipsius ætas eâdem fœlicitate vigeat floreatque, quâ ipsius puericia. Ita precatur,

JO. BEALE, à sacris dom. R. P. D. Episcopo Norvicensi."

"Gulielmus Wotton, magnæ spes altera Romæ, summâ cum facilitate legebat et exposuit linguam Latinam, Græcam, Hebraicam, Syriacam, et Arabicam, annos natus 7, Aug. 13; quem conservet Deus in Ecclesiæ verè Catholicæ decus et tutamen! Sic cum admiratione dilectissimi infantuli summæ spei precatur

RADULPH. SANDERSON,
Coll. Divi Joan. Soc. apud Cantabrigienses. *Aug.* 13, 1673."

"Gulielmus Wotton, alter sanè Hercules, de quo quinquenni æquum est ut scriberetur historia, quo magis indignior ego, qui de illo jam septem annos nato Latinè, Græcè, et Hebraicè, optimè callenti Syriacæ et Arabicæ linguæ non ignaro, essem Historiographus.

THO. LECHE, in Coll. D. Johannis
Aug. 13, 1673. Evang. Cantab. Soc."

"In
præmaturæ indolis
immaturæ ætatis
puerum Gul. Wotton,
H. F.
stupeat Natura!
Infans fatur,
Νηπίος ἐφι πολύγλωσσος.
Octogenarius Cato discere voluit
quod Puer octonarius docere valet.
Quis neget literas minùs quàm animas

By Henry Wotton, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and Minister of Wrentham in Suffolk;"

quum tu, Wottone πολυγράμμαΞ,
talem genuisti filium?
Macte, puer;
crescentibus annis
crescat etiam indoles;
nec pueritia hæc tua aurea
adolescentiam habeat argenteam,
juventam plumbeam!

Oct. 31, 1674. THO. BROWN, M. S. Eccl."

"*Symbolum Amicitiæ et Applausûs.*

"Gulielmus Wotton, puer novennis, jubar Suffolciense, (mirabile dictu) virtute pariter et doctrinâ multis sexagenariis et doctis multò superior; assiduâ praxi et jugi lectione pollens; se Latii terminis minimè cohibuit, sed longè ulteriùs progressus, in Græciam penetravit, ac linguam Hebraicam, omnium linguarum fontem, effecit sibi ferè familiarem. Quisquis est qui hoc nôsse penitiùs cupit, seipsum Wrenthamiæ micantem aceat, ubi quantus est, tum colloquendo, tum audiendo, actutùm discet. Deus cormet tam præclarum opus quod incepit, et huc usque ad perfectionem duxit, ut quem jam agnoscimus omni laude dignum, quâvis laudatione vel ingenti digniorem in posterùm videamus. Sic optat, orat, obsecrat,

JOSHUA MEEN, Ecclesiastes inter Jernemuthos. 17 *Nov.* 1675."

"Gulielmus Wotton, infra decem annos, nec Hammondo nec Grotio secundus.

Apr. 1, 1676. JOHN EACHARD, Præfectus Coll. Cath. apud Cantabrig."

"*Gulielmo Wottono, Hen. F. decenni.*

Θαυμασίῳ ἀνδρόπαιδι, πολυγλώσσῳ,
Μὴ ταῖς φρεσὶν παιδίῳ, τῇ κακίᾳ νηπίαζειν,
Μὴ ὑπερφρονεῖν παρ' ὃ δεῖ φρονεῖν, ἀλλὰ
Φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν.
Ἐὰν ταῖς γλώσσαις τῶν ἀνθρώπων λαλῶ, &c.

"Eugè, puer Εὐφυὲς, quis te discernit? Quid habes quod non acceperis? Ignosce seni monenti, voventi. Memento te Christi discipulum, voti baptismatis reum; cujus reddendi damnas esto, salvus ut sis,

Αἰσχύνου σεαυτόν. Jo. WHITEFOOTE, sen.
VII Calend. Maii, A. D. MDCLXXVII."

"Eximie, puer dicam, an senex? Me meisque laudibus multò major, fac ut monita hæc, à summo erga te amore profecta, non contemnas.

Πᾶσα δόσις ἀγαθὴ, καὶ πᾶν δώρημα τέλειον ἄνωθέν ἐστι. Jac. i. 17.
"Οτι ἐξ αὐτοῦ, καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ, καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν τὰ πάντα. αὐτῷ ἡ δόξα. Rom. xi. 36.

reprinted in 1752, 8vo. He was admitted of Catharine hall, Cambridge, under ten years old; took

Ἐὰν εἰδῶ τὰ μυστήρια πάντα, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γνῶσιν, ἀγάπην δὲ μὴ ἔχω, οὐδέν εἰμι. ἡ ἀγάπη δὲ περπερεύεται, οὐ φυσιοῦται. 1 Cor. xiii. 2, 4.

Δύό εἰσιν, ἀλήθεια καὶ εὐεργεσία, ἐν οἷς θεοείκελοι ἐσμέν. Pythag.

Nullâ re propiùs accedimus ad Deos quàm benevolentiâ. Tull.

Qui non perficit, nihil effecit, Sen.

HEZE. BURTON, S. T. P."

"Gulielmus Wotton, puer decennis, præsentis sæculi admiratio, expectatio futuri eximia, παῖς πολυχρόνιος, magni Scaligeri æmulus, et ad ejus exemplar propè accedens, Græcè, Latinè, et Hebraicè philologus, necnon et supra ætatis et vim et spem Geographiam, Chronographiam, et Historiam, callens.

Μνημόσυνον BENEDICTI RIVELEY;

subsequenti tamen hâc monitione correctum et castigatum,

Si Christum nescis, nihil est si cætera discas.

Apr. 27, 1677."

"*Gul. Wottono.*

"Macte, puer, virtute tuâ! Et, quos nunc Vere fructus promittis, fac præstes in Autumno.

T. BUCKENHAM, M. D. S'ti Ed. Burgensis, *Mart.* 12, 1677."

"*Spectatæ Eruditionis Viro Henrico Wottono.*

"Tuæ laudi faveo (reverende vir), et consilii tui rationem valdè probo, qui in sæculi usum ac ornamentum ex disciplinâ et institutione tuâ Gulielmum, tuum egregiæ indolis filium, et tot linguarum præsidio instructum et supra fidem eruditum, producis atque ad famam asseris; quem ad optimas artes natum et factum puerulum tibi et nobis sospitet Deus Opt. Max. et favore salutari prosequatur, quo sustineat spem de futuro studiorum profectu conceptam, atque animi dotibus utatur ad tuum et publicum decus!

GUIL. LYNNET, Trin. Coll. Cant. Soc. S. T. P."

Mart. 15, 1677.

"*Non annis, sed factis æstimatur ætas.*

"Gulielmus Wottonus in pueritiâ senescit; omnia enim didicit eâ ætate, quâ alii incipiunt tantùm discere. Egregium in stupendo juvene specimen exhibetur, quid efficiat paterna diligentia in filio naturâ et ingenio ita disposito, ut nihil eorum præterfluat, quæ instructor fidissimus instillat. Omnes linguas ita callet, ut quævis pro vernaculâ habeatur. Insigne juventuti prælucebit exemplum, nisi fortè imitationis desperatio tollat industriam. Hoc amicitiæ et admirationis ergô posuit

HEN. PAMAN, Socius Joh. Coll. Cant. Med. D. et Orator Academicus."

Mart. 16, 1677-8.

"Gulielmo Wotton juveni supra annos omnifariâ propemodum eruditione instructo, Græcæ imprimis linguæ ut et Orientalium callentissimo, admirandæ indolis et rarae, nec hujus ævi, tum

the degree of B. A. in 1679; in 1685 obtained a fellowship at St. John's *; commenced B. D. in

atque herbâ uberrimam pietatis atque doctrinæ messem meritò expectare liceat; hoc elogium lubenti animo et jure optimo perhibuit. JACO. DUPORT, S. T. P. M. Coll. Magd. Cant. et Decanus Petroburgensis."

Mart. 17, 1677-8.

"Gulielmus Wottonus, decimum tertium annum agens, novo, imo nullo, exemplo admissus ad gradum Baccalaureatûs in Artibus CIↃ. IↃCLXXIX.

"Prudenter et more majorum Senatus Cantabrigiensis censuit, præripiat ætatis præmia qui ipsam ætatem compendio discendi tanto intervallo præcurrit.

"Scilicet, iniquum esset eum honori nondum tempestivum videri, qui jamjudum ab ineunte ætate, penè dixeram ab incunabilis, omnigenæ Literaturæ naturus fuisset.

H. GOWER, Coll. Div. Johan. Præfectus, et pro eo anno Caput in Theologiâ."

Ἡ ἀρχὴ δὴ μίσυ πάντος.

"Hæc Gulielmo Wottono decimum tertium annum nato, et duodecim linguas callenti, in memoriam sui mirabundus reliquit NICOLAUS SCHLANGE, Danus.

Cantab. *Jan.* 29, an. MDCLXXX."

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* The following letter, dated Cambridge, Nov. 6, 1739, was addressed by Dr. Taylor to the Rev. William Clarke:

"DEAR SIR,

"Dr. Wotton's account from our Registers is as follows:

"April 20, Will' Wotton pens. Dr. Eachard. [Regr. Admiss. à Cath. Cant. ab anno 1675 ad 1676.]

"Wotton, Cath. A. B. senioritate secundus, 1679. [Regr. Acad.]

"William Wotton, Coll. Joh. A. M. 1683. [*Ibid.*]

"Will. Wotton, Coll. Joh. S. T. B. 1691. [*Ibid.*]

"What follows is from Mr. Baker:

"We the Fellows of St. Katharine Hall in Cambridge (the Master being absent) doe certify, that William Wotton, who commenced Bachelor of Arts in January 1679, hath behaved himself soberly and studiously, during his residence amongst us, and hath free liberty to admit himself of any other College. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names: Nich. Gouge, Jo. Warren, W. Milner, Cath. Hall, Jun. 20, 1692. —Idem Gul. Wotton, Suffolciencis, natus in Wrentham, filius Henrici W. Clerici, admissus est Pensionarius hujus Collegii [Joh.] cum testimonio prædicto, tam morum quam . . . . . Junii 2, 1682. Tutore et fidejussore ejus M'ro Beresford. [Regr. Coll. Joh.] There is no date of age; but I very well remember, that, when by our Statutes he was obliged to take orders, he was not of age to be ordained, which in some measure will show

1691; and was made chaplain to the Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State; who in 1693 gave him the rectory of Milton in Bucks. The next year he published "Reflections upon Antient and Modern Learning." A second edition came out in 1697, with Dr. Bentley's Dissertation annexed to it; on account of which, Mr. Wotton, although he took no part in the controversy, received some very severe treatment from Dr. Bentley's opponents: yet Mr. Boyle allows, that "he is modest and decent, speaks generally with respect of those he differs from, and with a true distrust of his own opinions. His book has a vein of learning running through it, where there is no ostentation of it." Falling under the lash of Dr. Swift, he wrote "A Defence," &c. printed with a correct edition of the Reflections in 1705. In 1701 appeared "The History of Rome, from the Death of Antoninus Pius, to the Death of Severus Alexander, by W. Wotton, B. D." 8vo.

His first publication as a Divine was a Sermon against Tindal's "Rights" in 1706; and in 1707 he obtained his Doctor's degree. His next work was "Linguarum Vett. Septentrionalium Thesauri Grammatico-Critici et Archæologici, Auctore Georgio Hickesio, Conspectus brevis per Gul. Wottonum, S. T. B. cui, ab antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Cultore, adjectæ aliquot Notæ accedunt; cum Appendice ad Notas. Londini, Typis Gul. Bowyer, 1708," 8vo; (a translation of which by Mr. Shelton will occur under the years 1735 and 1737.) It has been generally supposed that he was the author of "Bartlemy Fair; or an Enquiry after Wit, 1709,"

his age. Ego Guil. Wotton, Suffolc. juratus et admissus sum in perpetuum socium, pro M'ro Beresford, octavo die Aprilis, 1685. [Regr. Coll. Jo.] Decessit 1694; Thomas Baker eodem die, immediatè junior." T. B.

"I observe a contradiction in Mr. Baker's account about the day of the month of Dr. Wotton's admission into our College. If you think it material, it shall be rectified. I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate and obliged humble servant, J. Taylor."

occasioned by Col. Hunter's celebrated "Letter on Enthusiasm;" but this little tract, on the authority of a presentation-copy of the second edition of it, 1722, now in the library of James Bindley, esq. may be ascribed to the celebrated Mrs. Astell, who in 1706 had published "Six Familiar Essays upon Marriage, Crosses in Love, Sickness, Death, Loyalty, and Friendship, written by a Lady." It is remarkable, however, that Mr. Ballard, who, in his "Memoirs of learned Ladies," has given a particular account of Mrs. Astell and her writings, takes no notice of this tract. Yet it can hardly be doubted that it was written by her, as in the copy abovementioned, which is directed "To the Lady Blount, Dec. 17, 1724," that lady has written, "Given me by Mrs. Astell, the author of this and several Books, Pamphlets, and Papers, which I have also." In the second edition the words *Bartlemy Fair* were left out of the title-page.—In 1714, the difficulties Dr. Wotton was under in his private fortune (for he had not a grain of œconomy) obliged him to retire into South Wales; where, though he had much leisure, he had few books. Yet, being too active in his nature to bear idleness, he drew up, at the request of Browne Willis, esq. who afterwards published them, the Memoirs of the Cathedral Church of St. David's in 1717, and of Landaff in 1719. To these Memoirs are subscribed "M. N." the two finals of both his names; the signature he also made use of in his letter to "The Guardian, No. 93;" which letter will appear to be his, on comparing it with his "Miscellaneous Discourses," vol. I. p. 95. a work which was part of his amusement at the time of his residence in Wales. And in 1719 he published a Sermon on Mark xiii. 32, to prove the Divinity of the Son of God from his omniscience. Here also he acquired such skill in the Welsh language, as enabled him to undertake the publication of the "Laws of Hoel Dha;" which he did not live to finish, but which was afterwards completed by his

son-in-law Mr. Clarke, as is noticed in vol. I. p. 434. He preached and printed a Welsh Sermon in 1722, being perhaps the first Englishman who ever attempted to preach in that language; and, May 10, 1723, drew up an account of Mr. Roger Gale's "Registrum Honoris de Richmond," and also of the "Record of Caernarvon," a MS. in the Harleian Library, which were printed in the "Bibliotheca Literaria," No. VI. p. 15—28. He translated into Latin Mr. Greaves's Discourses on the Roman Pyramids and Roman Denarius; and was the author of five anonymous pamphlets: 1. "A Letter to Eusebia, 1707;" 2. "The Case of the present Convocation considered, 1711;" 3. "Reflections on the present posture of Affairs, 1712;" 4. "Observations on the State of the Nation, 1713;" 5. "A Vindication of the Earl of Nottingham, 1714."

I have seen two little tracts, each of them only a half-sheet in folio, one intituled, "A Letter sent to Mr. William Wotton, B. D. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Nottingham, concerning 'Some late Remarks,' written by John Harris, M. A." signed Tancred Robinson, who acknowleges himself to be the author of the "Introduction to Sir John Narborough's Voyage," the "Epistle Dedicatory before the English Translation of Father Le Compte's China," and of "all the Extracts of the Hortus Malabaricus" in the Philosophical Transactions. The other tract is, "A Letter to Dr. Tancred Robinson, in Answer to some Passages in his to Mr. Wotton," and is signed by J. Harris.

He died at Buxted in Sussex; where a flat stone is thus inscribed:

"Depositum
GULIELMI WOTTON, S. T. P.
qui obiit XIIIº die Februarii,
A. D. MDCCXXVI, æt. LXI.
Vigilate et orate, quia nescitis horam
in quâ Dominus vester venturus sit."

In memory of his wife, who died in 1719, Dr.

" H. S. E.
ANNA WOTTONA, Gul. Hammondi
St. Albanensis Cantiani Arm. filia,
Joh. Marshami eq. aur. et bar. magni
antiqq. Egypt. statoris ex filiâ neptis,
Rob. Marshami baronis de Romney
consobrina, rarissimi exempli et
heroici animi fœmina ; quæ per
XXIII annos et in secundis et in
adversis rebus virum assiduè comitata,
fatali tamen et improviso morbo
correpta, placidè in Domino requievit,
triste et nunquam intermoriturum
sui desiderium suis omnibus relinquens.
Ob. VIII kal. Octob. A. D. MDCCXIX.
Vivit ann. XLVIII. mens. IX. dies XVIII.
Annâ filiâ unicâ relictâ superstite.
Gul. Wottonus, S. T. P. merentissimæ
et incomparabili conjugi hoc ultimum
amoris sui monumentum
mœrens animo
P. C.
Functa jaces hic ; sed vivis, vivesque marito,
Anna, tuo ; debent nec benefacta mori."

" A Discourse concerning the Confusion of Languages at Babel, &c. by the late learned William Wotton, D. D." was published in 1730 ; and his " Thoughts concerning a proper Method of studying Divinity," with a Preface by Dr. Gally, in 1730, and 1734.

What distinguished Dr. Wotton from other men was chiefly his memory : his superiority seems to have lain in the strength of that faculty ; for, by never forgetting any thing, he became immensely learned and knowing ; and what is more, his learning (as one expresses it) was all in ready cash, which he was able to produce at sight. He lived at a season when a man of his learning would have been better provided for than he was : but it is supposed that the eccentricity of his conduct prevented it.

No. X.

DR. STYAN THIRLBY.

(See vol. I. p. 238.)

THIS very ingenious and learned English Critic, son of Mr. Thirlby, vicar of St. Margaret's in Leicester, was born about the year 1692. He received his education first at the Free-school at Leicester, where Mr. William Thomas was then the head-master; but young Thirlby was under the more immediate tuition of the Rev. John Kilby, at that period the head usher. From this school, where he shewed great promises of future excellence, he was sent to Jesus college, Cambridge.

Among other early productions of his ingenuity was a Greek copy of verses "On the Queen of Sheba's Visit to Solomon." This was an exercise, written by him at Mr. Thomas's school, which was preserved by Mr. Kilby, who praised his proficiency as very quick. "He went through my school," says Mr. Kilby, "in three years; and his self-conceit was censured as very offensive.—He thought he knew more than all the school." "Perhaps," said a gentlewoman to whom this was told, "he thought rightly *."

From his mental abilities no small degree of future eminence was presaged; but the fond hopes of his friends were unfortunately defeated, by a temper which was naturally indolent and quarrelsome, and by an unhappy addiction to drinking.

* I had this anecdote from Dr. Johnson; at whose suggestion, and from whose hints, this article has been much enlarged since the former edition.

He published in 1710 "The University of Cambridge vindicated from the Imputation of Disloyalty it lies under on account of not addressing; as also from the malicious and foul Aspersions of Dr. Bentley, late Master of Trinity College, and of a certain Officer and pretended Reformer in the said University; London, 1710," 8vo, 35 pages *.

"An Answer to Mr. Whiston's Seventeen Suspicions concerning Athanasius, in his Historical Preface, 1712 †."

"Calumny no Conviction; or, an Answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter to Mr. Thirlby, intituled, Athanasius convicted of Forgery," was published Sept. 22, 1713.

"A Defence of the Answer to Mr. Whiston's Suspicions, and an Answer to his Charge of Forgery against St. Athanasius, in a Letter to Mr. Whiston. By Styan Thirlby, B. A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge," was advertised Oct. 10, 1713, as "in the press, and shortly to be published."

He obtained a fellowship of his College by the express desire of Dr. Charles Ashton, who said, "he had had the honour of studying with him when young:" though he afterwards spoke very contemptuously of him ‡ as the Editor of "Justin Martyr," which appeared in 1722 in folio; and the dedication to which has always been considered as a masterly production, in style particularly.

"The Subscribers to Mr. Thirlby for his edition of Justin Martyr's Apologies and Dialogue may receive their books of Mr. Sare, bookseller, near

* Mr. Cole says, his copy is subscribed in MS. *Saint* Thirlby of Jesus college, since Editor of *Saint* Chrysostom.

† "Written by one very young, and, he may add, at such broken hours as many necessary avocations and a very unsettled state of health would suffer him to bestow upon them." *Preface.* —It appears by another tract in this controversy, that Mr. Thirlby was then "about 20 years old."

‡ The proof of this assertion rests on a letter from Dr. Ashton, annexed to this article; see p. 270.

Gray's-inn Gate, Holbourn; or of Mr. Edmund Jeffery, bookseller, in Cambridge: and if any of them are dissatisfied with the paper, or the Editor's having laid aside the design of publishing the rest of Justin's works, they are at liberty to withdraw their subscriptions, and may have their subscription-money repaid, returning their receipts, if they had any, by the said Mr. Edmund Jeffery; or, if they have received their books, and paid their second payment, they may have their money again, provided they return the books in the same condition they were delivered, in a reasonable time after the publishing this advertisement *."

After Thirlby's publication of Justin, Dr. Ashton, perhaps to shew him that he had not done all which might have been done, published, in one of the foreign Journals, "Some Emendations of faulty Passages;" which when Thirlby saw, he said, slightly, that "any man who would, might have made them, and a hundred more."

Thus far Mr. Thirlby went on in the Divinity line; but his versatility led him to try the round of what are called the learned professions. His next pursuit was Physic, and for a while he was called *Doctor*. While he was a nominal physician, he lived some time with the Duke of Chandos, as librarian; and is reported to have affected a perverse and insolent independence, so as capriciously to refuse his company when it was desired. It may be supposed that they were soon weary of each other.

He then studied the Civil Law, in which he lectured while the late Sir Edward Walpole was his pupil; but he was a careless tutor, scarcely ever reading lectures.

The late learned Dr. Jortin, who was one of his pupils, was very early in life recommended by him to translate some of Eustathius's notes for the use of "Pope's Homer;" and "complained "that Pope, having accepted and approved his performance,

never testified any curiosity or desire to see him *." The Civil Law line displeasing him, though he became LL. D. he applied to Common Law, and had chambers taken for him in the Temple, by his friend Andrew Reid, with a view of being entered of that Society, and being called to the bar; but of this scheme he likewise grew weary. He came, however, to London, to the house of his friend Sir Edward Walpole, who procured for him the office of a king's waiter † in the Port of London, in May 1741, a sinecure place, worth about 100*l.* a year. While he was in Sir Edward's house, he kept a miscellaneous book of Memorables, containing whatever was said or done amiss by Sir Edward, or any part of his family.

The remainder of his days were passed in private lodgings, where he lived in a very retired manner, seeing only a few friends, and indulging occasionally in excessive drinking, being sometimes in a state of intoxication for five or six weeks together; and, as is usual with such men, appeared to be so even when sober; and in his cups he was jealous and quarrelsome. An acquaintance who found him one day in the streets haranguing the crowd, and took him home by gentle violence, was ever afterwards highly esteemed by Thirlby for not relating the story. One of his pupils having been invited by him to supper, happened, as he was going away, to stumble at a pile of Justin, which lay on the floor in quires; Thirlby told him that he kicked down the books in contempt of the editor; upon which the pupil said, "It is now time to go away."

He had originally contributed some notes to Theobald's Shakspeare; and afterwards talked of an edition of his own. Dr. Jortin undertook to

* See Dr. Johnson's Life of Pope; and a Letter of Fenton, in the "Additions to Pope," vol. II. p. 116.

† The great Dr. Clarke's son enjoyed a similar office. "There are many pretty places in the Custom-house, that a scholar might be glad to accept: as Dr. Demainbray, &c. knew. Queen Elizabeth appointed Roger Ascham her Bear keeper!" *J. P.*

read over that Poet, with a view to mark the passages where he had either imitated Greek and Latin writers, or at least had fallen into the same thoughts and expressions. Thirlby, however, dropt his design; but left a Shakspeare, with some abusive remarks on Warburton in the margin of the first volume, and a very few attempts at emendations: and those perhaps all in the first volume. In the other volumes he had only, with great diligence, counted the lines in every page. When this was told to Dr. Jortin, "I have known him," said he, "amuse himself with still slighter employment; he would write down all the proper names that he could call into his memory." His mind seems to have been tumultuous and desultory, and he was glad to catch any employment that might produce attention without anxiety; such employment, as Dr. Battie has observed, is necessary for madmen. The copy, such as it was, became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, to whom Thirlby bequeathed all his books and papers, and by whom it was lent to Dr. Johnson, when he was preparing a valuable edition of Shakspeare for the press; and the name of *Thirlby* appears in it as a commentator. He died Dec. 19, 1753.

One of Dr. Thirlby's colloquial topicks was, that Nature apparently intended a kind of parity among her sons. "Sometimes," said he, "she deviates a little from her general purpose, and sends into the world a man of powers superior to the rest, of quicker intuition, and wider comprehension; this man has all other men for his enemies, and would not be suffered to live his natural time, but that his excellences are balanced by his failings. He that, by intellectual exaltation, thus towers above his contemporaries, is drunken, or lazy, or capricious; or, by some defect or other, is hindered from exerting his sovereignty of mind; he is thus kept upon the level, and thus preserved from the destruction which would be the natural consequence of universal

As the edition of "Justin Martyr" was the *magnum opus* of Dr. Thirlby, and he is a writer of whom little has ever hitherto been said, this article shall be enlarged with the opinions of some eminent scholars on that performance:

"The learned Mr. Thirlby, fellow of Jesus college, is publishing a new edition of 'Justin Martyr's Two Apologies,' and his 'Dialogue with Trypho the Jew.' The Greek text will be printed exactly according to Robert Stephens's edition. The version is Langus's, corrected in innumerable places. On the same page with the text and version are printed the notes and emendations of the editor, with select notes of all the former editors, and of Scaliger, Casaubon, Salmasius, Capellus, Valesius, and other learned men. The most selected places have been collated with the MS. from which R. Stephens's edition was taken, and the variations are inserted in their proper places. At the end are Bp. Pearson's notes from the margin of his book, and Dr. Davis's notes upon the first 'Apology;' both now first printed *."

Dr. Charles Ashton, in an unprinted letter to Dr. Moss, says, "You are much mistaken in thinking Thirlby wants some money from you (though in truth he wants): you are only taken in to adorn his triumph by a letter of applause, though I think you may spare that too; for he is set forth in his coach, with great ostentation, to visit his patron. I have not had the patience to read all his dedication; but have seen enough to observe, that it is stuffed with self-conceit, and an insolent contempt of others, Bentley especially, whom he again points out in p. 18 †. He sticks not to fling scorn upon

* Mr Bowyer, in Bibliotheca Literaria, No. I. p. 47.

† "He treats Dr. Bentley in that page with the highest contempt, as he had done before in the preface. He treats Meric Casaubon and Isaac Vossius in a manner not much different; and of the learned Dr. Grabe he speaks in his preface as follows: "Grabius vir bonus, nec indoctus fuit, et in scriptis patrum aprimè versatus, criticus non fuit, neque esse potuit, utpote neque ingenio, neque judicio, neque si verum dicere licet doc-

Justin himself, as a trifling writer, beneath his dignity to consider, and so absurd a reasoner as only *pessimæ lituræ* can mend. I have read about 60 pages of his performance, and am really ashamed to find so much self-sufficiency, and insufficiency. I am almost provoked to turn critick myself, and let me tempt you to a little laughter, by promising to shew you some conceits upon Justin; which are under no name in Thirlby's edition."

The following description of Dr. Thirlby and some of his pupils is taken from a smart poem, published in folio, without a date, called "The Session of Criticks:"

"An embryo Claudian * was Jortin's pretence,
Which was render'd abortive for want of the pence.
The Censor view'd Toby with a smile of applause,
And was almost inclin'd to have granted his cause,
And bade him retire to his snarling vocation,
He 'd insure him the nettle for the next dedication;
But as for friend Jortin, he only was fit
To coax his Præceptor, and cry up his wit;

---

him, satis ad eam rem instructus." How different is this from the character given him by that learned and truly good man Mr. Nelson, in his "Life of Bishop Bull," p. 402. "But who can mention Dr. Grabe without a deep and particular concern for so great a man, in the very prime of his age, when we expected to reap the fruits of his indefatigable studies, which were chiefly conversant about Christian antiquities, and who, by an eminent author (Dr. Hickes), is very aptly compared to a great and mighty prince, who dying, leaves behind him many plans of noble and curious buildings, foundations of others; others erected above ground, some half, others almost, and others perfectly finished. Such are the remains left us by this great master-builder, as may appear by the catalogue of his MSS. Still the learned, who could best judge of his great talents, readily offer him that incense of praise, which is justly due to his profound erudition; whereby he was qualified to enlighten the dark and obscure parts of ecclesiastical history, to trace the original frame and state of the Christian Church, and to restore the sacred volumes, the pillars of our faith, to their primitive perfection." *Dr. Ashton, MS Letter to Dr. Moss.*

* From this passage it seems, as if Dr. Jortin had once intended to publish an edition of Claudian.

And since Caleb * to publish was not very forward,
Let him drink his subscriptions with Rustat and Norwood.
From his garret, where long he had rusted, came down
Toby Thirlby, cock-sure that the prize was his own,
Crying, 'Z—ds!, where 's this Bentley? I 'll give him no quarter!'
And haul'd out the Preface to his fam'd Justin Martyr.
His disciples came next: Caleb scar'd at the sight,
As he thought of Tom Tristram ran away in a fright."

Mr. Clarke, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer, says,

"I think somebody has told me, that 'Justin Martyr's Apology' has been lately published from Dr. Ashton's papers, by whom I know not. His 'Hierocles' shews, that Needham was not equal to that work: has this the same view with regard to Thirlby? That man was lost to the republick of letters very surprisingly; he went off, and returned no more."

* "The person here meant is most probably Caleb Hardinge, of Jesus college, Cambridge, B. A. 1720; M. A. 1724; and finally M. D. Comitiis Regiis 1728; who got a subscription, but never published. What the nature of the work was, he intended publishing, is not now known. James Rustat and Norwood of the same College, and intimates with the Doctor." *MS by the Rev. Tobias Rustat, in a copy of the first edition of Anecdotes.*

No. XI.

JEREMIAH MARKLAND (see vol. I. p. 222.)

THE long and uninterrupted friendship which subsisted between Mr. BOWYER and this eminent Scholar *(Arcades ambo)*, and the very sincere regard which I entertain for the memory and character of Mr. MARKLAND, will justify my having enlarged on the history of such a man, from materials which in general were new to the world, and which are undoubtedly authentic.

JEREMIAH MARKLAND, one of the most learned and penetrating Critics of the eighteenth century, and not more valued for his universal reading, than beloved for the excellence of his heart, and primitive simplicity of manners, was one of the twelve children of the Rev. Ralph Markland *, author of "The Art of

* Of Jesus college, Cambridge; B. A. 1678; M. A. 1682.—Dr. Abraham Markland (who was either the father or the uncle of this Ralph) was the son of Michael Markland, of London; and was elected from Merchant Taylors school a scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1662, at the age of 17; B. A. May 8, 1666; M. A. Feb. 11, 1668-9. He was senior of the great Act celebrated July 14, 1669; and, retiring afterwards into Hampshire, cultivated his talents for poetry and the belles lettres. Entering into holy orders, he was installed in a prebend of Winchester, the first stall, July 4, 1679; and afterwards obtained the rectory of Meanstoke, Hants; was admitted D. D. July 5, 1692; and became master of St. Cross in August 1694; which he held till his death, at the age of 83, July 20, 1728. He was the author of "Poems on his Majestie's Birth and Restauration; his Highness Prince Rupert's and his Grace the Duke of Albemarle's Naval Victories; the late grand Pestilence and Fire of London, &c. London, 1667," 4to; the licence for which, from Lambeth, was granted "ingeniosissimo Abrahamo Marklando, Oxoniensi." He published also a Sermon preached before the Court of Aldermen of London, in 1682; and two octavo volumes of his Sermons preached in the Cathedral of Win-

Shooting flying;" and vicar of Childwall, Lancashire, a small preferment, in the gift of the Bishop of Chester. He was a very worthy man; whose life was strictly conformable to the doctrine he preached; and who was esteemed, by all who knew him, as an ornament to the Church, and a dignity to human nature. The time of his death is not known.

Jeremiah was born Oct. 29 *, 1693. "His father, in 1704, having already a great family of children, and likely to have more, got this boy to be admitted upon the foundation of Christ's Hospital † in London, with a view of his being sent to the University with the usual exhibition of 30*l. per annum* for seven years; which view succeeded; and in the year 1710 he was admitted of St. Peter's College in Cambridge ‡; and in 1717 was chosen fellow of the

* The Admission-book at Christ's Hospital says, "Oct. 18;" but the date above is from his own hand-writing. Possibly he was born on the 18th, and baptized on the 29th. In the Records of that Royal and admirably well-conducted foundation it appears that he was presented to the school by Mrs. Catharine Harris, executrix of William Garway, esq.; and his father is styled "Ralph Markland, citizen of London, and of Childwall, Lancashire."

† Of the same foundation were Joshua Barnes, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, the celebrated Greek Professor; and Dr. Jurin, equally eminent for his skill in physic, and the sublimer parts of mathematics.

‡ He took the degree of B. A. there in 1713; and proceeded M. A. 1717.—A Latin copy of verses by him appeared in the "Cambridge Gratulations," 1714. In 1717 he ably vindicated the character of Mr. Addison, against the Satire of Mr. Pope, in an English copy of verses inscribed to the Countess of Warwick. On the strength of these verses (which will be printed at the end of the present article), and of a translation of "The Friar's Tale" from Chaucer (printed in Ogle's edition 1741), our learned Critick was not unfrequently introduced into the multifarious publications of Curll, under the name of "Mr. JOHN *Markland*, of St. Peter's College, in Cambridge." See particularly "Cythereia, or New Poems upon Love and Intrigue, printed for E. Curll over-against Catharine-street in the Strand, and T. Payne near Stationers Hall, 1723;" and the Court Poems, 1726; the Altar of Love; the Progress of Dulness; &c. In the first-mentioned collection, Curll says, Mr. Pope's Satire, with Mr.

same College. It soon appeared to him that he never should be able to perform the duty of a Clergyman; the weakness of his lungs being such, that reading Lectures, only one hour in a day, disordered him greatly." *These are his own words* *.

After having obtained the fellowship, Mr. Markland continued several years, as a tutor, at Peter-house.

He became first distinguished in the learned world by his "Epistola Critica ad eruditissimum virum Franciscum Hare, S. T. P. Decanum Vigorniensem; in quâ Horatii loca aliquot et aliorum veterum emendantur, Cantabr. 1723," 8vo; in which he gave many proofs of extensive erudition and critical sagacity. Bishop Hare would have provided for him, if he would have taken orders; but *non saxa nudis surdiora navitis*, as Mr. Clarke observed in a letter to Mr. Bowyer.

He was at that time deeply engaged in notes and emendations on Propertius; and promised a new edition of the Thebaid and Achillaid of Statius; (Preface, p. xxi.) But he published only an edition of the *Sylvæ* †, which appeared in 1728, under

so early as 1717. Perhaps this circumstance may furnish a clue to what has been in part so ably discussed in the Biographia Britannica, article *Addison*. (See Bowles's Pope, vol. IV. p. 40, n.)—"An Ode on the Birth of the young Princess, humbly inscribed to his Royal Highness the Prince," was published by *John* Markland, of St. Peter's college, Cambridge; printed for T. Payne, 1723.—There is no *John* Markland in the List of Cambridge Graduates. But, after all, I find that he had *a brother John*; who was admitted at Christ's Hospital in July 1709, on the presentation of Mr. Edward Norris; and discharged in May 1719, by order of a General Court. From this circumstance, which is very unusual, and at the advanced age of *seventeen years and a half*, it seems probable that he had no friend able or willing to take charge of him, and that the Governors were under the necessity of forcing him out of the Hospital.—Another *John* Markland, son of *Samuel*, citizen and ironmonger, was admitted into Christ's Hospital, July 1707, on the presentation of George Tollett, esq. and apprenticed in 1714 to a pastry-cook in Little *Germain*-street, St. James's.

* Communicated by Dr. Heberden, from part of a Preface to some Remarks on the New Testament.

† Markland found the Sylvæ of Statius very corrupt, and much

the title of "P. Papinii Statii Silvarum Libri quinque; ex vetustis Exemplaribus recensuit, et Notas atque Emendationes adjecit, Jer. Marklandus, Coll. Stⁱ Petri Cantabrig. Socius. Lond. 1728," 4to; for which he solicited the communications of the Learned.—The number of copies printed were 400, and 25 on large paper.—It being not convenient for him to pay Mr. Bowyer for printing the volume of Statius so soon as he himself had wished and intended, he insisted on adding the interest.

Some time before this he had begun, at Cambridge, an edition of part of Apuleius, of which seven sheets were printed off, from Morell's French edition; but, on Dr. Bentley's sending him a rude message concerning his having left out a line that was extant in one of the MSS. he stopped short, and went no farther. Part of the impression remained for many years at Cambridge in Mr. Bentham's warehouse; but Mr. Bowyer (who would have carried on the work) could never get a copy of it.

in need of the Critick's severest art. To say the truth, he must have had a great deal of courage to undertake the restoring of a work so obscure in itself, and so mangled by others. The degree in which he has succeeded has been long since determined by the Learned. He himself seemed very confident that of 500 places which were before unintelligible, he had not left 40 unamended; and the greater praise is due to him, as the corrections he made were chiefly *ex ingenio & conjecturâ*, there being no MS copies of this book in England, and indeed very few any where. However, he owned himself much indebted to two old valuable editions, which the Commentators before him do not seem to have seen, or even heard of. The one was printed at Venice, Aº 1472, and seen by him in the Duke of Devonshire's library; the other was printed at Parma, Aº 1473, and belonged to the Earl of Sunderland; both of them in folio. Mr. Markland also occasionally corrected several passages in Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and the other Latin Poets. In the course of his remarks on Virgil, Mr. Markland took occasion to declare, "that there are a great many verses in the Æneid, which he, though a very bad poet, would not have suffered to appear in any composition of his own; and that he had a pretty large collection of them by him." It is to be regretted that he did not publish them: they would have entertained the curious, and perhaps have undeceived the prejudiced. The "Statius," as well as the "Epistola Critica,"

"After several years' residence at St. Peter's college, in 1728 he undertook the education of a young gentleman * in Hertfordshire, with whom he continued above two years at his house, and as long abroad in France †, Flanders, and Holland. Some time after their return into England, the gentleman married; and when his eldest son was about six years old, Mr. Markland undertook the care of his education, as he had done to the father, and was with him seven years." *This paragraph is again Mr. Markland's.*

After his return from France, Mr. Markland again took up his residence at Peter-house; and resumed his learned labours.

To the very excellent edition of the "Orationes et Fragmenta Lysiæ," by Mr. Taylor, in 1739, 4to, from the press of Mr. Bowyer, were annexed, "Cl. Jer. Marklandi, Col. D. Pet. Soc. Conjecturæ;" and Dr. Taylor, in the preface to this volume, bestows on Mr. Markland the following appropriate encomium: "Accedunt conjecturæ quas pro egregiâ suâ humanitate, quâ insigniter pollet, mecum benignissimè communicavit summus vir Jer. Marklandus, à me semper et amicitiæ et eruditionis nomine plurimi habendus, et colendus maximè. Quo sanè facto vir celeberrimus non solum editionis nostræ nitori, verùm etiam aliquantum Editoris famæ consultum ivit: cum deprehendet æquus lector locis aliquammultis à me olim restitutis tanti viri accedere consilium et auctoritatem."

In 1740, Dr. John Davies, President of Queen's College, Cambridge, published his second edition,

* William Strode, esq. of Punsborn, Herts, who married Lady Anne, daughter of James Cecil fifth Earl of Salisbury.

† In 1774, he mentions "buying Fell's edition of the Greek Testament in France above 40 years ago."—"The life of scholars is generally sedentary, and therefore cannot contain many facts: he indeed was in France with Mr. Strode, particularly in Languedoc; but I know of nothing interesting on that head, though I have heard him relate a few laughable particulars." *Rev. T. Clarke to Mr. Nichols, Nov. 10, 1774.*

in folio, Greek and Latin, of the Dissertations of Maximus Tyrius; "cui accesserunt viri eruditissimi Jer. Marklandi Annotationes." This volume was printed by Mr. Bowyer, under the immediate superintendence of the very learned Professor Ward, and under the sanction of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning; who complained of the expence which Mr. Markland occasioned by his extreme nicety in correcting the proof sheets. In an address to the reader, prefixed to his Annotations, Mr. Markland demonstrated the truth of his discovery, that Maximus had himself published two editions of his work; a discovery sufficient in itself to immortalize the name of this eminent Critick *.

In considering the character of Mr. Markland, it is curious to observe with what freedom he was sometimes treated by his literary friends. The following instance is worth recording †:

In the preface to the first volume of *Philo Judæus*, folio, 1742, these are the words of Dr. Mangey, p. xix: "Summâ etiam cum laude à me commemorandus cl. Jeremias Markland, A.M. Collegii Sancti Petri socius, Academiæ Cantabrigiensis decus egregium, et in re criticâ facilè princeps, cujus operâ, consilio, et judicio in toto operis decursu perpetuò sum usus." In a copy of this work which once belonged to Jer. Markland, and is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney, the words from *cujus* to *usus* are underscored, and on the margin is the following note in his hand-writing: "Ne unam quidem paginam hujus operis vidi antequam totum publicaretur."—The emendations on Philo Judæus, by Markland, which this exemplar contains, are very numerous, and in general truly valuable.

In 1743 Mr. Markland resided at Twyford; where, in June, he talks of the gout as an old companion with him: and at this period of his life, if ambition

* See vol. II. p. 96. † See another instance, p. 287.

had been his aim, he might have gratified it; there being positive proof, under his own hand, that he *twice* declined to offer himself a candidate * for the Greek Professorship, a station where abilities like his would have been eminently displayed.

On the 28th of February, 1743-4, he calls himself "*a poor rustic* †;" and tells Mr. Bowyer, "I suppose you have heard that the Greek Professor at Cambridge is dying ‡. I am invited very kindly to accept of it

* "The election is in the vice-chancellor, master of Trinity, and two senior fellows of the same. There is another elector or two: but Trinity usually makes a majority within itself, and always names a fellow of their own society. From 1572, *i. e.* for above 200 years, there have been only three exceptions, *viz.* Andrew Downes of St. John's, Ralph Widdrington of Christ, and Joshua Barnes of Emanuel; nor do I expect to see another instance §. In vain did Dr. Barford try to break through the routine on Fraigneau's death. The Hebrew Professorship is disposed of in the same way; so that, unless it could be proved that a majority of the electors offered Markland their votes, he can by no means be said to have declined the Greek Professorship. He rather declined to stand, or offer himself a candidate for it; and no wonder, as I dare say he would never have got it, without as much influence being employed by the Duke of Newcastle with the electors as would have got it for a Dunce." *T. F.*

† "Mr. Markland received from 70 to 100l. from his fellowship; which astonished us residents, who received only 20l. then. His expences must have been contracted." *T. F.*

‡ Walter Taylor, M. A. fellow of Trinity college, who died Feb. 25, 1744; and was succeeded by William Fraigneau, fellow of the same college; who resigned the professorship 1750, and married Miss Kitty Smith of Mortlake, March 31, 1758; and in the same year obtained the vicarage of Battersea, on the resignation of Mr. Butler; in 1765 he had also the rectory of Beckenham in Kent. A table monument to his memory, in the church-yard of Brighthelmstone, is thus inscribed:

"H. S. E.
Reverendus Gulielmus Fraigneau, A. M.
olim Coll. S. S. Trin. socius, et Linguæ Græcæ
professor in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi,
nuper rector de Beckenham, in com. Cantii, et
vicarius de Battersea, in com. Surriæ,

§ This was written in 1780. There was another afterwards; Mr. Cooke, who was of King's. But his successor, the late universally learned Richard Porson, M. A. was of Trinity; as is Mr. Monk, the

by several friends, who have given me information, and advised me to be a Candidate. Ἀλλ' ἐμὸν ἔπτολε θυμὸν ἐπὶ στήθεσσιν ἔπεισαν, to speak in the language of a Greek Professor; and, instead of going an hundred miles to take it, I would go two hundred the other way to avoid it *. But this is *inter nos*," &c.

In a letter to Mr. Bowyer, April 17, 1744, he says, "Mr. Clarke sent me Mr. Taylor's present †; wherein I did not expect to meet with any notes under my own name."

From 1744 to 1752 his residence was at Uckfield in Sussex, where he boarded in the house of the schoolmaster under whose care young Mr. Strode had been placed; and where he first formed an intimacy with the Rev. William Clarke; whose son Edward ‡ was placed under his private tuition.

In 1745 Mr. Markland published 'Remarks § on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero:

Vir fuit eruditus, comis, liberalis,
pastor verè Christianus; qui Evangelii
salutem et virtutes, amans ipse,
docuit et exhibuit;
in hac villâ spiritum Deo reddidit
Sept. 12, A. D. 1778, ætat. 63.
Corpus hic, ubi mori contigit, deponi jussit."

* See a similar declaration, p. 283.

† Perhaps the "Orationes Duæ Demosthenis," which had been published in 1743.

‡ Who, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer, in April 1774, says, "I have had the pleasure of seeing him twice, and should doat upon him if it was not for two things; I could wish he had a little better spirits, and would not walk so violently in quest of them, which I am sure is not the way to find them. I wish this for my own sake as well as his; and I must teach him to ride, that I may have more of his company."

§ These Remarks were originally addressed to Mr. Bowyer by his learned friend; from whose Letters on this subject some extracts are transcribed: "I believe I shall drop (as to the publick) this affair of these spurious Letters and the Orations I mentioned; for, though I am as certain that Cicero was not the author of them as I am that you were not, yet I consider that it must be judged of by those who are already prejudiced on the other side; and how far prejudice will go, is evident from the subject itself: for nothing else could have suffered such silly and barbarous

in a Letter to a Friend. With a Dissertation upon Four Orations ascribed to M. Tullius Cicero; *viz.*

stuff as these Epistles and those Orations to pass so long and through so many learned men's hands, for the writings of Cicero, in which view, I confess, I cannot read them without astonishment and indignation. I have not seen the *Marmor*; and should be glad to see it." *June* 30, 1743.—"I suppose you are so deeply engaged in Votes, Addresses, and the Confutation of Hereticks, that you cannot find time to send a line to a poor Rustic, who, upon your account, however, has been putting out his eyes in two very different employments; *viz.* transcribing his own writings, and reading over those of Cicero once more. Had I made an end of this latter, I would have sent you the former as far as I have gone; but, having a few more days' reading to come, I intended to defer sending you the copy till some time next month, when my neighbour Mr. Davis goes to town, and I dare say will convey it safely. When you have it, read it over; and if you think it worth your while to print it when finished, much good may it do you! I say *when finished*, because I have done nothing upon the third head, the *Reasoning* of the Author of the Epistles; and I find I shall not be able to do any thing till the summer, when I get into Sussex; so that if you have faith, and will trust me for one part, you may in the mean time do what you will with the other two, and put them either into the press or the fire, as you see most proper; and, if you choose it, I will send the copy before Mr. Davis comes, whenever you appoint; for, as I designed it for you, it is proper you should have the disposal of it as you think fit. In the mean time, I have sent you the Greek Testament I forgot to bring with me the last time I came to town; which I would have you look upon as a curiosity. Pray let me have some literary prate; how Mr. Tunstall's book goes off? what becomes of the Resurrection Controversy, &c.?" *Feb.* 28, 1743-4.—"Mr. Davis, by whom I send this, will be in town on Thursday night; and on Friday you may have the papers, concerning which you shall do just as you please, either as to printing them, or otherwise; though I am of opinion you will print them, because you will see I have started, in all probability, another controversy concerning the Four Orations, which I will maintain to be spurious, *contra mundum*.—As to Mr. Sherwin's Testament †, I designed to give it you, if you will have it. I have read over Mr.

† This was the New Testament of Dr. Gregory's text, with notes by Mr. Sherwin, Dr. Whitby (whose copy this had been), Mr. Markland, Mr. Bowyer, and others. Mr. Markland gave it to his pupil Mr. Edward Clarke, in whose possession it remained till his death in 1786, enriched with many valuable notes both by his father, and himself. It is now in the library of his eldest son, the Rev. James Stanier Clarke.

1. Ad Quirites post Reditum; 2. Post Reditum in Senatu; 3. Pro Domo suâ, ad Pontifices; 4. De Haruspicum Responsis. To which are added, some Extracts out of the Notes of learned Men upon those Orations, and Observations on them *, attempting to prove them all spurious and the works of some Sophist; 1745," 8vo.

In 1746, he threw out some distant hints of publishing the remaining parts of Statius †.

Tunstall twice more since I came hither, and am more and more confirmed that it can never be answered. The copy which I have sent you makes about 140 pages; and the Reasoning Section, which remains, may make perhaps 70 more, so that it will be but a small book, and consequently the loss in the printing it will be so much the less." *March* ... 1743-4.—" As I intend to leave off study, and addict myself to animal life, I should be glad to be excused drawing out the remainder, or third section, of the papers I sent you by Mr. Davis; I mean, unless you think you shall make some advantage by them; in which case I will set about it as soon as ever I receive your letter, having all my necessary tackle with me. But I imagine this busy time is not a proper season for writings of that kind, and I have no manner of inclination to scribble merely for scribbling sake, especially upon a subject of very little consequence." *April* 17, 1744.

* A Latin edition of this work was reviewed in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 913.—When a smart pamphlet was published against these Remarks by Mr. Ross of St. John's (editor of an excellent edition of "Ciceronis Epistolæ ad Familiares, Cantab. 1749," 2 vols. 8vo), just before he was chosen fellow, Mr. Clarke told Mr. Markland of it, and would have had him read it; but he took a pen, and wrote upon the pamphlet (as I was informed by Mr. Edward Clarke, who possessed the pamphlet), " April 4, 1745. I never looked into this book. Jer. Markland."—Of Mr. Ross (who was afterwards bishop of Exeter) an account may be seen under the year 1746.

"Mr. Markland had a right to read, or not to read, what books he pleased: but would he have thought himself civilly used, had Bentley written so on the 'Epistola Critica;' he that, when young, could resent so warmly a message intended to set him right, from a Veteran of the first class?" *T.F.*

† The following observations, in a letter of Sept. 9, 1746, are shrewd and intelligent: "I thank you for the pains you have taken about the Statius; but I wish you would go no farther with the person you mention, because I would much rather have them disposed of another way (which I will mention to you by and by) than to a Bookseller. Mr.

In 1748, Mr. Markland contributed some notes to the Rev. Richard Arnald *, rector of Thurcaston, which were inserted in his "Commentary on the Book of Wisdom †;" and noticed at the end of the Author's Preface, in the second edition, 1760.

person who buys them understands his own business, the first thing he will do will be to procure some operator to publish an edition of the rest of Statius, suitable to the form of his 200 copies. There are already pretty good materials for such an edition published in the Dutch Miscellaneous Observationes [Amst. 1736, 13 vols. 8vo]; and the next step will be to apply to me to communicate my Collations, or what I have observed upon the Author, which I do not see how I can refuse; and thus I shall contribute to the Bookseller's getting off his 200 copies at perhaps seven or eight shillings a volume, which he bought of me for half-a-crown apiece; and he will make his edition to consist of 500 copies, because those who already have bought the *Sylvæ* will be glad to complete the Author. This is so very obvious and feasible, that it occurs even to me who am no schemer: so that if you chance to have any more discourse with Mr. —— about this matter, you may tell him that I do not care to dispose of them, because I am not yet certain but that I may some time or other publish the rest of Statius; which is very true, though, between ourselves, it is an hundred to one I never shall. But the way I could wish you would take with them is, to destroy all the copies (except about 20 or 30) by fire or water, or any other annihilating way, that of waste-paper excepted; and the same course to be taken with the *Epistola Critica*. This shall be your warrant; and you will do me a great pleasure if you will comply with it without mentioning it to any body. I know your old objection, that something is better than nothing; which I allow to be a good argument in a case of present necessity and a want of the sum the books would fetch. Where that is not the case, it appears to me to be one of those things which are *perinde ut quisque putat*; and I am pretty certain that I shall not change my opinion herein."—On the 2d of May, 1757, he thus repeated his injunction: "I hereby empower you Mr. William Bowyer, to burn, or destroy in what manner you please, the printed copies of any books you may have in your hands belonging to me. And I hereby discharge you from all demands for any books that have passed through your hands heretofore. JER. MARKLAND."

* To whom he gives the character of "a very worthy and pious man, and a very good scholar."

† "I shall soon send you Mr. Arnald's 'Wisdom,' &c. having been hindered hitherto from transcribing them. I think it contrary to all equity to rob an Author of the fruits of his labours: *Leges Latronum esse dicuntur, quibus parent, quas observent;* and therefore, if you have any account with Mr. Arnald, I had much

In common with many learned and good men, whose memories will not be disgraced by mentioning this trifling circumstance, and amongst whom might be named the great Dr. Samuel Clarke *, he sometimes was fond of relaxing from severer studies, by playing at Whist. It appears by a letter to Mr. Bowyer, dated Sept. 19, 1748, that he once won what, at that period, must have been esteemed a very large sum of money. He says, "The Paralytick you mention, to whose case that of Horace is applicable, *Mergas profundo fortior exsilit*, was formerly my acquaintance, and great benefactor; for I won an hundred pounds of him at Whist, and got it every farthing. The moral of the story, if I take it right, is, *Vexatio dat intellectum* †."

In June 1749, he was under considerable apprehension of danger from the illness of his young pupil Mr. Strode; and in the same year he says, "I have made another attack upon *Cicero de Oratore*, in which I fancy I have found out strange doings."

Feb. 27, 1749-50, Mr. Markland says, "I have lately had two letters from the Vice-chancellor (Dr. Keene, our Master), who wishes me to take the Greek Professorship ‡, which is about to be vacant again. You, who know me, will not wonder that I have absolutely refused to be a Candidate for it. This, perhaps, is a secret at present; and therefore do not mention it to any body."

In the next month, he communicated some very judicious Remarks on an edition, then printing by Mr. Bowyer, of "Kuster de Verbo Medio," &c.

A propos to the *Latrones*, I am afraid the *Flamen* [Dr. Jortin] whose letter you sent me, will not be Flamen *Dialis*, but *Subdialis*.

Letter to Mr. Bowyer, Sept. 19, 1748.

* Dr. Clarke, though he husbanded his time in such a manner that he always carried books in his pocket that he might lose no opportunity of reading, yet would spend hours in playing at cards. For this anecdote I have the authority of his son.

† The same expression occurs in another letter, see p. 292.—

‡ See before, p. 279.

In a letter to Mr. Clarke, dated Uckfield, Sept. 2, 1751, he says, "Euripides goes on with success: at least I think so. I dare not say it to any body but yourself, that I have found out very many things in him which had escaped Scaliger, who seems to have read this Author with great attention; though, to humble my own vanity, I ought to add, that several of those of Scaliger had escaped me.—Many accidents concurring have determined me not to go to Brighthelmstone this week. The place is extremely full at present, so that there is some doubt of my being able to procure lodgings."

In 1752, having completed the education of his amiable young pupil, he first began to seclude himself from the world. "By this time *(these are his own words)* being grown old, and having moreover long and painful annual fits of the gout, he was glad to find, what his inclination and infirmities, which made him unfit for the world, and for company, had for a long time led him to, a very private place of retirement * near Dorking in Surrey."—In this pleasant and sequestered spot, he saw as little company as possibly he could; his walks were almost confined to the narrow limits of his garden; and he described himself, in 1755, to be "as much out of the way of hearing, as of getting. Of this last," he adds, "I have now no desire: the other I should be glad of." What first induced him to retire from the world is not known. It has been supposed to have proceeded from disappointment; but of what nature it is not easy to imagine. There is a traditionary report, that he once received a munificent proposal from Dr. Mead, to enable him to travel, on a most liberal plan, in pursuit of such literary matters as should appear eligible to himself; and that his retirement arose from a disgust

* The situation he selected was at a farm-house, belonging to Sir John Evelyn, called *Milton Court*, occupied by Mr. Rose, in the hamlet of Milton near Dorking.

his extreme delicacy occasioned him to take during the negotiation. He was certainly disinterested to an extreme; and money was never considered by him as a good, any farther than it enabled him to relieve the necessitous.

Aug. 31, 1755, he writes thus to Mr. Bowyer: "Dr. Burton breakfasted with me on Wednesday morning; I did not know before that he had been dangerously ill of a fever. He tells me that one Mr. Musgrave, of Corpus in Oxford, has been at Paris, to collate Euripides; and has put into the press at Oxford his Hippolytus, which he thinks will be out by Christmas. I understand there is to be no Latin version, which, I fear, will hurt the sale; and if he prints it without accents, in the modern fashion (which I forgot to ask him), it will hurt it still more, however skilful in other respects the work may be."—The work was published in 1756 under the title of "Euripidis Hippolytus, ex MSS. Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis emendatus. Variis Lectionibus et notis Editoris accessere viri clarissimi Jeremiæ Markland Emendationes *." On the margin of his copy †, Mr. Markland has written these words: "This title was put without my knowledge, and very contrary to my inclination ‡. J. MARKLAND."—In this book

* See an admirable critique on this edition of Hippolytus in the Monthly Review, vol. XXIV. p. 194; where, however, the name of Musgrave is not mentioned.

† Now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney.

‡ "S. Musgrave, M. D. son of *Belgium Musgrave*, published the Hippolytus of Euripides, without Mr. Markland's leave, with notes obtained of Markland by a Friend; yet pretending that they were given by Markland's friendship. He contemned the House of Commons; and affirmed he had good proof for his assertions."—Musgrave's Euripides was to have been of a pocket size.—The notes on the Eton Greek Tragedies are Heath's; they have been printed abroad, without the references.—Mr. Bowyer has a "Spon's Recherches," with notes by J. Masson (the hand agreeing with my Statius).—The "Miscellaneous Observations" collected by Jortin (in which Jortin and Taylor were concerned) have been reprinted abroad."

MS note by Mr. Gough, ex ore Gul. Bowyer, 1770.

also he has written several corrections on the Play, and on the Notes.

Mr. Markland assisted Mr. Bowyer in an edition of Seven Plays of Sophocles *, 1758, by the notes which he communicated to him.

In 1760, Mr. Markland printed, in quarto, at the expence of his friend William Hall, esq. of the Temple, an excellent little treatise, under

* Of this edition an account will be given under 1758; in which year he desires Mr. Bowyer "to inquire whether the letters A. B. (which are subscribed to the London edition of Sophocles, 1722) do not signify *Augustine Bryan*, who published a Sermon on the election of the Lord Mayor, 1718, 8vo, and Plutarch's Lives. "I was acquainted with him," he says, "at Cambridge; and have heard Dr. Hare say, that, had he lived, he would have made a great man; though D'Orville, I remember, somewhere speaks of his unskilfulness in Greek [nor does Burman mention him among D'Orville's literary friends]. But he was but a young man when he died; and there are very few who know any thing of Greek in comparison with D'Orville." See Memoirs of the latter in Burman's Funeral Oration for him at the end of his "Sicula, Amst. 1764," fol.—Augustine Bryan was of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1711; M.A. 1716. Du Soul speaks of him as a man of great modesty. He died just as he had finished the printing of Plutarch's Lives, which was edited, vol. I. 1719, II. III. IV. 1723, V. 1724, in a splendid manner and clear type *(characteribus vel seni conspicuis)* by Moses Du Soul, for Tonson and Watts, inscribed to Frederick Prince of Wales. The Greek is printed from the Paris edition of 1624 (the Latin translation of which is chiefly adopted), with a few corrections, principally from the first edition at Florence, and from eight MSS. two at Paris, and a third at St. Germain's, and five in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, four of which last he collated with Stephens's edition, and Wise the fifth with that of Paris; and D'Orville communicated the notes of Muretus from a MS. of Vossius at Leyden. These various readings are given at the end of each volume, with a selection of notes by Rualdus, Xylander, Cruserius, Stephens, Palmer, and Dacier; but those of the Editor only at the end of the two first volumes, and for a few pages of the third. The booksellers applied to Du Soul, in his country retirement and engaged in very different pursuits, to complete the edition, after a very sensible and learned man had, from the pressure of more weighty engagements, declined it. He added a life and eloges of Plutarch, Dacier's Chronology, and an index of things and authors. Note by Mr. Gough, in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, second edition, vol. II.

the title of "De Græcorum Quintâ Declinatione Imparisyllabicâ, et inde formatâ Latinorum Tertiâ, Quæstio Grammatica *." No more than *forty copies* of this pamphlet having been printed, which were all given away, it was annexed, in 1763, to an admirable edition of the "Supplices Mulieres" of Euripides, in quarto, but without his name; the omission of which, Dr. Foster told him, occasioned the book not to have fair play. Why it was published anonymously, a letter from him to Mr. Bowyer will explain: "As to the compliments of Scholars, I believe you do not set any great value upon them, and I believe I set as little; to avoid which myself, and to excuse others the necessity of making them right or wrong, were two reasons why no name is put to this edition." (*April* 11.)

The following memorandum is taken from his own hand-writing in a copy of that book:

"This was printed, at the expence of Dr. Heberden †, A. D. 1763. There were only 250 copies

* Mr. Markland appears to have taken up this subject in consequence of Mr. Bowyer's edition of Kuster. See under the year 1750. It was inscribed, "Amicissimo Viro W. H. armigero; non ut patrono cliens, sed ut amico amicus, quæ multò optabilior est necessitudo."

† This volume (inscribed by Mr. Markland, "Tiberio Hemsterhusio & Petro Wesselingio, viris doctissimis, & summè inter se amicis,") is introduced by the following advertisement: "Hæ notæ pleræque multis abhinc annis scriptæ erant, quas postquam scripsisset auctor, nactus est hujus dramatis et utriusque Iphigeniæ collationem cum tribus codicibus ex Bibliothecâ Regiâ Parisiensi, qui hic notantur literis A. B. C. Hæc omnia editioni parata erant. Quum autem rure degens, valetudine infirmissimâ, et senectute jam ingruente, insuper observâsset quanto in neglectu à plerisque ferè haberetur lingua Græca et totum hoc literaturæ genus, studiis hominum aliò, ut fit, conversis; maluit has notas non edere, et eas mihi donavit, qui exemplaria aliquot hujus dramatis et notarum edenda jum curavi. Addita sunt præcipua, quæ viri eruditi in hanc fabulam notârunt; quatenus ad notitiam Auctoris pervenerunt. Effeci quoque, ut opusculum de Græcorum Quintâ Declinatione Imparisyllabicâ, &c. Londini editum duobus abhinc annis, cujus exemplaria erant paucissima, denuo recusum, his subjiciendum

printed, this kind of study being at that time greatly neglected in England *. The writer of the Notes was then old and infirm; and having by him several things of the same sort, written many years before, he did not think it worth while to revise them; and was unwilling to leave them behind him, as they were, in many places not legible to any body but himself; for which reason he destroyed them †. Probably it will be a long time (if ever) before this sort of Learning will revive in England; in which it is easy to foresee that there must be a disturbance in a few years, and all public disorders are enemies to this sort of literature ‡."

The second edition of Mr. Foster's "Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quality, 1763," 8vo, contains "Some Additions from the Papers of Dr. Taylor and Mr. Markland §."

sente auctore, vicem ejus ad prelum suscepit vir doctissimus Joannes Jortinus, S. T. P. cujus eruditæ curæ multum debere hanc editionem profitetur Commentator. Ne fierent Indices, obstitit auctoris oculorum infirmitas, et athritis sævissima. Vale. W. H[eberden]."

* With similar ideas he tells Mr. Bowyer, April 11, 1763, "I am really glad that your New Testament is likely to turn out so much better than you expected: which, I can tell you, is owing to the notes being written in English. And if the notes on this play had been written in that language, I do not doubt but twice the number would have been sold; for I think it is plain that we are hastening to the setting aside Latin and Greek; and if the setting them aside, in our schools, for English, French, Italian, Spanish, &c. were to come to the vote, I fancy the Moderns would carry it by a great majority."

† "I hear with infinite concern of his having destroyed the two Plays which you mention. If there remains any thing of his now undestroyed, I must add a wish, and that a very hearty one, *Parcant Fata superstiti!*" *Dr. Foster to Mr. Bowyer, July* 1, 1766.

‡ In the same dejected spirit Mr. Markland speaks, in 1772, of an edition of Euripides then preparing for the publick. "The Oxonians, I hear, are about to publish Euripides in 4to; two volumes, I suppose. Dr. Musgrave helps them with his collations, and perhaps conjectures. In my opinion, this is no time for such works;—I mean, for the undertakers."

§ See in vol. II. p. 96, Dr. Warburton's opinion of both these learned Critics.

Impartiality compels me to introduce some remarks on Mr. Markland's critical talents, by the late Bp. Hurd, a literary character of first-rate eminence, and himself a very excellent Commentator:

"From *Toupius*, I descend by a gradation of many steps, to *Jer. Markland*, who has published the *Supplices* of Euripides; indeed reasonably well, so far as respects the printing, the rythm, and settling the reading of some inconsiderable words. But when he condescends to explain a whole sentence of his Author, as he does sometimes, though but rarely, he is not so happy; of which, the following may serve for an example. A narration begins ver. 650, with the description of the Morning in these words:

Λαμπρὰ μὲν ἀκτὶς, ἡλίου κανὼν σαφὴς,
Ἔβαλλε γαῖαν—

"This, your Lordship will say, is plain enough; but his Comment runs thus: 'Incertum est quo sensu voces κανὼν σαφὴς sumendæ sint. BARNESIUS: Poeta *jubar meridianum* solis, quia *canonis* instar Diem in æquas partes dividit, figuratè κανόνα dicit." MIHI, de *matutino tempore* potiùs, et de ortu solis agi videtur, et radius solis appellari fortè potest κανὼν σαφὴς, *regula clara*, QUIA, *orto sole, perspicuè et clarè dignoscimus res quæ antè, et in tenebris, confundebantur*. Your Lordship will smile at these efforts of dulness in Barnes and his Hypercritic; whereas either of them might have seen, even by the light of Milton's *rush-candle*, what the true sense of the passage was: I mean from that

"—long-level'd rule of streaming light"

in the Comus of that Poet, which is a fine and almost literal translation of ἡλίου κανὼν σαφὴς of his favourite Greek Poet.

"After this specimen of his sagacity, it can be no wonder to hear him declare, as he does very solemnly before he comes to the end of this new vo-

lume, that, after all the pains he and others have taken to explain Horace, there is not a single Ode, Epode, Epistle, or Satire, which he can truly and honestly say he perfectly understands. Was there ever a better instance of a poor man's puzzling and confounding himself by his own *obscure diligence*, or a better exemplification of the old remark—*næ intelligendo faciunt ut nihil intelligant*?—After all, I believe the Author is a very good man, and a learned; but a miserable instance of a man of slender parts and sense, besotted by a fondness for his own peculiar study, and stupified by an intense application to the *minutiæ* of it *:"

In 1765 Mr. Markland had a fresh opportunity of indulging his benevolence to the fullest extent—by *distressing himself*, to support the widow with whom he lodged, against the injustice and oppression of her son, who, taking the advantage of maternal weakness, persuaded her to assign over to him almost the whole of her little property. The consequence was a law-suit, which, after an enormous expence to Mr. Markland, was terminated against the widow. His whole fortune, after that event, was expended in relieving the distresses of this family. Whatever sums he could command were constantly disposed of for their support †. Yet it was with difficulty he could be prevailed on to accept the pecuniary assistance which many of his friends were desirous of affording him. From Dr. Law, then master of Peter House, for whom he justly entertained the highest regard, and whose benevolence he repeatedly experienced, he not without hesitation accepted a present ‡ in August 1766; and

* Mr. Hurd to the Bp. of Gloucester, Feb. 24, 1764; see "Letters from a late eminent Prelate," 1809, 8vo, p. 349.

† June 30, 1766, he writes, "The differences here seem to be far from drawing near to an end. I am much pleased with a saying of some Antient, that after a man has once acted unjustly, he has *taken earnest* for misery."

‡ "Yesterday I wrote to Dr. Heberden to thank him for

in the same month refused a generous offer of Abp. Secker. In October that year he declined even entering into a correspondence with his old acquaintance Bp. Law, who wished to serve him *.

His whole property, exclusive of the annual receipt from his fellowship, May 21, 1767, consisted of 500*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities †.

reasons I might have for not taking it before, yet it was always very clear that the Doctor's intention was kind and friendly, and there was all the reason in the world that I should acknowledge it. Something of the same kind is to be said concerning the Archbishop's proposal, made by Dr. Burton; though That indeed affects me *ut lippum pictæ tabulæ*; for an Editor who, through old age, has no eyes to read, and no hands to write with, must needs be a very absurd creature, or, what somebody in the Tempest calls Caliban, *a strange fish.* Be so kind as to make my acknowledgments to his Grace when you see the Doctor." *Letter to Mr. Bowyer, Aug.* 4, 1766.

* "If you did not write last night to the person who wanted to know my direction, please to add (as from yourself) to what you intended, 'That Mr. Markland is very old, being within a few days of 73, with weak eyes, and a shaking hand, so that he can neither read nor write without trouble; that he has scarce looked into a Greek or Latin book for above these three years, having given over all literary concerns; and therefore it is your opinion that he had much better not write to Mr. Markland, which will only distress him; but that you are very sure that he will not now enter into any Correspondence of Learning.'—Any thing like this."

"As to the other matter we talked of, the two Plays, and the 600*l.* I repent of what I said, and wish it unsaid; that is, I wish nothing had been said on the subject.—You may remember I told you that a certain person [the Archbishop] was expected in this neighbourhood soon. I have been putting the supposition, whether if this person should offer (which God knows is impossible) the whole sum, I should be glad to take it of him; and I can say with great truth and sincerity, that I had much rather not. I repeat it, that I had much rather not. It is a matter of private wish only, not of necessity; and my reasons to myself are much stronger against it than for it." *Letter to Mr. Bowyer, Oct.* 7, 1766.

† I am greatly obliged to the humanity of Mr. Barrington; and am the more pleased with it, because it is owing to the regard of his old friend Mr. Hall. It may be said of him, *Et colit exequias.*"—"My engaging in a Law-matter was much contrary to my nature and inclination, and owing to nothing but *compassion* (you give it a suspicious name when you call it *tenderness*, she being in her 63d year, and I in my 74th) to see a worthy

In June 1767 he had a violent attack of St. Anthony's Fire; and in August was afflicted with the yellow jaundice. This disorder began with an ex-

own son of every farthing she had in the world, and nothing left to subsist herself and two children but what she received from me for board and lodging; and this too endeavoured by several bad and ridiculous methods to be taken from her, and myself forced hence, that they might compel her into their unjust measures; not to mention the lesser injuries, indignities, and insolences, which were used towards her. Could I run away, and leave an afflicted good woman and her children to starve, without the greatest baseness, dishonour, and inhumanity? Poor as I am, I would rather have pawned the coat on my back than have done it. I speak this in the presence of God; and I appeal to Him, before whom I soon must appear, that this is the true and only reason of my acting in this matter; and though I know that the consequence of it will incommode me greatly, and almost ruin me, yet I am sure I shall never repent of it."

"Any time before the end of June, be so kind as to order your broker to sell 100*l.* of my stock. I know the stocks are at present very low; but I fancy they will be much lower in a little time, and never higher while I live; and what name would you give a man who suffers himself to want money which he has in his pocket? Probably you will offer me your purse: but that will not be near so satisfactory to me as the other; which I mention before-hand, to prevent giving you offence by a refusal." *May* 28, 1767.--Again, July 12, "What is the meaning of your *Frigidus obstiterit*, &c.? I fancy it would have been of service to you to have seen and experienced part of the distresses which I have undergone here; for *Vexatio dat intellectum*, that is, spirits. When this cause was at the worst, and the ungodly as green as grass, I was certain, and have told the woman so an hundred times, that folly, wickedness, and undutifulness, must, somehow or other, I could not tell how (nor do I yet see) work out their own punishment. It is impossible it can be otherwise; though I believe there never was such a fortuitous concourse, since Epicurus's, of such unfavourable and discouraging circumstances. But this, I fancy, is Providence's way of dealing with knaves."—August 21, he requested Mr. Bowyer to sell 200*l.* In answer to a letter sent him on this business, he says, "You ask why I sell out, and why 200*l.*? I answer, because I cannot help it, and because I shall want it; otherwise I would not sell at such a disadvantage. *Your hundred*, for which I am greatly obliged to you, and thank you, will not do my business; or if it would, and were two, I should not take it at present, no more than I would refuse it if I had none of my own: in which partly seems to consist the difference between a knave and a fool; the former will take your money when he does not want it, the other will refuse it when he does;

cessive diarrhœa. "If this does not stop," says he, "it will soon carry off an old man. I am under no uneasiness, having made my Will." *Aug*, 5, 1767.

your 100*l.* but I tell you before-hand I shall make no use of it. —You would have me sell my BOOKS; I wonder you should say so to me, whose magnanimity (which you call pride and folly) you know. I do not care a rush for them; and yet I would much rather burn them than sell them for the sake of *thirty or forty pounds*, perhaps loss—at most for a sum which would be of no manner of use to me; but the thing would be an indelible scandal to my *rich acquaintance*, yourself in particular, and to scholars in general." *Nov.* 1, 1767.—"Mr. Bl's gratitude and good-will are very agreeable and commendable. As to the rest, I can say nothing till I hear farther from or concerning Mr. Strode, who has been greatly misinformed; for I am under no other obligations than those of humanity."—"You have been an excellent and useful friend to me for above these 30 years; and I am always as certain of your good intention as I am that I now write this; but when you say, that you have informed Mr. Strode of my ill health, and of my worse situation, I think you do not shew so much justice to him, as kindness to me; because, in reality, what you say of my *worse situation* is not so, though you may think so; for my 440*l.* † when disposed of (as it shall be) with regard to others and to myself too, will make me as easy and contented as if it were four millions; I mean on this supposition, that no man ought to be uneasy because he cannot do more than he can do. This shall be done at Lady-day without fail, if I be, or if I be not, worth so much at that time, which article I am in some pain about, as depending upon the French and Spaniards; but a man who suffers misery which he can prevent, deserves it; and this (though you do not) must be my case till I dispose of the stock; I mean, unless some unforeseen event greatly alters my present circumstances before that time. I readily and without dispute allow you to be the best and the only competent judge of your own affairs. Do I require any thing unreasonable, when I desire that I may have the same liberty in mine? *Ne dixeris.*" *Nov.* 15.—"I was sorry to find that my enquiry after Mr. Markland had been the occasion of so much trouble to his friend; and should not have taken the liberty of making it at your house, had I known any other equally respected by him, or where I could be equally informed of his situation. You must suffer me to express myself much obliged to you for the particulars you have sent me, and to add my concern for the ill state of health you are in. I must be free enough to say, Sir, that I have much lamented that Mr. Markland withdrew himself from his friends. Retirement he was very well suited to; but this he might have enjoyed without excluding himself from

On the receipt of a handsome sum from Dr. Barnard, he wrote thus to Mr. Bowyer *: "I received yours this morning; together with that of Dr. Bar-

those many comforts his friends might have administered. Some few days ago I solicited leave to make him a visit but of an hour on the spot at present in dispute; but I received, with many expressions of kindness, an absolute denial. The time I was fortunate enough to pass with him (though very early days with me) will always make me deeply interested in every event which may concern him; and the recollection of it has ever furnished a regret that it was not at a more advanced period, when I might have profited more essentially of his instructions and example. I shall do myself the pleasure of calling on you very soon after my return to town: and shall have an opportunity of expressing more fully how much you have obliged me." *Mr. Strode to Mr. Bowyer.*—"I have just received your letter with the inclosed; which I read with great pleasure, as it seemed to express the mind of a person very different from what I expected. It is now 16 years, I think, since I have seen or heard any thing of Mr. Strode, except what Dr. Burton and Dr. Foster told me of him two months ago. I always looked upon him as a *modern* young man of good fortune: and now that I have some reason to think otherwise, I have nothing to offer him, but the dregs of an old life of 75, charged with many infirmities.—But if his view is my advantage, so much the better for us both. I venture to say *us both*, because, in my opinion, no man does good to another, but he does a greater to himself, according to the reverse of old Hesiod,

Οἳ αὐτῷ κακὰ τεύχει ἀνὴρ, ἄλλῳ κακὰ τεύχων.

This is carrying the system of self-love a great way, and many will deny it; but it is true for all that; and I myself, and you, and every man who does a kindness to another, knows it to be so; and it is necessary it should be so.—If I live ever to see Mr. Strode, I will shew to him, that what I did in refusing his visit here, was necessary both for him and for myself. *Nov.* 19."

* This is rendered more intelligible by the following extracts: "I wish you would be more explicit in telling the Provost and me in what manner and how far Mr. Markland may be served." *Dr. Foster to Mr. Bowyer, July* 5, 1767.—"I will explain to you a little piece of business of late. Mr. Hetherington, one of our fellows (now probably the richest Clergyman in England) and formerly Mr. Markland's pupil at College, on hearing lately Mr. M.'s case, expressed a desire of assisting him; this was between the Provost and Mr. Hetherington. The Provost took from him for Mr. Markland 20*l.*; and that, with 20*l.* of his own, 20*l.* of mine, and 20*l.* advanced by him for Mr. Townsend, made up what Mr. M. hath greatly obliged us with accepting. This concerning Mr. H. is to you, not to Mr. M. for obvious reasons. The Provost has much at heart the affair of a pension; and I should not wish an affair of that, or indeed of any sort, in the hands of a bungling solicitor."

nard, which I have not yet opened, nor shall: I mean as to the bill part; but this must not be mentioned for the world, for fear of giving offence. One thing you may mention as you please, that I am greatly satisfied with his not writing to me; it looks as if he did not like to be thanked; which to me is a sure mark of a noble mind." *July* 12, 1767.

Nov. 5, he says, "The book of debtor and creditor is quite needless to me, who have no accounts with any body but yourself; and know every farthing I owe, and every farthing due to me, as exactly as if it were set down in an hundred account-books *. I deal in Hoare's notes for se-

Ibid. July 23.—"I have a tale to tell you, that comes to me from that master of anecdotes Mr. Gerison, and I dare say is spread by him among all his acquaintance. His account is this:—That Mr. Markland had dropped, to Dr. Barnard, master of Eton, some complaints, that he had been neglected, the world had used him ill, &c. That Dr. Barnard replied, if it would be agreeable to him, he would procure ten gentlemen that should subscribe twenty guineas *per annum* for his use, or twenty that should subscribe ten; to which Mr. Markland returned no answer, and consequently refused. This whole affair, the complaint, the offer, the manner of conducting it, &c. surprized me. And, talking of it to a gentleman, who had likewise seen Mr. ———, his account was, that Mr. Markland had complained a little; that the publick had taken very little notice of him in the late publication (as he might truly say); and that Dr. Barnard in return should say, if he would publish any thing, he would procure (as above) ten gentlemen for twenty, or twenty for ten guineas subscription. This, I think, is the more likely account. Mr. Markland might make such a complaint, and Dr. Barnard answer it in that manner; but I think the other utterly incredible." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, Sept.* 11, 1767.—As to all Mr. Markland's complaints, if he would only go on in his own way, he might e'en thank himself as the cause of them. All such grumblers should read Dr. Powell's Second Charge, ch. v. § 1, 2, 3, after his Sermons, p. 321, 2, 3. *T. F.*

* "The stock must every farthing be sold, to make me easy. This I had determined upon before I knew any thing of Mr. Strode, and now I can do it with much greater confidence. The distress I have been in on account of it is unspeakable; for God's sake bring me out of it as soon as possible. I thank you a thousand times for the Nest-egg, but at present, I do not see the least probability of wanting it; if I do, I shall make as little scruple of

curity. If they miscarry by the post, I have time to send up word, and stop payment: but a bank-note, once lost, is lost for ever; or, if I could detect the stealer, his being hanged would be no satisfaction to me for the loss of the money, and would give a great deal of trouble.—I am glad you have got an horse. It would be an excellent thing for me; but am past it (being in my seventy-fifth year) as much as I am past country-dances."

In 1768, Mr. Markland condescended to accept from Mr. Strode an annuity of 100*l.* which, with the dividends arising from his fellowship, was from that time the whole of his income.

Fortunately for the world of letters, the notes on the two "Iphigeniæ," which Mr. Markland* at

Strode's behaviour is truly laudable and meritorious; more I believe, than you imagine. When he left Mr. Markland, something happened in old Mr. Strode's behaviour that gave Mr. Markland great disgust. This the young gentleman had no hand in, and could not possibly prevent. After the death of his father, Mr. Strode thought Mr. Markland would see him as formerly. He desired that favour; and made several applications, which Mr. Markland refused to comply with. I think, after this, Mr. Strode's present behaviour is truly admirable, and even greater than his Friend's, as he acts with more judgment, and as great generosity. It is a happy event, which Providence has provided to soften the difficulties and discomforts of a valuable life." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, Dec.* 4.—"The stock must be sold; and it will be the greatest pleasure you can give me in the world at present, if you can send me word next week that the money for it is in your hands, ready for me to be disposed of. The difference of five or ten pounds, more or less, I do not value at ten pins, in comparison of the anxiety I have been under lest I should be taken off before I have satisfied myself concerning those whom I may be able and ought to assist. Mr. Strode's kindness to me, in all probability, secures me from want all my life; which is a very valuable thing to my ease of mind; but it does not at all help me at present with regard to others, for whom I am chiefly concerned." *Jan.* 28, 1768.—The stock was accordingly sold. —"Your letter gives me as much joy as it is possible for me to receive in the melancholy circumstances we are in at present, having lost Mrs. Stilwell, who died this morning, leaving a child in the month, and another of about four years old. The mother's reflection is, that she has lost her daughter, and her son is a Turk to her;

one time intended to destroy, were preserved*; and presented, in February 1768, "Doctissimo, et, quod longè præstantius est, Humanissimo Viro Wilhelmo Heberden, M.D. arbitratu ejus vel cremandæ, vel in publicum emittendæ post obitum scriptoris: eâ tamen lege, ut si Editione dignæ ab illo censeantur, quemadmodum olim judicabat in Supplicibus, exstet simul hæc pagina, quæ testetur animum memorem beneficiorum ab eo collatorum in Annotatorem dum in vivis erat."

Dr. Heberden, whose generosity was unbounded, readily accepted the gift on Mr. Markland's own conditions; paid the whole expence of the printing, as he had before done that of the "Supplices Mulieres;" and in 1770 had secured a copy of it corrected for a *second* edition, though at that time it was intended

* "I am going on apace with the two Plays; have finished one, and one-third of the other; heartily wishing that it might be agreeable to Dr. Heberden to make it a posthumous work, if he approves of the notes; or to destroy them (it will give no pain) if he does not; either of which will make it very easy to him, and desirable to me. In the mean time he shall have them in less than a month. Please to let him know that I wish this most sincerely, and on that supposition have written a dedication to him as if I was a dead man." *Letter to Mr. B. Jan.* 28, 1768.—"In another letter to Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Markland says, "Before I sent the two Plays to Dr. Heberden, while they were in the house, but tied up, I made some discoveries which I had never done before. I am now upon the 'Supplices,' in which I have to deal with a Merchant somewhat like your *Anonymus* [the name affixed to the notes of Dr. Mangey in the "Conjectures on the New Testament];" but, which is very wonderful, he is a man of learning, wit, and sagacity, though surely the wildest hunter that ever laid nose to ground. I blot out all of his I can possibly, to avoid the ill-natured look of confuting him, which is commonly done sufficiently by quoting him."—"Q. who was this Merchant, meaning some Commentator on Euripides?"—"Happy is it that Mr. Markland's spirits and taste are as high and as keen as ever. Euripides may save him; and I am glad that he has saved his notes, which, when I saw him last, he had condemned to the flames." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. Feb.* 12.—"Markland is a hero, it is true; and would be a Martyr, upon constitution. He is braced to be almost any thing; and you would sink quite down with a quarter of what he is to undergo." *Ibid. March* 10.

that the *first* should not be published till after Mr. Markland's death.

He had then burnt all his notes, except those on the New Testament; and the disposal of his books became now to him a matter of serious concern. He wished them to be in the hands of the friend to whom he presented the greater part of them in his life-time *, and the remainder at his death.

In the beginning of the year 1770, we find him despônding in politicks †.

* "As to the disposal of the Greek and Latin books we were mentioning, it now seems to me most advisable not to say a word concerning them. The great point with me is, to avoid giving offence, which is preferable to all the books in the Vatican; but if a man is in danger of offending while he is wishing and endeavouring to shew his gratitude, this is very grievous, and by all means to be avoided." *Letter to Mr. Bowyer, June* 22, 1769.—In December 1769, he describes himself as "packing up his books at the age of 77;" and four years after, as "having no books, nor much memory."

† *Feb.* 5. "Your Letter of Feb. 1, gave me a new and melancholy light concerning the last Chancellor, who died.....! But the spirit which appears in many of our Nobility, and the cession of one great wicked man, whose parts I was afraid (and there was more reason for the fear than I perceive was generally apprehended) had got an entire superiority over the weakness of another, have made me very easy as to political matters. I had expressed my apprehensions in many political squibs and crackers, which I had occasionally let off; but shall now suppress them as unnecessary. The last was this:

'*To the D. of G.*

How strangely Providence its ways conceals!
From Pratt it takes, Yorke it takes from, the seals.
Restore them not to Pratt, lest men should say
Thou 'st done one useful thing in this thy day.'

These are the ebullitions of 30, not of 77; and of one laid up with the gout, as I am at present: it has spared me till now, but is now returned with its usual vehemence, which I am not sorry for."—Again, Aug. 28, "Junius is come to life again; the person whom I always suspected since the Buckingham petition; because I thought nobody could write it but himself. I am sorry to see that he is spoken suspiciously of. How few men are there in England who are honest men; that is, who act like rational creatures! God preserve us from temptations; which, I believe, is the only way of keeping us honest! Whether I am of that number I cannot tell, ὁ ἀνακρίνων μεμύηται· but I know

April 25, 1770, he tells Mr. Bowyer: "On Sunday I wrote to Dr. Heberden, to acquaint him, that, as you had some time since told me that he intended one of his sons for holy orders, I would, on demand, send him up a copy I had of Kuster's edition of the New Testament*, with a large margin, on which I had written many things on the Evangelists and the Acts, which perhaps might be of use to the young man towards setting him up."

In the summer of the same year Mr. Bowyer, having determined to re-publish his "Conjectures on the New Testament," applied to his kind and learned friend Mr. Markland for assistance; who, July 30, says, "In mine to you yesterday, I expressed some unwillingness of having any thing printed which is written in the margin of my Greek Testament: I had not then thought of an obvious expedient, which has occurred since; viz. that my name may be concealed (the chief thing I aimed at); and at the end of each note, if any be made use of, may be put the letter *R*†. This will answer the intent of each of us:"—Feb. 10, 1771: "The Notes ‡ in the two paper-books were written a long time before those in *the folio edition* §."—May 20: "I shall send you the sheets on the New Testament by Friday's carrier: you will receive them that night, or the next morning. The reason of my sending them is, because, as I see you have taken a great deal of pains to transcribe into the margin out of the papers I sent last, it may save you, or Mr. Nichols, a good deal of trouble, if ever there should be occasion for a second edition. I have not had ability or inclination to read them: but I

* This copy was kindly communicated to Mr. Nichols by Dr. Heberden, when the improved edition of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures," 1783, 4to, was going to press; and the notes taken from it were selected by Mr. Nichols, and by him submitted to the accurate examination of Dr. Henry Owen.

† This signature was adopted in the 8vo edition of 1772.

‡ On the Four Gospels, partly used in the "Conjectures."

§ The copy given to Dr. Heberden's son; see above.

see the letter *R* often occurs. Curiosity (they say) is one of the last things which dies in a man: this prompted me to look for five or six places, which I find are mostly omitted here; which I do not wonder at, knowing the difficulty and the distraction of such an undertaking. You say you are afraid of me: you need not; for there is not a more quiet man in the world."—May 23: "With this you will receive the sheets on the New Testament; in some of which, viz. Acts xii, xiii, xxi, 3, &c. I could not forbear scribbling something, which perhaps you will not be able to read, owing to the weakness of my hand when I wrote it. I think that your undertaking is enough to distract even a younger man than yourself, and one who is perfectly at ease both in mind and body. Had I considered the difficulty of it sooner, I should have been against it.—I have sent a few pens, all I could find, to be cobbled by you at your leisure *; for I cannot meet with any like those of your emendation. These will last my life. You may bring them with you, if you come after Midsummer."—July 18, "I have read over the articles marked with *R* as well as I could, without any fair copy, and by guess; and I have sent them, that there might be no more delay on my account; though you say in your last, 'I am sorry that I undertook it.' I should say so too, were you under any necessity of publishing it. But I suppose you are not, and am very sorry that you have such an unanswerable excuse to plead; a disorder, to which I believe all attention and application are hurtful, as perhaps they chiefly, joined to too much sitting-still, may have been the cause of it."

Mr. Markland's intended edition of the "Two Iphigeniæ," which had been printed in 1768, 8vo, with a view to posthumous publication, were given to the world in 1771, under the title of "Euripidis Dra-

* Mr. Markland, for many years, used no pens but what were

mata, Iphigenia in Aulide, et Iphigenia in Tauris, ad Codd. MSS. recensuit, et Notulas adjecit, Jer. Markland, Coll. D. Petri Cantabrigiensis Socius *."

On this subject Mr. Markland shall speak for himself: "On the 5th of this month I received from Dr. Heberden a Bank note of 20*l.* with notice of some wine and chocolate he had sent me. In my letter of thanks, I took the opportunity of telling him, 'I have for some time been in fear of your generosity; which was the reason of my being glad to put off the publication of Euripides till after my death, because I apprehended that you designed the whole advantage of the edition (for the printing of which you had already paid, beside the 50*l.* Bank note you had sent) should be mine; which I thought was unjust in me to take, and unreasonable. If you can be prevailed upon (which I greatly wish) to suffer the expence of the printing to be re-paid you out of the sale of the book, I will write to Mr. Bowyer immediately to re-print the first half-sheet, and to strike out the words *post obitum scriptoris*, and *dum in vivis erat*, and to advertise it forthwith under my name. If you have any objection, you need only to say that you had rather things should continue as they are." *June* 14, 1771.—In one of July 5 following, he says, "My great concern is, that the expence of printing may be paid whenever they are to be published. I do not care a straw about any thing after that, except to save trouble to others. You call it *pride*: I call it *justice*."—In another

* The Monthly Reviewers, vol. XXVI. p. 698, introduced their notice of this edition by some pertinent remarks on preceding Editors of Euripides; and add, "With respect to the part that Mr. Markland has taken in this business, it must be acknowledged, that in this, as in his edition of the *Supplices*, he has neither spared any pains, nor betrayed any want of erudition. If, as an Editor, he has a fault, it is in sometimes giving both himself and his readers too much trouble, in expatiating upon and investigating too long and too minutely a reading, which at last must be left to conjecture."

another letter in this year, he mentions a work * as being in forwardness, under the title of "Quæstiones Venusinæ † ad Horatii Carmina," &c. having "got as far as Serm. I. 3. in the transcription."

In this year Mr. Markland was agreeably gratified by the news of Mr. Bowyer's proffered legacy ‡, not so much on his own account, as that of his sister Catharine, who in some degree depended on him for support. For the amount of this legacy, or

* This work was completed, and possibly is still in being.

† See Horace, Od. iii. 4, ver. 9; Sat. ii. 1, ver. 35.

‡ "I have taken three or four days to answer part of your last letter, because I was desirous to consider by what method I could make your seasonable and *unusual* legacy (of a man alive) most useful to my sister and self, and least burthensome to the living legator. What occurs to me, and I foresee at this distance, is this: About Michaelmas fifty pounds will be of service; twenty of this I would send to my sister in a draught upon you; the other thirty for my own use here. I call it *seasonable* above, because you must know I receive nothing from Midsummer to Christmas. On second thoughts, and considering what a comfort it will be to my sister to know that she has a friend whom she little thought of, the sooner you can conveniently write to me the better it will be. I will acquaint her immediately. She has been for some time in a very bad way, so that I am afraid she will not long enjoy your good-will. Every occasion of joy, though never so small, is valuable to a person in her bad state of health; and *Bis dat, qui cito dat*, is not less applicable to agreeable news, than to donations of another kind. I do not mean this last as any hint; for, if left to my own choice, I had rather stay till Michaelmas before I receive any money. One line, that you approve of what I propose, will be sufficient. I have not yet determined whether I shall let her know the person to whom she is so much obliged; there may be reasons against it, as well as for it." *July* 7, 1771. In a very few days after, he says, "Your last Letter (the first part of it) surprized me much. I imagined it would have given you (as I am sure it ought to have done) great pleasure, to know that by your means I should be enabled to do the greatest of kindnesses to a poor widow and three helpless children. What must be my surprize, when, instead of giving you pleasure, I found it had only alarmed your fears and suspicions! My good friend, how could the same person act in so great and so mean a manner! To give a man 500l. and to be afraid at that man's laying out ten pounds on a poor woman and three fatherless children, much greater objects of humanity than he himself! *Courage, mon ami*: I will never hurt either you or myself." *July* 18.

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any part of it, Mr. Markland or his sister had permission to draw, whenever they thought proper.

Mr. Bowyer published the second edition of his "Conjectures," in 8vo, 1772; and meditated an 8vo edition of the sacred text as a companion to it, which, however, he did not live to accomplish. On the 13th of August this year, Mr. Markland writes to him: "The printing of the notes in the two little quartos * next summer is a thing of so great uncertainty, both with regard to me and yourself, that I shall say nothing of it at present, as there is time enough to think of it: but any thoughts of coming to London, in my present circumstances, are death to, dear Sir, yours sincerely."

In October this year he says; "From several circumstances (which perhaps I do not understand, as being so much out of the world,) I own I am very suspicious of the people of the Feathers-tavern †; and cannot forbear thinking that Rome or Scotland (who, I do not doubt, would unite on such an occasion) may be concerned in the affair. Οὐκ ἀγνοεῖμεν τῶνδε μηχανήμαια, as an ambi-dexter would say. What *ought* to be done, is very clear and obvious: what *will* be done, very uncertain." And in November: "I have a great opinion of Mr. Lindsey, as of a good and sincere worthy man; and of the Querist, as a judicious one."

October 27, 1773, he says, "When you ask me a question in the *Res Nummaria*, you ask one who knows as little of that matter as if he were of the Royal Society. I never had the least inclination to study that part of Antiquity; of which I shall give you a surprizing instance, when I tell you, *that I have not read our Friend's account of the Antient Coins* ‡. From some scraps of it, I perceive a prodigious shew

* The notes on the New Testament; see p. 299.

† The application from the Dissenting Clergy to Parliament, for relief in matters of subscription.

‡ Mr. Clarke's, which however he had begun to read; at least the quotations in it from the Antients.

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of erudition; but whether it be exact or not, I am not a judge."—"My complaints are the same as yours *, owing to the same cause, much sitting still. Forty years ago I drank nothing but water for several years; but Dr. Boerhaave told me that when I grew old I must come to wine, which I find to be true; so that now I have bid adieu to water and all its works; except chocolate, which with eggs and milk are my chief support: one bottle of wine serves me four or five days."—*Dec.* 3. "It is pleasant to observe how naturally a man returns to the point whence he set out, *viz.* milk, which is now the chief sustenance to me at 80 years old: not to mention other infirmities of infancy, among which I must very poetically mention one, *madidique infanti nasi* †."

For a considerable part of his life, he had been much afflicted with the gout ‡, which he held to be "one of the greatest prolongers of mortality in Nature's store-room, as being so great an absorbent of all other maladies."

June 22, 1774, he thus wrote to Mr. Nichols: "It would be a great comfort to me to think (for I shall be dead long before that time) that this boy John Freeman § (who will be seven years old on July 1) will be your apprentice in due time *hæc cura et cineri spiret inusta meo*, as the Poet says. I have a very great regard for his mother's industry, honesty, and frugality; instances of all which I know."

October 12, he tells Mr. Bowyer: "Dr. Barnard of Eton has called upon me twice within these six weeks. Mr. Lindsey's preaching will make no more

* Mr. Bowyer was severely afflicted with stone and gravel.

† Juvenal, Sat. x. 199.

‡ The gout had been an *old companion* in 1743 (see p. 277); but it first attacked him with severity in 1756, and he had a very bad fit in May 1775.

§ A grandson of his landlady at Milton-Court. On Mr. Markland's death, in 1776, the boy was bred up to other pursuits.

alteration in Religion, than the dissolution of the Parliament will in Politics; we are just where we were.—I have breakings-out in my legs, with very troublesome itchings: I fancy they are scorbutic, and in a few days intend to try Maredant's drops, which are said to do wonderful things in that way; but perhaps *νεκρὸν νεθελεῖν καὶ γέροντα ἰατρεύειν, ταυτόν ἐστι.*"

On the 13th of December he tells Mr. Bowyer: "It rejoices me to find that you have laid aside the design of publishing the New Testament. I think we are both now too old to be engaged in that undertaking; I above 40 years, and you above 30: I speak according to the usual measure of the life of man. And though I know there are many depravations there, and am very well satisfied of the truth of several of the restitutions, yet I chuse to keep them to myself, *ἐναώπιον τῦ Θεῦ*, as being only matters of curiosity chiefly; except one, which perhaps I may mention some other time. I never read Dr. Clarke's Sermon on the Doctrine of the Trinity. I believe Mr. Lindsey to be a very worthy man; though far from being of his opinion in all things."

He still, however, continued to commit his thoughts to writing; and Jan. 27, 1775, says, "Do not forget me if you meet with any folio edition of the New Testament, the paper of which will bear ink; Beza's (I have that) will not. I shall not write much upon it (I am too old), and yet I would not have every thing I can say lost. I did not think it reasonable to take your edition; that is, the meat out of your mouth. As far as I remember, Gregory's Oxford edition would answer my purpose. Perhaps you are better acquainted with it.

"What will become of us? For I foresee the American Petition will be rejected. I have feared it a long time. I have less reason to be concerned than you have, being much older; and yet I cannot forbear being uneasy for posthumous calamities, which I foresee will be owing to the weakness of

some, and the wickedness of others. The Provost of Eton * brought his son hither, a youth of about eleven years old. I told him, I was afraid he will see evil days in England; for that it seemed to be ripening apace. You, I believe, will laugh at all this, as appearances are different to different persons; and yet I think every man in England has reason to be uneasy at such a majority of Members of ——— who will sell you to the best bidder; in which case you have only one way (and that a very disagreeable one) to help yourself. We seem to be in a very bad situation; and worse, if Sophocles's remark be true, *ταῦτα πάνλα ξεύς* which probably is the case."

In 1775 the "Supplices Mulieres," with the "Quæstio Grammatica," were re-printed in octavo, from a copy corrected by Mr. Markland, for the use of Eton-school.

"It amazes me when I consider what strange oversights have been made in the New Testament by men of the greatest learning and sagacity, in a book that has been read more than any book in the world. What can be the reason of it? They would not have done so in any other author. Reverence, perhaps, has got the better of common sense. I could send you instances which would astonish you.—Poor America! and poor England!" *Jan.* 29.

Feb. 5. "Dr. P.'s † wealth, you say, is confirmed by good authority. I am sorry for it, because I think a Christian priest, with no children, to die worth 30,000*l.* has a very *unscriptural* look. One news-paper says, that he left to twenty fellows of the College, who were his contemporaries, 100*l.* each. This would have been very pretty and commendable, had it been done a fortnight before he was taken ill: otherwise it has the look of playing fast and loose, and seems to declare that, if he had never died, he never would have done any good with his riches."

* Dr. Barnard.

† Dr. Powell, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge.

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On the 19th of October this year, this worthy man put his own mind at ease, by making the following concise disposition of his property: "My books and papers I leave to Dr. William Heberden of Pall Mall. Every thing else which belonged to me (all which together is scarcely worth mentioning) I leave to Mrs. Martha Rose of Milton; whom I believe to be one of the most worthy persons, and know to be one of the greatest objects of humanity and Christian compassion, I ever was acquainted with in a long life; whom therefore I make my sole Executrix."

He still continued to correspond as usual with Mr. Bowyer: Nov. 5, 1775, "The person * to whom you made the present of Kuster's Greek Testament, folio, not long ago, has often, to my knowledge, thought that there is no book in the world which he would not rather publish than the New Testament, because it is impossible to give an edition which would satisfy others and himself too. What can be done, says he, in cases where there is no Greek, no sense, contradiction, the negative wanting or abounding; and yet all the copies agreeing? Instances of all which, not yet given, are easily given; and any *one* of them would bring all the world upon his back! 'But have not all these things,' say you, 'been taken notice of long ago?' It is wonderful, and almost incredible to say, *They have not*; and the reason is not difficult to those who will consider the case of the great men who have written upon the New Testament. All this I believe to be true (you perhaps will not); but I have put no name, because of accidents: and I would not give a straw, to have every body think as I do. A man in Mr. Lindsey's situation is obliged to *speak out*; in mine, to *hold his tongue*, if he be not a fool."

That he was minutely exact in his accompts, is plain from all his letters. In his connexions with

* Mr. Markland himself.

Mr. Bowyer, however, he had so implicit a confidence in the punctuality of his friend, as never to require a voucher.

On the 10th of November, 1775, he says, "Mr. Nichols writes, you are indebted to me 52*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; which is more than I apprehended, and above the sum which I have long proposed to have always in your or his hands (40*l.*) for MY BURIAL."

April 28, 1776. "I have of late been disordered by the gout, and otherwise; so that I have not been able to attend to any thing; consequently, not to thank you for Mr. Harmer's notes, which I have read over with a great deal of pleasure: it would have been much greater, had he taken in more places of the New Testament, of which there are very few.

"Mr. Deane has brought with him Dr. Harwood's edition of the Greek Testament; his notes on which I am now reading, and will return Mr. Harmer's by the first opportunity; perhaps by the carrier on Tuesday. I have just now read one note in Dr. Harwood that surprizes me, on Luke xi. 35. ῥομφαίαι. This word occurs in Valerius Flaccus, lib. vi. ver. 98.

'Æquaque nec ferre brevior, nec *rōmphæă* ligno.'

It is well known to scholars, that Valerius Flaccus wrote but seven books, and the eighth is only a supplement by a modern; and to make a dactyl of *romphæa* is wonderful."

May 12. "The person *, whose note on Luke xi. 35, I sent you, in his edition, has followed the copy which Beza gave to Cambridge: of which Dr. Mill somewhere says in his notes, that, of all the copies he ever consulted, this is the most faulty one. Doctors differ. The Editor thinks, that, after having been engaged in the study of the Scriptures for a considerable number of years, this MS. and the Clermont copy of the Epistles, come the nearest to the originals of any MSS. in the known world. *Utri creditis, Quirites?*—I don't know your opi-

* Dr. Harwood.

nion

nion in politics: but I often think of that line in Horace *, *delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*: I translate *reges* Scots, and *Achivi* English."

May 18. "The annotation I sent you in my last, on Luke xi. 35, was misrepresented, my old eyes mistaking a figure of 6 at the end of a line for a figure of 8. The rest was, as it is there, bad enough: 'Æquaque nec ferre brevior, neque *rōmphæă* ligno.' I have not a Valerius Flaccus: Dr. Heberden has."

An attack of the gout, attended with a fever, put an end to his existence in this world, July 7, 1776.

His excellent friend, Mr. Strode, (accompanied by the Writer of these Memoirs) went immediately to Milton Court, to give directions for the funeral; which was performed, strictly agreeably to his own request, in the church of Dorking. It was Mr. Strode's intention to have placed a *marble tablet* in the church; but, at the suggestion of Dr. Heberden †, who wrote the epitaph, a *brass plate* was very properly preferred; which has the following inscription:

* 1 Ep. ii. 10.

† "If the directions be not already given about a marble tablet, I would recommend a plain plate of brass, fixed against the wall, just under the window near to which Mr. Markland is buried. An inscription on marble becomes illegible in a few years. We hardly know any length of time which will destroy a plate of brass, or the characters inscribed on it. Sir Thomas More's plate of brass, with a long inscription, is now in Chelsea church as legible and as perfect as it was 250 years ago, when it was put up. The date of Mr. Markland's birth I have from an account of his life drawn up by himself many years ago, which I found in one of his books." *Letter to Mr. Nichols, July* 12, 1776. —Mr. Strode, in consequence of this judicious hint, says, "I much approve of Dr. Heberden's idea of brass, as the best adapted of all metals for our present purpose; though doubtless inadequate to the memory of that man who, as the Christian, *exegit monumentum ære perennius*. I have lost no time in giving directions for the plate. I gather from Dr. Heberden's letter that our deceased friend was deposited under a window; the nearer the inscription can be placed, the better. I beg you will make my best thanks to Dr. Heberden for the trouble he has given himself. I am at the same time persuaded no friend of Mr. Markland can reflect on his life without great satisfaction; although, for the farther benefit of society, one might be led to wish some few circumstances of it had been otherwise. I think myself much obliged to you, sir, for your kind readiness to assist us." *Letter to Mr. N. Aug.* 2.

"JERE-

"JEREMIAH MARKLAND, A. M.
was born the 29th of October, 1693;
educated in the School of Christ's Hospital, London; and elected Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Unambitious of the rewards and honours which his abilities and application might have obtained for him in the learned professions, he chose to pass his life in a liberal retirement. His very accurate knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages was employed in correcting and explaining the best antient Authors, and more particularly in illustrating the Sacred Scriptures. To these rational pursuits he sacrificed every worldly view; contented with the inward pleasure resulting from such studies, and from the public and private assistance which they enabled him to communicate to others. But, above all, his uncommon learning confirmed in the highest degree his hopes of a happier life hereafter.

He died at Milton, in this parish,
the 7th day of July, 1776."

A good portrait of Mr. Markland was engraved by Caldwall, at the expence of Mr. Strode; by whose liberality it is prefixed to this volume.

A specimen of his hand-writing is also given, in the annexed engraving, as a memorial of respect, by his kinsman James-Heywood Markland, esq. F. S. A.

The following particulars are part of a Preface to some Remarks of his on the New Testament.

"The studies he chiefly applied himself to were, the knowledge of the antient Grecian and Roman Authors, and the writings of the New Testament; which last, and the nature of the Christian Religion, he was very desirous to understand; for, from what he had observed of it, he thought that what Socrates said of some of Heraclitus's works, which had been read to him, might very justly be applied to it: Ἃ μὲν γενναῖα οἶμαι ὃὲ, καὶ ἃ μὴ συνῆκα. *What I understood was very fine; and I do not doubt but what I did not understand was so too.*

"Old age, weak eyes, a shaking hand, and many other infirmities, were sufficient reasons why he did not

not think it worth while to revise, alter, and transcribe (and in many places it could be done by nobody but himself, by reason of the bad writing and obscure references) what he had written long ago of that kind upon antient Authors. But there was still a stronger reason than all these; which was, the great decay into which the study of Antient Learning had been visibly falling for many years among us. The thing, and the causes of it, he saw very plainly: but, as they were no concern of his, nor in his power to prevent, he very willingly destroyed all that he had written on the Antients, as not even amusements in England; except to a very few reserving the remarks in English (though never to be published) on some passages of the New Testament; the neglect of the study of which in the Original, he was sure, *must* inevitably follow the neglect of studying the antient Greek Writers; who, he apprehended from several signs, would in a little time be almost wholly thrown aside here, except in schools. He was as sure that ignorance in the Latin tongue would soon follow the neglect of the Greek.

"For many years before his death, it had been his earnest wish, that it might be in his power to make some acknowledgment to Christ's Hospital, to which he was indebted for his education; and to St. Peter's College, from which he had for so many years received the chief part of his maintenance. But as the Providence of God (to whom he durst appeal that he had no other view in it than to do what he thought his duty) saw fit that it should be otherwise, he was perfectly satisfied that it was better it should be as it was."

The following inscription was written, soon after Mr. Markland's death, by the Rev. Edward Clarke:

"Memoriæ Sacrum
JEREMIÆ MARKLANDI:
Qui, quanquam splendidiores eum
et literæ et virtutes ornaverant,

semper

semper modestissimè se gessit :
omnes benignè, doctos urbanè,
et, quod mirere magis,
etiam indoctos sine supercilio excepit.
In restituendis et explicandis
Græcis et Latinis Poetis,
Statio, Euripide, Horatio, Juvenale,
et præcipuè Novi Fœderis libris,
cautus, acutus, felix,
et, si quando audacior,
tamen non inconsultus :
In edendis Maximo Tyrio et Demosthene
cum Davisio et Tayloro conjunctus
utrisque et auxilio et ornamento fuit.
Sequantur alii Famam,
aucupentur Divitias,
Hic illa oculis irretortis contemplatus,
post terga constanter rejecit.
A cœtu tandem et communione omnium
per hos triginta annos proximè elapsos
in solitudinem se recepit,
studiis excolendis et pauperibus sublevandis
unicè intentus.
Memoriæ viri sibi amicissimi,
et præceptoris et parentis loco,
viri candore, humanitate, modestiâ, doctrinâ,
religione demum ornatissimi,
dat, dicat, dedicat,
olim Discipulus *.
Obiit prope Dorking, in comitatu Surriæ,
Julii 7°, 1776,
annum agens octogesimum tertium."

This epitaph was originally printed in the General Evening Post, with the following introduction :

* June 11, 1779, Mr. E. Clarke says, "I was at Dorking the other day, and went into the church on purpose to see the *brass plate*. I cannot say but it affected me. I remember his saying, that the right hand side of the altar was the spot he should like to lie in."

"Sir,

July 24, 1776.

"Sir, by inserting the following epitaph in memory of the Senior Fellow of Peter-house College in Cambridge, who died a few days since, you will oblige that Society, and your constant reader, E. C.*"

Dr. Johnson, who honoured the former edition of these "Anecdotes" by his notice, particularly desired that the accounts there given of Markland, Thirlby, and Jortin, might be *enlarged* †. "They were contemporaries," he observed, "of great eminence."

The late James Harris, esq. of Salisbury, places Mr. Markland in the rank of persons not only famous as *historical Critics*, but as *corrective* also.

Several of Mr. Markland's books, with a few MS notes in them, after the death of Dr. Heberden, were sold to Mr. Payne; some of which were purchased by Mr. Gough; and others by the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney (see pp. 277, 285 ‡.)

* On a copy of this epitaph in Mr. Cole's MSS, are the following conjectures on the above initials: "It is probable that E. C. stands for the present Master of the College, Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle; though I think he was Fellow of Christ's College, but might have been Scholar of Peter-house. The Bishop of Ely told me, Sept. 3, 1777, that the Bishop of Carlisle did not know him, and did not trouble himself about him; at the same time his Lordship told me at the Palace at Ely, that when he quitted the Mastership, he offered it to Mr. Markland, who refused it; that he was a quiet, meek man, and lived sparingly on his Fellowship, and a pension from the Scroops [Strode] family, which he wished to relinquish for a place. Bishop Keene represented to the Duke of Newcastle the worth and merit of the man; and was told by him, that he had him in his list: but it came to nothing. He boarded in a farm-house, and had *Whiggish* principles when the College were *Jacobites*; which made him retire from it. He refused the Mastership, because he did not chuse to go into orders."

† A living Ornament of Literature, to whom I am under many obligations, says; "Your account of Mr. Markland is very interesting. I am glad you followed Johnson's recommendation in extending such articles as these—these were men famous in their generation; and we ought, while we can, to preserve all the notices concerning them, that are within reach. The man who can tell us something to-day, may, if we omit asking him directly, die a week hence, and his information be lost for ever. I think we should never lose sight of the maxim, *Vive hodie!*"

‡ An Oxford gentleman bought all that remained with Mr. Payne of this collection. He was extremely anxious to obtain the whole; but came too late.

To the Countess of WARWICK, *in Defence of* Mr. Addison, *against the Satire of* Mr. Pope.

By Mr. JEREMIAH MARKLAND. (See p. 273.)

"WHEN soft Expressions covert-malice hide,
And pitying Satire cloaks o'er-weening pride;
When ironies revers'd right virtue show,
And point which way true merit we may know;
When self-conceit just hints indignant rage,
Shewing its wary caution to engage;
In mazy wonder we astonish'd stand,
Perceive the stroke, but miss th' emittent hand.
Thus, if old Homer's credit may avail,
(And when was Homer's credit known to fail?)
When stipulative terms were form'd for peace,
And foes agreed all hostile acts to cease,
Sly Pandarus, the battle to renew,
Amongst the adverse ranks a javelin drew;
The Greeks saw Sparta's injur'd Monarch bleed,
But saw not who perform'd the perjur'd deed.
So the skill'd Snarler pens his angry lines,
Grins lowly fawning, biting as he whines;
Traducing with false friendship's formal face,
And scandalizing with the mouth of praise;
Shews his intention, but his weakness too,
And what he would, yet what he dares not do;
While launching forth into a depth of praise,
Whose kind attempts the mind attentive raise,
When suddenly the Pirate-colours show,
Beneath the friend's disguise, the lurking foe.
Oh! Pope, forbear, henceforth, to vex the Muse,
Whilst, forc'd, a task so hateful she pursues;
No more let empty words to rhymes be brought,
And fluent sounds atone for want of thought:
Still Addison shall live, and pregnant Fame
Teem with eternal triumphs of his name;
Still shall his country hold him more endear'd,
Lov'd by this age, and by the next rever'd.
Or if from good advice you turn your ear,
Nor friendly words, imparted timely, hear;
Exert your utmost energy of spite,
And, as each envious hint arises, write:
So shall his deathless glory never cease,
And you, by *lessening*, will his fame *encrease*."

Farther Extracts from MR. MARKLAND'S *Letters to* MR. BOWYER.

"DEAR SIR, Uckfield, May 3, 1747.

"If you will put a wafer, and pay a penny with the inclosed to Dr. Tunstall, you may read it for your money. It is upon a whimsical subject, which I must let you into beforehand. Cicero, in his Orator, p. 45, says, that the Romans never said *cum nobis*, but *nobiscum*; 'quia si ita *(cùm nobis)* diceretur, obscœnius concurrerent litteræ;' for the *m* before *n* was pronounced like an *n*; so that it would be *cunno-bis*. Now as there is just the same reason in all other words whose first syllable is *no* long (as *nodus*, *nobilis*, *nomen*, &c.) and as I had observed my old friends the Auctor Orat. *De Domo* writing (cap. 9.) CUM *nominibus tantum uteretur*, and Cicero to Brutus, i. 3, CUM *nominatim de C. Antonio decernerem*, I had the curiosity to enquire into this matter: the result of which you will here see."

Uckfield, Sept. 19, 1748.

"Mr. Russel was here on Wednesday last, and left the proposals for the two Volumes of *Letters from a young Painter to his Friends*, &c. I carried it with me to Mr. Strode, whose subscription I easily procured. From an hint in the Proposals, I find they would be glad of ready money.

"Mr. Gerison brought me your information concerning Mr. Say, and told me he made an answer for me; to which I replied, *Rectè respondes, Domine*. I should be as glad to see you his successor, as I should be sorry to see myself. I never doubted of your jockeyship; but I doubted much

much whether it would be to any purpose; and am glad to find myself mistaken, and that you are to be paid *in verbo sacerdotis*.

"Last week I saw the Dean of Chichester, who tells me Mr. Clarke is very well. He puts me in mind of a question, which I want to ask you by the bye; Are you acquainted with any young (or middle-aged) Clergyman, whom you know or believe to be a truly good man, a gentleman in his behaviour and manners, and a tolerable scholar? If you know of any such person unemployed, or lowly employed (as it is not improbable he is, if he be such an one), please to let me know his name and abode, that he may be enquired after; and if his character agrees with this description, I may possibly put him in a way *of hearing* (as the News-papers express it) *of something to his advantage*. But do not mention this to any living soul, except Mrs. Bowyer.

"In all probability the person I want might be found among the London Curates."

May 2, 1749.

"Pierce's Paraphrase and Notes I have met with here, and have read the first chapter to the Colossians, which I greatly admire; taking to myself the liberty, which every man must and will take, of differing from him in some little things. I could not but wonder to see, in the beginning (Pref. p. iv.); that passage of 2 Pet. iii. 16, *in which are some things hard to be understood*, by him interpreted as belonging to St. Paul's Epistles; as if in St. Peter's time there were heretical and perverse explications of passages in St. Paul's Epistles; or as if, at that time, St. Paul's Epistles were numbered among the Γραφαὶ, as it there follows, ὡς καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς γραφάς."

June 9, 1749.

"To-morrow will be a fortnight since Mr. Strode sent me word that he would be here either at the latter

latter end of the last week, or, at farthest, the beginning of this; but that I should hear from him before that time: since when I have not heard a word of them. This puts me into as much flutter as can happen to one who thinks that all events are right, and for the best: for that something extraordinary has fallen out, is past all doubt; of what kind is uncertain. I suspect the small-pox, and upon my youngster. This makes me impatient for the post to-morrow: so that I have sent a messenger to Grinstead this afternoon, to wait for the letters, and to carry this for you.

"I thank you for the first volume of the book* you sent me, and wait with somewhat of impatience for the second, in which I want to see several places. It fully answers the expectations which I had formed from his former performance; and I have had a very full and very innocent revenge upon him for his pertness and want of judgment in undertaking what I then saw he knew nothing of; and now see so many instances of his ignorance and want of skill and taste in these matters as, if I could shew them to you, would make your laugh, even though you had a moderate fit of the colic upon you. But this between ourselves; for this is the *Esoteric Doctrine*, which I shall communicate only to Mr. Clarke and yourself. The *Exoteric* is, that the English is very good, and the Notes (scarce one of them his own, but taken from others, without any acknowledgment for the most part) very useful, and such as I could wish might be read by every body. I do not doubt but he will get a great deal of reputation from this work.

"By the last post I had a Letter out of Lancashire, whence I learn that Dr. Cobden has had a fall from his horse, which has impaired his memory so much as that he did not know two persons of his acquaintance who went to see him. You say nothing of

* "M. T. Ciceronis Epistolæ ad Familiares, Lib. XVI. Edidit, et Commentario Anglico illustravit, J. Ross. 1749." 2 vols. 8vo.

this. Pray inquire into it, without mentioning the author of your information."

A joint Letter from Mr. CLARKE *and Mr.* MARKLAND.

June 20, 1749.

"The last account I had from you was so little to my satisfaction, that, unless you can explain yourself to more advantage, I must desire Mrs. Bowyer to do it for you. What puzzles me is, that you should be so active, and yet so irresolute; that, when you want exercise so much, you should refuse to take it; or, what is more surprising, that you don't like a ride to Buxted, because you cannot lie unless it be at an inn. Why I would have you know, Sir, that there are few houses in England more like an inn than this is at present. There is very little furniture in it, and that very dirty. Every body goes to bed when they please; and the several companies, that make up the whole house, seldom converse much with one another, or care about what passes in the other apartments; and our great business is smoaking and drinking in our own every afternoon. If this is not enough in taste, I will endeavour to make it more so. Your horse shall really go to an inn, for I have neither hay nor corn; and, if you please, the hostler himself shall come up and pull off your boots.—If all this won't do, I must needs say you are very difficult to please, and Mrs. Bowyer must have a poor time on't. I wish she complained of her belly half as much as you do of yours; I dare say she would do all the proper things, and carry it off, so as not to be uneasy at any trouble the Doctors gave her, nor averse to any motion that would procure ease. If you come here, Mr. Markland can talk, and I can ride; both of us shall be a match for you. We shall give you a fair meeting; and then, as I do now, soon bid you farewell.

"My most humble service to Mrs. Bowyer, and

possible, because I must return the first week in July if I can.

W. C."

Tuesday afternoon, June 20, 1749.

"P. S. Mr. Clarke sent me this, that I might add a postscript as *a spur* (as he calls it) to bring you down. I do not know the use of a spur, not having worn one for near these twenty years: but it is not so long since I have had a *whip* in my hand; and if that would be of any service in bringing you down, I wish I were behind you with such an instrument. But when he says *I can talk*, do not regard him; for I have as great an aversion to it, from disuse, as a Pythagorean in his state of probation: where I speak one word, he speaks ten; and we are both in the right.

"I thank you for the books *. As soon as ever I received the second volume, I opened it eagerly, to look into Lib. ix. 22, the most difficult epistle in the whole collection. But how great (or rather how small) was my disappointment, when I did not find a single difficulty explained or taken notice of! only three notes (none of them his own) upon that long and obscure Letter. I have just now sent the book to Mr. Clarke, not having had time as yet to read it. I do not understand the Postscript of your last, where you tell me, that 'you could give me a better reason than you are willing to do, why &c.' But, if I guess right, I can say I am very certain, that nothing Mr. R. † can *say* or *write* at present, in this way, will or ought to make me take any notice of it.

"I had not read three pages of the new book you sent me before I said to myself, 'I 'll be hanged if this man be not an admirer and imitator of a certain friend ‡ of yours." I was pleased to see my guess verified at the end of the Preface, which I have read twice over; but, finding that I shall never understand it, I will go no further in the book. The

* Cicero's "Epistolæ ad Familiares;" see p. 317.
† Mr. Ross. ‡ Mr. Warburton.

absur-

absurdity (as he is pleased to call it) of a conjecture of the Criticks upon a passage in Statius might with much more justice be taken off their score, and placed his own, if δίκη ἰθεῖα γένοιτο. But there is no dealing with this kind of whimsical writers, who know nothing of the language upon which they criticise.

"Master Strode is returned well: my apprehensions were just, but owing to the miscarriage of a Letter.

"I want to know more of your *controversie Irlandoise* *."

August 21, 1749.

"At last I have sent your books, together with Bos, who is an excellent fellow, except in Horace; for there he seems to me to be much out of his element.

"I am glad you have determined to your satisfaction concerning Thomas †, which (I mean, doing it to your own satisfaction) is the greatest concern of your life. What is best for us, God only knows: we can do nothing more than follow our own judgment in what appears most probable, and liable to the fewest objections: after which we are to expect that one half of mankind will differ from us; and, nevertheless, we ought to follow our own judgment, by which only, and not by another's, we must stand or fall, since (as Prince Prettyman in *The Rehearsal* says upon another occasion)—*Love in his breast is not Love in thine.* By which wise stuff I would signify, that I think you are in the right in acting in this matter according to your own opinion, not that of Mr. Clarke or mine.

"I like the method of your sheet ‡, and wish you would constantly have it in view. I have kept it, because I suppose you have more of them.

* On the copy-right of Dean Swift's Tracts.

† Mr. Bowyer's son.

‡ An early specimen of the "Conjectures on the New Testament."

"P. S.

"P. S. This moment casting my eye upon Cicero's Epistles, vol. II. p. 489, just before I put them up for the carrier; I find (not. 5) that Victorius prefers *confeci* to *conjeci*; which, says the Editor, he interprets to have the same construction as *deprendere in ludum*. I wish you could get a sight of Victorius's note, as a matter of curiosity; for, if I have any skill in guessing, Victorius's remark is expressed in the participles of the verbs, *insutus* in culleum, *depressus in ludum*; which last participle our Editor formed from *deprendor* instead of *deprimor*, and so has made *deprendere in ludum* instead of *deprimere in ludum*: as Fam. x. 35. cum *depressus in ludum* bis gratis depugnâsset.—I had written thus far, when remembering a note of Gronovius upon Seneca De Irâ iii. 8. relating to this expression, I turned to it; and find that, in the passage of Cicero just now quoted, Victorius instead of *depressus* would read *deprensus*; so that it is probable the Editor is safe, and Victorius only faulty in making a bad conjecture: nor is it worth further enquiry, unless you have Victorius by you. My thinking it impossible that Victorius could make so ill a conjecture, and knowing it to be probable that the Editor might make such a mistake, struck me suddenly with this surmise."

Sept. 19, 1749.

"What I mentioned in my last and a former concerning the return of a small sum of money was this: Ἔχω ἀδελφὸν (in comitat. Eborac.) ὃ τὴν ἰσοφίαν I will acquaint you with some other time. *Quod à te peto, hoc est; ut ad illum scriberes, primâ occasione, ad hunc effectum*; 'I am desired to acquaint you, that, any time after next Michaelmas-day, you may draw upon me for *seven pounds ten shillings*, and for the same sum any day after next Lady-day, and so on half-yearly, till I receive orders to the contrary.' Ego et ἀδελφὸς ἐμὸς ὁ πρεσβύτερος *

* Rev. Ralph Markland, then resident near Wakefield.

volumus illum nescire unde hæc illi pecunia obveniat. Specimen tibi misi chirographi ejus, ut manum agnoscas. Sic ad eum inscribas, *To Mr. R— M—*, to be left with Mr. Oates, a Curryer in Wakefield, Yorkshire.* If you would that he should draw at any number of days after date or sight, you will specify it ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ.

"As to the India bonds †, do what you please. To be sure, the most advantageous way would be to sell them while the premium is so high (the reason of which I do not comprehend), and to buy into the *Three per Cents.* I would have done so two months ago, had I been in town, while the premium was above 4*l.*; for I then foresaw, and told to several, what has now happened: and, being φύσει πολιτικὸς, I now foretell that the national funds, which at present pay *Four per Cent.* will ere it be long pay but *Three* ‡. After Michaelmas, *quando accepisti pecuniam*, please to let your man buy into the *Three per Cents.* of that year, for which you have my Letter of Attorney, which I suppose will save trouble.

"I have seen Mr. Strode, who has satisfied me concerning the transactions at Peter-house, in the late election of a Master §."

* Richard Markland, then of Wakefield, and living there in 1773.—Edward Markland, another brother, was living in 1750.

† The premium on India Bonds on that day was 3*l.* 14*s.*; and a few days after was still higher.

‡ This did not take place for more than 30 years.

§ Dr. Edmund Keene (the new Master) was a native of Lynn in Norfolk, and a younger brother of Sir Benjamin Keene, K.B. formerly ambassador to Spain, who left him his fortune. He received the first part of his education on the foundation at the Charterhouse school, from whence he removed to Caius-college, Cambridge; B.A. there, 1733; M.A. 1737. From Caius he was elected to a fellowship at Peter-house. In 1738 he was appointed one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall Chapel. In 1740 he was made chaplain to a regiment of Marines; and in the same year, by the interest of his brother with Sir Robert Walpole, he succeeded Bp. Butler in the valuable rectory of Stanhope, in the Bishoprick of Durham. In 1748 he preached and published a Sermon at Newcastle, at the anniversary meeting of the Society for the Relief

Oct. 21, 1749.

"The expression in Cæsar, *ab Sequanis et Helvetiis*, I take it, is elliptical; the full would be, *si*

Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; and in December following, on the death of Dr. Whalley, he was chosen master of his College. In 1750, being vice-chancellor, under the auspices of the then Duke of Newcastle, he verified the concluding paragraph in his speech, on being elected, "*Nec tardum nec timidum habebitis Procancellarium*," by promoting, with great zeal and success, the *new regulations* for improving the discipline of the University. [See these in Gent. Mag. vol. XX. p. 311.] This exposed him to much obloquy from the younger and patriotic part of it, particularly in the famous *Fragment* wherein Dr. Keene was ridiculed (in prose) under the name of *Mun*, and to that of the *Capitade* (in verse), in which he figured under that of *Acutus*, but at the same time justly endeared him to his great Patron, so that in January 1752, soon after the expiration of his office, which he held for two years, he was nominated to the see of Chester, vacant by the death of Bishop Peploe. With this he held *in commendam* his rectory, and, for two years, his headship, when he was succeeded, much to his satisfaction, by Dr. Law. In May following his Lordship married the only daughter of Lancelot Andrews, esq. of Edmonton, formerly an eminent linen-draper in Cheapside, a lady of considerable fortune. In 1770, on the death of Bp. Mawson, he was translated to the valuable see of Ely. Receiving large dilapidations, his Lordship procured an act of Parliament for alienating the old Palace in Holborn, and building a new one, by which the see has been freed from a great incumbrance, and obtained some increase also of annual revenue.—"The bishoprick," it has been humorously observed, "though stripped of the *Strawberries* which Shakspeare commemorates to have been so noted in Holborn, has, in lieu of them, what may very well console a man not over-scrupulous in his appetites, viz. a new mansion of Portland-stone in Dover-street, and a revenue of 5000*l.* a year to keep it warm and in good repute."--"The see of Ely was Bp. Keene's great object, the aim and end of all his ambition; and upon the vacancy in 1771, he succeeded," says Bp. Newton, "to his heart's desire: and happy it was that he did so; for few could have borne the expence, or have displayed the taste and magnificence which he has done, having a liberal fortune as well as a liberal mind; and really meriting the appellation of a Builder of Palaces; for he built a new Palace at Chester, he built a new Ely-house in London, and in great measure a new Palace at Ely; left only the outer walls standing, formed a new inside, and thereby converted it into one of the best Episcopal houses, if not the very best, in the kingdom. He had indeed received the money which arose from the sale of old Ely-house, and also what was paid by the executors of his predecessor for dilapidations, which altogether amounted to about

11,000*l.*;

eam specţes ab Sequanis et Helvetiis. The version may be this, or somewhat like it: *It likewise reaches to the river Rhine in that part which is inhabited by the Sequani and Helvetii*; for, by mentioning these two people, he had two things in view; *viz.* first, to acquaint us that the *Sequani* and *Helvetii* were *Celtæ* or *Galli* properly so called: and, secondly, the bounds of Gallia Celtica on the North-east side, *viz.* the Sequani and Helvetii, as far as the Rhine. Or *ab* may be taken in the sense of *post*; *attingit* etiam, *post* Sequanos et Helvetices, flumen Rhenum: *It reaches also, taking in* (or *comprehending*) *the Sequani or Helvetii, to the river Rhine.* For if it goes on *ab* Sequanis, &c. it must of course leave them *behind*, and consequently *comprehend* them, or *take them in*, as having *passed over* them to the extent of its limits the Rhine. This last will seem more specious, if you understand me.

"The specimen of Kuster I like very well, and your annotations, in which I have taken the liberty to fill up some of the abbreviations, to which I am a great enemy, as causing obscurity *.

Feb. 27, 1749-50.

"Dr. R. is in extreme affliction for the loss of Mrs. N. who was his favourite child, or daughter. He performed the part of a nurse to her during her

11,000*l*.; but yet he expended some thousands more of his own upon the buildings, and new houses require new furniture." *Life of Bishop Newton, by himself*, 1782.—Bishop Keene soon followed his friend Lynford Caryl, D. D. (prebendary of Southwell, registrar of the University, and master of Jesus-college, who died June 18, 1781) "whom (he said) he had long known and regarded, and who, though he had a few more years over him, he did not think would have gone before him," surviving him just long enough (as Visitor of Jesus-college) to appoint him a most eligible successor in that headship in the person of Dr. Richard Beadon, fellow of St. John's-college, and Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, now Bishop of Bath and Wells.—Bp. Keene died July 6, 1781; leaving only one son (then M. P. for the town of Cambridge) and one daughter.

* This is a judicious and very useful hint.

sick-

sickness, which was what they call a miliary fever. As to the stocks, at present I do not care a farthing how they go."

Uckfield, March 12, 1749-50.

"I have read over, as well as I was capable, and here return you, the loose leaves *, in which *Je n'ai rien à redire*, except that I a little differ from you in some trifling things †; as where you say (p. 141) the original *Nominative case of ϛὰς was ϛὰνϛ, as in Latin*, which I take to have been *ϛὰνϛ*, and *stants* in Latin; and *ὀδὰνϛ* (not *ὀδὰνϛ*), whence the Latin word *dents* originally, not *dens*. So (p. 142) Dr. Clarke's *κάλχανϛ* cannot make *κάλχανος* in the Genitive, but *καλχάνος*: the Nominative of *κάλχανος* can be no other than *κάλχανϛ*. You have here fallen into a subject of which I have been thinking a little, and have lately sent to Mr. Clarke a rough short sketch of my notion concerning the Fifth Declension Imparisyllabica of the Greeks; to which I shall add the Third Declension Imparisyllabica of the Latins, which was taken from the Greek, and imitates it surprizingly ‡. My notion is, that all the Nominatives of this Declension in Latin originally ended in S (as in Greek they did in Σ) and the Genitives in all of them were increased by only adding the vowel *i* before the final *s*, as in Greek they were by adding O before the Σ. Thus the original Nominative of *homo* (in the beginnings of the language, when most of the words of this Declension ended in two or three consonants) was *homons*, Gen. *homōnIs*, which is still preserved in Ennius—*vultur miserum mandebat homonem*. The Nominative of *pubis* was *pubs*; of *nubis*, *nubs* (still preserved in Ausonius); of *classis* was *class*, Gen. *clasIs*, extant in the Columna Duiliana; for they did not double

* Of Kuster, "De Verbo Medio," &c.

† Mr. Bowyer appears to have adopted these corrections.

‡ We have here the outlines of Mr. Markland's excellent Dis-

the letter *s* in the middle of a word, and therefore *ass* made *asis* (not *assis*) in the Genitive; *mass*, *masis*; for which they afterwards wrote *mas*, *maris*, as the Antients wrote *Papisius*, not *Papirius* (see Cicero and Quintilian); and the cognomen, which formerly was *Maso*, was afterwards *Maro*; whence Virgil had his. I have great reason to think that all the Nominative Cases in this Declension which are now of two syllables, and do not increase in the Genitive, were formerly monosyllables; as *navis*, Gen. *navis*, was originally *navs* [*nav*^{F}*s*] (Gr. *ναῦς*), Gen. *navis*: so *ovs* [*ov*^{F}*s*] (Gr. *ὄϊς*), Gen. *ovis*; *Jovs* [*Jov*^{F}*s*] (from the Gr. Ζεὺς), Gen. *Jovis*, whence they made a new nominative, *viz*. *Jovis*, Gen. Jovis: *bovs* or *bov*^{F}*s* (Gr. *βοῦς*) Gen. *bovis*. We see it was so in many that are still extant, as *trabs*, *trabis*; *plebs*, *plebis*; *scobs*, *scobis*; *grus*, *gruis*; from all which new Nominative Cases of two syllables were formed. So the original Nominative of *orbis* was *orbs*, as of *urbis* it is *urbs*; *vats*, *vatis*; *vads*, *vadis*; *vulps*, *vulpis*; *seps*, *sepis*, an *hedge*; whence *sepes*, Gen. *sepis*; *æds*, *ædis*; *prædes*, *prædis*; and so in Adjectives of the third Declension; *trists*, *tristis*; *dulcs*, *dulcis*; as *trucs*, *trucis*, still extant. In short, not to tire you and myself any further at present, I have not yet found one material objection to this my position, that all the Nouns of the Fifth Greek Declension Imparisyllabica at first ended in Σ, and were increased in the Genitive by adding O before the Σ: and all the Nouns of the Third Declension in Latin were originally Imparisyllabic, ending in S in the Nominative, and were increased in the Genitive by adding the vowel *i* before the *s*, as *igns*, *ignis*; *lapids*, *lapidis*; *fusts*, *fustis*; *civs*, *civis*. That in process of time the harshness and disagreeableness of so many consonants coming together was perceived in both languages, and was remedied either by throwing off consonants from the end of the word, as δάμας for δάμαξ, Gen.

or, by putting in a vowel among the consonants, as *verres* for *verrs*, *fascis* for *fascs* (of which I think there are no instances in the Greek, all their words in this Declension increasing in the Genitive Case): or, lastly, by quite altering the form of the Nominative into a more easy and agreeable sound, as γυνὴ for γυναικς *mulier*; *caro* for *carns*; *supellex* for *supellectils*; *corpus* for *corpors*; *pectus* for *pectors*; *onus* and *pondus* for *oners* and *ponders*. But, in all these changes of the Nominatives, both languages constantly retained the original Genitives, Datives, &c. there not being the same reason for making any change in them; and from these Genitives we may most certainly know the original Nominatives, and *vice versâ*; as in all the other Declensions, both Greek and Latin, as soon as we know the Nominative we are sure of the Genitive. This is my notion; to which if you find any objection, I wish you would let me know.

August 31, 1755.

"Dr. Burton * put into my hands a little piece he has just published at Oxford, to be had at Rivington's, with this title, Τῦ δεῖνος νοσῶνλος, καὶ περὶ τῶν νοσῶνλων μελεῖήμαῖα. It is only 32 pages."

June 14, 1756.

"The inclosed parcel to Mr. Hall, I wish you would let one of your boys carry to Tom's Coffee-house, Devereux-court, and leave it there. It is on this account, chiefly, that I send you the Sermons † back, to make up a convenient parcel. I wish there had been two more volumes of them; and I was very sorry when I got to the 20th of the second volume. The History of the Jews ‡ I have not yet read. The other two volumes (you know whom I mean) I will keep a little longer, though I

* Dr. John Burton, of Eton; of whom see under 1749.

† Bishop Hoadly's, I believe; or, possibly, Dr. Warburton's.

‡ The translation of Abbé Fleury, published by Mr. Farneworth. See under the year 1756.

am sorry to say I have a much worse opinion of the Critick than I had before. To me there seems to be more satisfactory learning and true judgment in one page of the notes upon Chariton's Aphrodisiaca than there is in the whole performance of this positive, confident, unproving writer *. He has borrowed (or rather stolen) an observation from a very young writer of our country, which is directly false, and destroys all metre as far as it goes. It is a fine thing to have got a name: nothing else could have passed off this work; of which, if you have not already the *first* edition, you would do well to procure it, if you think it worth while; for, by the time this book has gone through two or three more editions, it will be perfectly unintelligible: it is already so to me in many places, though this is but the *third* edition of 1740."

Nov. 15, 1756.

"Knowing that you have concerns enough of your own upon your hands, I was desirous to have excused you from those of others; and accordingly mentioned twice to Dr. Davies †, that if he had any bookseller or acquaintance in town to whom I might send his papers, he would let me know. To my first, in his answer, he mentioned nobody; to the second, you. So that I shall send on Tuesday a small parcel, directed to him, to be left with you, which he will call for when he comes to town; I suppose soon. I have written to him, to acquaint him that the parcel will be with you on Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning.

"I am very sorry for your distresses; one of which (that of the Friars ‡) I think is of the number of the τὰ ἐφ' ἡμῖν, and may be put an end to at any time. For what is money given for but to make a man easy? And if others will be iniquitous, there is

* Who this was, I leave to *critical conjecture.*

† See before, p. 276.

‡ Alluding to a dispute with Mr. Emonson, at that time

nothing to be done but to have recourse to the *redime te captum quàm queas minimo*: a very good maxim, which we learn in our Grammar, and forget in our lives. The other trouble is not so easily set aside; but it has the comfort of necessity, and must be borne whether you will or not, which with wise men is the same-thing as choice; for a fool in such a case goes about bellowing, and telling every body he meets (who do but laugh at him) what a sad calamity has befallen him; but a man of sense says nothing, and submits. This is very wise, you will say; but it is very true. I hope things may be altered since you wrote.

"I envy you if you can keep yourself warm this bitter weather, which often puts me in mind of a piece of an old ballad:

'He laid on his coals, by two and by three;
But the more he laid on, the colder was he.'

"If you see the above-mentioned gentleman, and he should talk of sending me any more papers to look over, I beg of you to put him beside it, if you possibly can, by telling him, that to your knowledge it is at this time quite hurtful to me. More of this when I see you; and pray let me know whether your press is to be employed in what he is about to print. This I want to know much.

"The above was written at the end of last week, when I expected an opportunity of sending this to London the next morning, but was disappointed. Παυλὶ τρόπῳ ἀπολέπε τὸν δεῖνα, if you can, from sending me any more papers. I dread men of great vivacity and little consideration."

Jan. 6, 1757.

"The place of Acts xvii. I understand thus. I think it does not appear that there is the least reason for supposing that St. Paul was carried to the Areopagus as a *Criminal*; nor that there is a single word in the relation which tends to that supposition. Nor is it

before a Court of Judicature as a *Criminal* for relating only a *matter of fact*, which to his knowledge had happened in another country; *viz.* "That at Jerusalem in Judea there was one *Jesus*, who had brought a *new doctrine* into the world, in which doctrine all mankind were concerned: that this person was put to death; but that, in confirmation of the truth of his doctrine, after he had been dead three days, he *arose* to life again, as he had said he would: and that he himself (Paul) knew all this to be certain." That St. Paul informed them first of the *matter of fact*, before he proceeded any further, we may be certain, because the omission of that would have been most absurd. Now where can be the *State-crime*, to tell a piece of news which he knew to be true, to men of curiosity, who spent all their time in hearing and telling news? And accordingly the more sober part of them say to him, "May we know what this new doctrine concerning this *Jesus* and the *Resurrection* is? for what you tell us is very *strange*, and we never heard any thing of it before. The Court of Areopagus, which is the judge of these matters, now happens to be sitting" (they sat of course three days in a month, Pollux viii. 10.): "be so good as to go with us, and relate this affair before them." Paul was undoubtedly glad of this opportunity, and went with them: and when he had given the Areopagites what account he thought fit, ὕτως ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ μέσου αὐτῶν (ver. 33), he then *departed from among them*, and went about his business, as any other indifferent person might do, after having said what he had to say. But not a single word of his being *acquitted* or *dismissed* by them, which could not *possibly* have been omitted had he been brought thither as a *Criminal*. Thus far I agree with Pere Hardouin. But the reason he gives, that if Paul had been before the Court as a *Malefactor*, he would not have begun Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, but in more respectful terms, is nothing at all: and the instances of Festus

and Felix, governors of a province, and who thence had a civil right to the title Paul gives them, are not to the purpose. And it is easy to shew, from several pieces and orations still extant, spoken before the Areopagus as well as other Courts, that the highest title given to the Athenian Judges was, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, or ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί. The words ἐπιλαβόμενοι and ἤγαγον perhaps may have occasioned the mistaking the sense of this passage. But look into the Greek Concordance, and you will find instances enough where these words are used in a friendly and civil sense, without implying any *constraint* or *violence*."

Nov. 22, 1764.

"That ἄρχοντες and στρατηγοὶ may signify the same persons, I can believe; but that Luke should put them both here, I can never believe, unless he had a mind to shew his erudition, and to puzzle his readers; but any other writer, who in the 19th verse had said, εἵλκυσαν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπὶ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΑΣ, would have put, ΟΙΣ προσαγαγόντες αὐτὸς, εἶπεν· &c. For my own part, I have no doubt but ἐπὶ τὸς ἄρχοντας is from another hand, as I believe hundreds of other supplements are, which it is now to no purpose to call in question; for nobody will believe you, nor does it signify three straws whether they do or not, most of them being only explicatory, and doing no harm, except defacing the style of the writer.

"I have often said to you, that the person who you tell me cannot keep any thing in his stomach is not a long-lived man: I judged so from his sudden growth, and from the state of temperate intemperance he was in. Dr. Bentley used often to say to his nephew, *Tom, I shall thrash thee:* meaning that he should out-live him. The same I say to you concerning that person, *You will thrash him*, and I believe by many years. There will be a fine job for some bookseller when he dies; for I reckon the books will be disposed of that

"The xixth of the Acts has exercised me much, and I have just got over it. The 40th verse, as far as I can find, seems to be greatly misunderstood in several particulars. What say you to ἀργυρίου μυριάδας πέντε, ver. 19? I mean to the *language*, μυριάδας ἀργυρίου, and to the *sum, fifty thousand pieces of silver*. *What* pieces?"

Sept. 5, 1765.

"I was pleased at seeing a letter from you any way, but especially by the post. The subject of your journey to Cambridge, I am no judge at all of; but I understand the practical inference at last, which says that you are too old to live out a lease; and I think you conclude right, it not being worth while to put out to sea again, not even if you were sure of making a prosperous voyage.

"I have received another letter from Mr. Gerison, who tells me, that he intends to lay out 50*l.* in books, and desires me to recommend to him fifty pounds worth of Theology and Classicks. I have thought of it, and find myself in the condition of Simonides when he was asked about the Deity, desiring more time to consider of it: but I believe I shall not answer it at all; for it seems to me as difficult as to make a pair of breeches for a man you never saw.

"The gold and silver which you were to dispose of for me, I find make up my sum two guineas, which is all I desired from them, and therefore please to sell the box as soon as you will; for, if I get that sum for them, I do not care a straw whether I get any more, or not.

"In the place of Luke, in which I had conjectured οἰκίαις for σκηναῖς, nothing need be altered. I have found out another odd passage, which confirms σκηναῖς. I mention this in time, that it may not appear in the second edition of the Notes on the Greek Testament; the title of which, in my former

which is both more modest and more true. The latter you cannot help, and are not concerned with: the former you are."

Dec. 8, 1765.

"Do not stir from the fire-side; I mean, so as to think of Dorking. The days are short, the roads bad, the weather cold; and here you will meet with nothing but pain and flannel, to which I have been assigned for some time. The greatest comfort I have met with for a long time is the pamphlet, which has curried our friend handsomely; and yet I confess I wished, in reading it, that several scorpions had been added to his lashes. The answer I suppose will be an *Irenicum*, such an one as may prevent the adversary putting in execution what he threatens at the end of the work, the very thing which I want to see, and which the other will give any thing rather than see. I cannot but wonder, with you, at what the author says concerning Dr. Bentley: but, when you say that he shuffles about the magistrate's right of punishing idolatry, and knows not what to assert, and does not understand his adversary's system, all this may be so; but I fancy he does not apprehend himself in any danger, and I confess I do not see how he is."

Jan. 29, 1766.

"I saw your hand with pleasure a post or two ago in my Newspaper *, in some Queries. I have read

* Printed in the St. James's Chronicle, January 25, 1766, with the following introduction: "*Having received the following Queries from a very learned Hand, we submit them to the Publick, without presuming to pass any judgment on them.* 1. Whether all those have written on the Book of Job, have not left Job and his Book as they found them?—2. Whether Dr. Lowth, after all his parade of Hebrew Letters, is sufficiently acquainted with the Hebrew Language?—3. Whether the sister dialects, Syriac and Arabic, of both which Dr. Lowth is totally ignorant, are not ab-

Dr. Neve's Answer to Philips's Life of Pole. I think he has proved his point very fully: but the book will not be much sought after by modern readers."

Feb. 5, 1766.

"The Queries I mentioned I see are answered *; but not satisfactorily, to me at least. What he

4. Whether any comparison can be formed between the Lamentations of Jeremias, and the ΘΡΗΝΟΙ of Simonides, as nothing remains of the Greek but a few Fragments?—5. Whether Dr. Lowth's *Prælections* may not as easily be made havock of as Bp. Warburton's *Divine Legation?*—6. Whether Dr. Lowth's contemptuous treatment of Dr. Bentley proceeds from his want of sense, or want of good-manners, or both?—7. Whether Dr. Bentley's superiority over Mr. Boyle, and his Fellow Oxonians, in the Controversy concerning Phalaris, can justify our Oxford Prælector in vilifying a man, whose writings all Europe admires, and whose shoes-latchet Dr. Lowth is not worthy to unloose?

CANTABRIGIENSIS."

* In the St. James's Chronicle, Feb. 1, 1766. "1. If Cantabrigiensis means, by the expression of leaving Job and his Book as they found them, whether they have done any thing or no towards the elucidation of the Text;—the answer is obvious—they have not left them as they found them.—2. That the Doctor has a competent knowledge of the Hebrew Language, must be very clear to every one who has read his Prælections; but whether or no a competent knowledge comes up to the Querist's idea of sufficient acquaintance, I really cannot pretend to say.—3. If the Doctor is totally ignorant both of the Syriac and Arabic (as the very learned Querist positively asserts) that alone is a sufficient proof they are not absolutely necessary to the right understanding of the Hebrew.—4. Certainly those few Fragments that do remain may be compared with the Lamentations.—5. No: witness the Appendix and the Letter to its Author in consequence thereof.—6. Dogmatic insolence should always meet with contempt.—7. I shall take no notice of the last Query, as it seems introduced merely to shew the Querist's wit, in the blasphemous application of a passage in Scripture. OXONIENSIS."

It would be uncandid not to subjoin another sett of Answers to the same Queries; which appeared in a subsequent paper, Feb. 8: "1. The Querist surely forgets, that Bp. W. himself has wrote much upon that subject. Surely he would not have us believe that Dr. Warburton, the late Mr. Wesley, Bp. Sherlock, and many other excellent Writers, have said so much upon the character and writings of Job, without throwing any light upon either.—2. This Query deserves no answer; unless it be an

calls *blasphemous* is, at first, no more than what others might call *profane*, there being no evil-speaking against any Person of the Trinity; and, had it been in a Sermon, it might have been reckoned *elegant*."

June 30, 1766.

"I wish you had not reason to be less pleased with *John's* * Letter of the 10th of this month than I am. There seems to me to be a great deal of ingenuity and natural eloquence in it. . . . . You must consider, that he is at present under a distemper which is to be cured by matrimony, as

answer to ask, Did Dr. Barnes sufficiently understand the Greek language, who has shewn so eminent skill in it? or was Sir Isaac Newton sufficiently acquainted with Opticks, Astronomy, &c. ?—3. No; no more than the sister languages of Scotch and Irish are absolutely necessary for the right understanding of the English language.—4. It would have become the Querist to show that there could not be any comparison, rather than to ask, 'Whether there could or not?' Because it may with equal reason be asked 'why there may not?' and the Querist only sets up his own judgment in opposition to Dr. Lowth's.—5. Great havock has already been made of the Divine Legation by various authors of approved merit and great reputation. The same has not yet been done to the Prælections. Let the Querist, if he really thinks it may, endeavour to do it, or recommend the undertaking to some of his adherents.—6. From neither; but from a love of truth, from a correct judgment, refined taste, a contempt of verbal criticism, and a hatred of pride and self-sufficiency.—7. This entire Query (the latter part of which I dare not repeat) seems to be the effect of that same kind of vanity, which blemished the character of Dr. Bentley himself. In truth, Mr. Baldwin, if you had not told us they were, I should not have imagined these Queries to be really the work of a very learned hand; but should have suspected them to be the production of some mettlesome Freshman, who has just been long enough at Cambridge to pick up the little prejudices that have long prevailed amongst the boys of the University against a famous Rival, but are despised by men of real sense and learning. At least they must appear to every one that reads the Queries, and the Work which gave occasion to them, that it would be too honourable an employment for this Cantabrigian to be *Skinker* to Dr. Lowth, and snuff the learned lamp of so ingenious and excellent a person."

* Written by the Editor of these Volumes, a few days previous to his marriage.

an ague is by the bark. his cannot be avoided, because it is part of the constitution of his mortality; but if it be suffered to run on, without taking the recipe, perhaps it may fly into the head, and end in madness, or some other permanent disorder."

Nov. 21, 1766.

"The illness of my Friend * quite distracts me; not only on his own account, but that of the family here. He was quite in earnest in the affair, and had taken upon him to conduct the whole, and at his own expence too: what will become of it now, I cannot tell. I wrote to a great person † of his acquaintance the day I heard of it; he sent me word that it was too true: I wrote to him again, giving him a short account of the poor woman here, and her bad situation; but am in great doubt whether I shall have any answer to this, though he had all along expressed a great opinion of the cause; however, I have to-morrow and Sunday good: if I do not hear from him on either of those days, I shall believe to be true what I now suspect only. In that case, I shall write on Sunday to Mr. Hussey ‡, who is a Member of Parliament, and a great acquaintance of my friend, and of the great man; and who has been retained in this cause (being a lawyer or *Causidicus*) ever since the summer. I shall send to him a short account of the affair, and must leave it to his own humanity. If he too fails, there is nothing more that I can do; but, to my great mortification, *might must get the better of right*.

"I wish you would be upon the watch concerning my friend and his recovery: if I hear any thing good to-morrow or on Sunday, I will acquaint you. Yours sincerely, *You know the hand.*"

* William Hall, esq. then of the Temple, and senior fellow of King's-college; where he had taken the degree of B.A. 1729; and of M.A. 1732. See p. 337.

† Lord Camden, then Lord Chancellor.

‡ Richard Hussey, esq. of the Middle Temple; M.P. for St. Mawes 1761, for Looe 1768.

Dec. 21, 1766.

"Your heart-breaking Letter of yesterday *, which I received this morning, has superseded all paltry egards of money, which please to put off till you hear from me again. In the mean time, I have got spirits enough to write to my Lord Chancellor, who was Mr. Hall's great friend, and who was well affected towards the people here, whose only dependence was on Mr. Hall.—I defy any man, much less you, to give me any offence, when it is not designed: but the suit is no more out of my hands now than it was before; though nobody was more sensible of my inability to manage an affair of business; which was the reason I got it transferred to one whose knowledge, purse, and acquaintance with Lawyers, might be of service.

"If I have a favourable answer from the Lord Chancellor, I heartily wish your great-coat may be made, and the weather continue favourable; otherwise, I had rather *pout* by myself."

Dec. 25, 1766.

"I think you are so *totally wrong* (to use your own words) in every article of moment, as far as I can yet perceive, either through your impetuosity or misinformation—that it is to no more purpose for you, than for me, to say any thing at this time, more than that I am yours, &c.

"I will only mention to you one thing, which the person † you blame me for writing to (who, by the bye, has no more to do in this affair than you have) told a friend of mine some time ago—that the thing was so clear, that it would not take up above a quarter of an hour with the then Chancellor, before whom at that time it was thought it would be heard. I find you are quite ignorant of every circumstance

* On the extremely dangerous illness and insanity of Mr. Hall; who survived, however, till Feb. 21, 1767.

† Lord Camden.

relating to the matter, except that it is *Law*. And yet I think the cause may be lost. Why? Because I know the most unjust things in that kind happen every day; though I have not the least reason to think that it will."

Dec. 30, 1766.

"The Lawyer I mentioned came on Saturday; and brings me the very good news, that he saw Mr. Hall just before, who seems to be in a very hopeful way, and he does not doubt but he will be abroad in a short time. I am greatly pleased with the man, who seems to be a solid, steady man; such an one as he ought to be who was recommended to Mr. Hall by the Lord Chancellor, who calls him a partner to Mr. Nutthall. His name is Skirrow, and he is of Lincoln's-inn."

Dec. 31, 1766.

"I have not heard to-day from Mr. Skirrow concerning Mr. Hall, which may be good or bad. From your saying yesterday that you wish you could see a fair state of the case, I have sent you the inclosed papers * ; which please to bring with you, because I have no other copies. Read the dirty one first; both together will give you some little notion, but an imperfect one.

"The Dorking coach will set you down on Saturday at the King's Head about two o'clock: from thence you may sally forth, after what refreshment you may think proper; and order the supper at a quarter past eight exactly. You shall have a lantern, and a companion for the evening, if you think fit, as worthy a man as any in England, John Fuller, whom you have seen—but this last as you think fit; for I will say nothing of it till I have seen you."

* These papers contained an ample statement, drawn up with the regularity of a Lawyer's Brief, of all the matters in dispute between Mrs. Rose and her son.

Feb. 1, 1767.

"I thank you for your offer of the 25th, which I will refuse at present, till I have a more evident occasion for it. I have this day received an unexpected letter, which gives a glimpse of what could not have been expected, and which I know you would laugh at: but your conceptions and mine I find are very different. I am very glad that Baron Adams is to have the direction in our friend's affairs: he is a very humane man, and an intimate friend of the person concerned. Things look very ill at this time; and yet you must know I have so much confidence in Providence and Justice, that I do not doubt all will turn out right."

Feb. 21, 1767.

"I am confined to my chair with the gout in my knee; and, to amuse myself, I write this. If I hear from you to-morrow, I shall scarce answer it till Monday. You say, Mr. Barrington advises, as the best thing can be done for me, to take the opinion of Mr. Hussey, whether I should proceed or not. But what if Mr. Hussey should give his opinion that I should not proceed? What becomes of us then? Will not the consequence be, that the son and the attorney will retain the full rewards of their ———; but the poor woman will continue just in the same miserable situation she was in before, without a farthing she can call her own: to take her out of which condition was the very thing I aimed at: and the only reason why *I* aimed at it was, because, if *I* did not, I thought it would not be attempted at all; for those who have power have not, generally speaking, the good heart to undertake such things. It would rejoice me to find myself mistaken herein; for I do not aim at the crown of Martyrdom.

"We miss poor Mr. Hall greatly on all accounts; for, though he did not pretend to skill in Law-matters, yet he was an excellent ἐργοδιώκτης,

Lawyers, he countenanced us, and put things forward, which I fear will now hang for want of him; for what can be done by an old, helpless, friendless fellow, and at such a distance?

"What I wrote to Mr. Hussey were only the apprehensions of an ordinary man, who followed strict truth and justice, which is all we desire, and which was not transgressed there, that I know of, in a single point; but as to drawing up a Bill in Form, I know no more of it, than I do of drawing up an Army. The only reason why I desired to hear from him was, to know that the letter came to hand, and was not intercepted; which, at that time, there was some cause to suspect.

"You told me you would send me the book Mr. Barrington lately published *, and that I could understand it."

Feb. 22, 1767.

"I have received your letter, and at present will only answer your questions.

"There is one Mr. Samuel Martin †, who fought with Mr. Wilkes; he was an acquaintance of Mr. Hall's; perhaps it may be him: he is a Counsellor, and a Member of Parliament.

"As to Mrs. Rose, I do declare to you, and I do not care who knows it, that I have lived almost 15 years in the same house with her, and during that whole time, I have never heard an indecent expression come out of her mouth, nor seen an indecent action of any kind committed by her.

"My knee continues bad; which I impute to the weather. There are not many men besides yourself to whom it would not be very grievous to me to give all this trouble. I see I profit nothing by paying the postage of letters which concern myself only; and

* Observations on the Antient Statutes.

† See his portrait, and some account of him, in Gent. Mag. 1805, vol. LXXV. pp. 113, 199.

therefore I omit it. Do you intend to impose upon me by the fallacy in your argument concerning the *cloak* and the *coat* ? or are you imposed upon yourself? If the last, let me be your teacher : I bar here all compliments."

March 16, 1767.

" In looking over some old papers, I found the inclosed, which I have sent to be read at your leisure ; not that I think it will have much effect upon you, but to let you see how a cunning Attorney can disguise the truth, and smother the real motives of things, every one of which I believe I know ; which is one reason why they are so desirous to get me out of the way. If this cause (which I am confident they never designed to go any farther than between Dorking and Milton Court) be lost, it will shew what knavery and industry can do, where there is nobody of consequence to appear heartily on the side of justice : which I am afraid will be this poor woman's case, now Mr. Hall is dead.—From the character you gave of Mr. Barrington, I had great hopes of him."

April 27, 1767.

" The gout, which has been flying about into different parts for a long time, and yesterday confined me all day to bed, has been the reason why I did not thank you sooner for Mr. Clarke's book, and why I have not read any farther than the Dedication and Preface.

" Far from condemning you in what you have done as to the Printing-house *, I agree with you entirely, provided you agree with yourself. For if a man (who is not a madman or an idiot) does not know, at our time of life, what is proper for him to do, the condition of mortality is certainly on a worse

* Mr. Bowyer was then just removing his Printing-office from White Fryars to Red Lion Passage.

footing than Providence designed it. In saying this, I have an eye to myself, and to my assistance of this poor woman, for whom I have done, and will do, all that is in my power. In such a case as this, I regard my own case as nothing, and money as so much dirt, because I know I am doing what I should wish another would do for me in the same distressful situation.

* "On Tuesday I had a letter from Dr. Foster*, to beg of me to permit Dr. Morell to print a note of

* This excellent classic scholar was born in 1731, at Windsor, the propinquity of which to Eton was, fortunately for him, the motive of sending him to that College for education, where, at a very early age, he manifested great abilities, and, in an uncommon manner, baffled all the hardships which other boys in their progress usually encounter. He, however, had two considerable advantages; the first, being received as a pupil by the late Rev. Septimius Plumptre, then one of the assistants; and the second, that he was noticed by the reverend and very learned Dr. John Burton, vice-provost of Eton; by the abilities of the former in the Greek language, and of the latter in the Hebrew, Mr. Foster profited exceedingly. It was a matter highly pleasing to them, that they did not throw their seed on a barren soil; whatever instruction he received, he cultivated incessantly; and it is but justice to add, that he in a great measure excelled his contemporaries. His learning and his sobriety recommended him to many friends while he continued at Eton, which was till 1748, when he was elected at King's college in Cambridge; a college to which, as Mr. Pote observes in his advertisement to his "Registrum Regale," Eton annually sendeth forth her ripe fruit. Mr. Foster here improved himself under the late provost Dr. William George, an excellent Greek and general scholar. At the expiration of three years he there (as usual) became a fellow; and shortly afterwards was sent for to Eton by the late Dr. Edward Barnard, to be one of his assistants. Great honour was sure to attend Mr. Foster from this summons, for no man distinguished better, or could form a stronger judgment of his abilities and capacity, than Dr. Barnard: and such was his attention to the school, that he made it his primary consideration, that it should be supplied with assistants the most capable and the most deserving. At the resignation of this great Master, which happened Oct. 25, 1765, when he was chosen Provost on the death of Dr. Sleech, he exerted his whole interest for Dr. Foster to succeed him in the Mastership, and by his weight in the College he carried his point. But it did not prove fortunate for his successor, or for the seminary: the temper, the manner, the persuasion

mine in the Iphigenia in Tauris, upon a place of Æschylus's Prometheus, which Dr. Morell is about to

so eminently displayed, did not appear in his successor. His learning justly entitled him to the situation; but learning is not the sole ingredient to constitute the master of such a school; more, much more, is required; and Dr. Foster appeared to the more disadvantage, from immediately succeeding so great a man. Nor could he long support himself in his situation; his passions undermined his health, and, notwithstanding his abilities as a scholar, his government was defective, his authority insufficient; and he judged it best to resign, that he might not destroy a fabrick which he found himself unequal to support. Dr. Foster however did not retire unrewarded; his Majesty, on the death of Dr. Sumner in 1772, bestowed on him a canonry of Windsor. But this he did not long enjoy; his ill health carried him to the German Spa, where he died in September the year following, and where his remains were interred; but afterwards were removed to Windsor, and deposited near those of his father, who had been Mayor of that Corporation.

The following epitaph, composed by himself, is to be seen on a neat tomb erected in the church-yard of that place: the conception and expression of it, in themselves conveying a high notion of his talents:

"Hic jaceo
JOHANNES FOSTER, S. T. P.
Vindesoriæ natus anno Domini 1731:
Obii anno 1773.
Literas, quarum rudimenta Etonæ hauseram,
Cantabrigiæ in Coll. Regali excolui,
Etonæ postea docui.
Qui fuerim, ex hoc marmore cognosces,
qualis vero, cognosces alicubi;
eo scilicet supremo tempore,
quo egomet, qualis et tu fueris, cognoscam.
Abi, Viator, et fac sedulo;
ut ibidem bonus ipse tunc appareas."

Dr. Foster published "An Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity, with their Use and Application in the Pronounciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages; containing, an Account and Explanation of the Antient Tones, and a Defence of the present System of Greek Accentual Marks, against the Objections of Isaac Vossius, Henninius, Sarpedonius, Dr. Gally, and others." In this learned Essay, which sufficiently exalted his character as a scholar, not only Bentleian acuteness and variety of learning are conspicuous, but justness of composition, elegance united with spirit, and ingenuous and exemplary candour. It was printed for Pote in 1762. Several Exercises of the Doctor's are extant in MS. which also do him peculiar

publish for the use of Eton-school. I need not tell you, for you know what would be my answer.

"Mr. Barrington's advice to you concerning W. was certainly right, and the only way of dealing with such persons—that is, to have nothing to do with them. In Sir Thomas Parkins's Treatise on Wrestling, there is a chapter, *of a contentious man*, wherein he gives directions in what manner you are to take hold of him, and to throw him down stairs *."

May 28, 1767.

"I did not receive your Letter of yesterday till last night, just as I was going to-bed. If I could have been surprised with any thing, it would have been at the contents of it †, in a person of so regular and temperate a life as you are, and of so small a portion of flesh; a great quantity of which renders a man liable to every thing that is deadly. It brought to my mind an expression of an odd fellow, whom we used to laugh at when we were young men, who, upon some occasion or other, said, that he thought he should have *lost the use of his face*. I guess it was on your right side, and that the whole side was in some measure concerned, because you say it affects your writing. It is a comfort that you are near the best of advice, which I am very sorry to find Mr. Clarke is forced to come up to take. When persons of his and my age (though I am several years older than he is) begin to complain, it is a sign that the affair is almost over, and that the watch will not go much longer. Soon after his book came hither, I lent it to a friend, which is the reason I have not yet read it quite over: a great part of it is much above my pitch; but I read it with pleasure as his, and because of the quotations from the Antients, which are numerous. I hope in a few days

* In the book there is likewise a curious cut, shewing how you are to do it.

† The news of Mr. Bowyer's having had a paralytic stroke.

you will be able to send me an account that you are perfectly recovered. You cannot send it me with more satisfaction than I shall receive it."

June 10, 1767.

"I did not send to you, not knowing whether the same reason which prevented your writing, would not prevent your reading too: but yesterday it occurred to me, that perhaps the air of the country might be of service to your recovery, if the physicians thought proper, and you approved of it. In this view I consulted Mrs. Rose, and last night I sent to an house at our end of the town, where there is only a man and his wife, very quiet good people; and word was sent me back, that you might have a bed there for what number of nights you pleased. If you like this, you may come down when you will, may take your *mallows* * here in the morning, and what you can get at noon: for we have had no jack, nor clock, nor pewter, nor any kitchen utensil for a long time; and when you see us, you will think that house-breakers have been here, as indeed they have: the garden-door too is locked up, the want of the walk and greens of which have brought the scurvy upon me: but there is other air beside that of the garden. Here is a very good apothecary, Mr. Swayne, who can make up any prescription from the Doctor. The man's name, at whose house you may lodge, is pronounced *Muggridge* (I do not know the orthography), a wheelwright at the lower end of the West-street; every body in Dorking knows him and his good character. I say no more, because this is εἰς ὕδωρ γράφειν till I hear from you; or, if you cannot write, desire Mr. Nichols to do it for you, and to tell me that you will come, or that you *may* not; for I hope it will not be said that you *can* not."

* An infusion of which was Mr. Bowyer's regular breakfast.

June 21, 1767.

"I am just now thinking of the great question, how many *two and two* make; I know it is generally thought, *four:* but there seems to me strong reason to believe it is a mistake, and that they may make *five*. When I am quite clear in this last, I shall think that Mrs. Rose ought to *make it up*, as they call it: in the mean time, I am certain, that some ——— have ruined a poor helpless woman and her children, are afraid they shall be called to an account, and are not unwilling to save themselves by giving back a part of their fraud, in great fear lest their pranks should be discovered to the publick, and perhaps their persons suffer. The Lawyers (who, you know, can prove a Cow to be a Church-steeple) I am sure will be of my opinion, that those two numbers may, on occasion, make five. By their discourses I perceive strong tendencies to a disposition in that way of thinking.

"Yesterday I received an odd letter from an old friend; the name you do not know, nor is it at all to the purpose; but I will give you the design of it in his own words: 'Nothing I can apprehend to be a more deplorable condition than a state of idle gentility, and I would, if possible, keep my son from it; which makes me scheme in every manner I can think of. Can you tell me where a sum of 500*l.* or 1000*l.* might be properly intrusted for securing a Place which is not quittable on the change of Administration?' To you, who are much in the world, this will not perhaps seem so odd as it does to me, who nevertheless would take any pains to serve my friend herein, whom I know to be a person of great worth."

July 12, 1767.

"It is with infinite concern I say any thing of poor Mr. Laxton *; though I must contradict the

* Rector of Leatherhead, in Surrey.

accoumts you have in your papers. He was coming hither on Thursday, July 2, .when his horse trod upon a stone, and fell upon his head. His fall threw Mr. Laxton over his head, who was so much bruised that he was forced to be carried home; but they could not prevent a mortification in his back, of which he died on Tuesday last. The papers say he died upon the spot."

Oct. 1, 1767.

"Do you know any thing concerning the story of Mr. Kimpton, Mr. Haweis, and the living in Northamptonshire*, to which I see Mr. Madden has advertised an answer? As it stands in my paper, it has a most shocking and odious look against those *Methodists!*"

Oct. 23, 1767.

"The Letters of Dr. Swift† served me only for two days' amusement; and the others I shall expect with eagerness. The thing which struck me most was a saying of Col. Disney's, concerning Mrs. Kingdom, the maid of honour; who being pretty far gone in years, the Colonel said, that the Queen should give her a brevet (as they do in the Army) to act as a married woman."

Nov. 5, 1767.

"What Cicero, or rather Brutus, meant by *Architecti*‡ *verborum*, you may see in that place, De Clar. Orat. cap. 31, in the edition you gave me, Schrevelius's, Lugd. Bat. 1661, 4to. So that I will not dispute with you about that—*chacun à son goût.*"

* The rectory of Aldwinkle. The particulars of this shameful transaction are fully and faithfully epitomised in Gent. Mag. 1767; vol. XXXVII. pp. 507—510.

† Three volumes, pnblished by Dr. Hawkesworth.

‡ On the authority of this passage, Mr. Bowyer used to call himself, as a Printer, ARCHITECTUS VERBORUM.

Jan. 15, 1768.

"I have received all your prog for the mind and body, the books and nuts; and will endeavour to return the books before the 9th of March. I could not forbear peeping into Mr. Bryant, concerning the τόπος διθάλασσος. I thought the expression was faulty; but the place he quotes out of Chrysostom shews the contrary: so that, at present, I do only simply not understand it, not being able to get any idea of it consistent with the sense I have made up in my own head. Perhaps a common sailor could explain it better than all the learned men in the world who never were at sea. But I will read again, when I have time, more carefully what he says."

Feb. 5, 1768.

"I have this morning received a Letter from Sir Robert Foley *, who still wants to be in this neighbourhood. I have a thing in my eye, which I hope will suit him. You shall hear from me again as soon as I have determined what is agreeable to humanity and œconomy, without any regard to money, farther than is consistent with the latter."

Oct. 6, 1768.

"I have heard from Dr. Heberden, whose words are agreeable to yours of September 27: 'I have no wish about the publication of Euripides's Iphigeniæ, but that it may be made just at the time which you desire. If you see reason to delay it, I hope you will let three or four copies of it be lodged in different hands, lest a fire should happen to destroy the whole, if it be kept in one place.' I think he says well; and therefore wish you would get four copies stitched, like that you sent me; one to be left with him, another with the Doctors Foster and Barnard †, a third for yourself in Kirby-street, and

* A nephew of Mr. Markland; of whom see the Pedigree annexed to this article.

† Edward Barnard, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1738; M. A. 1742; B. D. 1750; D. D. 1756; head-master

the fourth for me here. He (the Doctor) has ran over the book you sent me, in which he says, there are some remarks on the two pieces, but they appear to him of no great moment. I have not yet looked into it, but shall as soon as I can; in the mean time, if there be any disadvantage to you, or to any body, in this disposition, please to let me know it."

June 22, 1769.

"I have read over the paper you sent me, relating to the place of St. Peter; in which paper I do not see any thing to which I can object, except *the whole*; for, when a thing is as clear as it can possibly be, to dispute concerning it seems to me to be bringing it into a state of uncertainty: which I would never admit, nor should any thing in the world make me add a single line to what is already published, unless I saw something wrong or deficient in what I had written: but that is nothing to you, who may think otherwise—as you and I do, and as almost all mankind do, in almost every thing."

Dec. 11, 12, or 13, 1769; which will depend on the opportunity of sending it to the post.

"It sounds oddly to say, I am sorry it is no worse with you. For my own part, I am better (that is perhaps worse) than I have been these many winters at this time of the year, being now able to go out into the garden every day, which is more than I have done for several seasons at this period. However, I am very glad you wrote, rather than sent the piece you mentioned in your last. The gentleman I never spoke to in my life; so that he has no charge against me for breach of humanity; and the packing up of my books excludes me from the possibility, and (together with my age, 77) from the ability and inclination to dealings of that kind.

Oct. 21, 1765. He had also a canonry of Windsor, and was rector of Paul's Cray, Kent. He died Dec. 2, 1801.

"Young Mr. S.'s missing of the great living, is to me a very strange thing. The law-suit I know very little of: but do not doubt, nor ever did since I considered (I know why), its ending well.

"Can you tell me who drew up the Buckinghamshire Petition *? I have not seen so skilful and manly a piece these many days: I do not often take notice of these things, which all seem to be cast in one mould; but this is so remarkable on all accounts, as to force observation."

April 25, 1770.

"*Rectè atque ordine fecisti,* when you told the Bp. of *Carlisle* † (for so I suppose you mean, not *Peterborough*), that there must be some mistake in what he says concerning the MS. of the Fragments of Ennius. I never saw such a MS.; nor did I know, or ever heard, that we had such an one in our library ‡."

From the Bishop of CARLISLE.

April 26, 1770.

"I am obliged to you for your Letter, and sorry that we have given Mr. Markland this trouble. My best respects to him, and please to let him know that I will examine the Catalogue on my return to Cambridge, and acquaint you with the result of the enquiry.

E. CARLISLE."

Aug. 28, 1770.

"I thank you for the biblical prog, which I did not receive till yesterday. I turned immediately to some places in the version: but I soon found that *this is not the thing*. However, in two places that I consulted, I perceived that he saw the version was wrong; but he has not set it right. It is something, however, to see what has escaped others: but I will venture to repeat it, *this is not the thing*.

* [illegible] Dr. Law. † At Peter-house.

"You are so well employed for Thomas *, that I do not desire to see you till you have settled that affair. Mr. Deane called here last week, from Ned Clarke's. He says as you do, that Amport †, is worth 400*l.* a year, and that 800*l.* has been made of it. Ned is now very easy and happy."

Dec. 2, 1770.

"I understood long ago that Ely was designed for Keene ‡. He is so very fat, that I fancy it will not be long before he has a successor; for, as Harry Finch used to say to Armstrong in his jocose way, 'there is no being sure of a fat fellow for half an hour.'

"Dr. Bentley used to compare himself to an old trunk, which, if you let it alone, will stand in a corner a long time; but if you jumble it by moving, it will soon fall to pieces: *Nimirum hic ego sum.*"

Feb. 1, 1771.

"I have just peeped into the account of Homer §, which I am much pleased with; but probably shall send you no remarks upon it.

"If you have not seen the character of the late Lord Waldegrave, written by his wife, and put up in Navestock church ‖, it is worth your seeing ¶. It is in the paper of Saturday last, January 26."

Feb. 10, 1771.

"I am still as clear as ever I was in my opinion concerning Acts xii. 10. There seems to me many

* Mr. Bowyer's son.

† To which "mild William Clarke" had just been presented; see p. 368.

‡ See before, p. 322.

§ By Robert Wood, esq.; of which see under the year 1769.

‖ In Essex, in which parish Lord Waldegrave's seat is situated.

¶ The Reader will probably be of the same opinion:

"Underneath this monument are the remains of the two first Earls Waldegrave, father and son, both of the name of James, both servants of that excellent Prince George the Second, both by him created Knights of the most noble order of the Garter,

absurdities in the other: but if it appear otherwise to you, the right way will be to print my note, and then your own. You know the similitude between ΕΣΕλ and ΕΞΕλ might easily occasion such a

James the father was employed in foreign embassies to the Courts of Vienna and Versailles, by George the First, and by George the Second; and he did his Court and Country honour and service, and was respected wherever his negotiations made him known. In his private capacity, the affability and benevolence of his disposition, and the goodness of his understanding, made him beloved and esteemed throughout his life. The antiquity of his illustrious and noble family, is equal to that of most that may be named in any country or time, and needs not to be here recited. He died of the dropsy and jaundice on the 11th of April, 1746, aged 57.

"His eldest son James, before mentioned, and interred within this vault, died of the small-pox on April 28, 1763, aged 48; these were his years in number, what they were in wisdom hardly belongs to time. The universal respect paid to him while he lived, and the universal lamentation at his death, are ample testimonies of a character not easily to be paralleled. He was for many years the chosen friend and favourite of a King, who was a judge of men; yet never that King's minister, though a man of business, knowledge, and learning, beyond most of his contemporaries: but ambition visited him not; and contentment filled his hours. Appealed to for his arbitration by various contending parties in the state, upon the highest differences, his judgment always tempered their dissentions; while his own principles, which were the freedom of the people and the maintenance of the laws, remained stedfast and unshaken, and his influence unimpaired, though exercised through a long series of struggles that served as a foil to disinterested virtue; the constancy and firmness of his mind were proof against every trial but the distresses of mankind. Master of a powerful and delicate wit, he had a ready conception, and as quick as any man that ever lived, and never lost his wisdom in his wit, nor his coolness by provocation. He smiled at things that drove other men to anger. He was a stranger to resentment, not to injuries; those feared him most that loved him, yet he was revered by all; for he was as true a friend as ever bore that name, and as generous an enemy as ever bad man tried."

"He wedded, on May 15, 1759, Maria, second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, and second son to Robert first Earl of Orford; and by her had three daughters, Lady Elizabeth-Laura, born on March 24, 1760, Lady Charlotte Maria, born October 11, 1761, and Lady Anna Horatia, born on November 8, 1762. The Countess their mother was married to his Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Gloucester."

mistake. What you take to be *wards*, I take to be *guards*, the sixteen soldiers, divided into two parties, the first at the prison-door, the second farther on, nearer the iron-gate; all in the suburbs.

"Acts xxi. 11. The reason why I said that there was nothing to answer in the Antitype was, because it does not appear that St. Paul's *feet* were bound; he was bound only ἁλύσεσι δυσὶ, but not with πέδαις, *fetters*: nor indeed is it conceivable how Agabus could bind his own *hands and feet* with *one* girdle. However, you see what opinion I have of the words καὶ τὲς πόδας, though I dare say nothing. The instances brought out of Pliny and Alciphron, are they of *criminals* of state? If ἅλυσες ever signifies *a chain* with which the *feet* are bound, Artzenius's explication may be right. St. Mark, it is certain, thus distinguisheth: and though I never saw the Dissertation, yet I would venture five to one, that St. Paul's *feet* were never fastened by either of the two ἅλυσεις: I mean, that it is not proved.

"xxi. 24. I point it as it is there (though I do not know how that is from the question), because otherwise I cannot construe it. Τέτων is understood before ὧν, which otherwise ought to have been ἃ. ᾐδὲν [τέτων] ὧν (for ἃ) καληχ. περὶ σᾶ, ἐξίν. It may be so, or otherwise xxv. 11, because καληγορεῖν governs a genitive case, which καληχεῖθαι does not.

"xxi. 3. I am not concerned in this note: but I think Mill is right. ἐπάρας, Luc. vi. 20, would not have been written ἐπῆρας by an Attic; nor σημήναλε, in Sophocles, σημάναλε by a Greek who was not an Attic. But ἀναφανέλες, the participle of the Aor. 2d passive, is most intolerable."

May 23, 1771.

"To the question in your last, *What have I to hope for?* I answer, Every thing that is good, if you please; or, on the other hand, nothing but misery: both, I am sure, in your own power and

choice. This is true, in spite of what all the world can do to the contrary. What stuff is this, say you, to a man who is upon the rack with the strangury, and whose only child refuses to live with him? The very things, say I, looking a little higher, that were *perhaps* intended for your advantage, both in mind and body: or, if they were not intended so, may certainly be made so by yourself. *I don't know that*, say you. Why then I can only reply, as they do in the schools, *Pergas tuo modo*. 'I am strangely disordered in my mind and head,' says t'other day Mr. * * * * of Pall-mall. 'Shall I bear this, I, who have some thousand pounds a year?' Yes, say I, you had better bear it, unless you are sure that you are an independent being, and that you have nothing to account for hereafter. 'No,' says he, 'I will not bear it,' and clapt a pistol to his head, and so *died like a fool*, and a modern gentleman, who owns no superior, and believes nothing of a future state."

May 26, 1771.

"Where there is no likelihood of *conviction* on either side, I think all disputing is foolish: but ἐπάρας could not be otherwise in any Greek writer; and ἐπήρας, the participle, would have been as wrong as ἐπάρα in the first person of the Aorist for ἐπῆρα.

"I have said somewhere, that a verb or word of a contrary signification to the expressed, may be fetched from the inexpressed; by which I explain that line of Horace, where the most *evident* thing is denied;

'Nil extra est oleâ; nil intra est nuce (wall-nut) *duri*:'

where from *duri*, in the latter part of the sentence, I fetch *mollis*, to the former."

July 7, 1771.

"I do not mention Dr. Heberden's opinion of your complaint with the usual style of pity, because

but what is to his *advantage*, if he pleases; and more cannot be desired. This is Reason, little considered or thought of; but strongly and clearly confirmed by the Book you are employed upon *. Hence, total confinement, mill-post legs, and apprehension of a stone in the kidneys, are of no great weight with one who is firmly under that persuasion, and thinks he has good authority for it, that no man is miserable but through his own fault. Providence and Religion have ordered otherwise; though he who thinks differently will have most human votes on his side, if that will do him any good."

August 15, 1771.

"You ask what I mean by *καὶὰ ἄνθρωπον*. I answer, I do not know. There are so many significations of that expression, that it is difficult to say which is the *true* one; the *certain* one is, I think, impossible. I have noted in my margin some places, which you may see, I suppose, in any Concordance. See also Josephus, Bell. Jud. vi. 9. 2. and Aristid. Serm. Sacr. II. p. 292. Homer. Il. A. 271. *καὶ μαχόμην κατ' ἐμαυτὸν ἐγώ*. And qu. whether Ei in that place to the Corinthians may not signify *licet: although I had fought*, &c. But still that does not explain *καὶὰ ἄνθρωπον*, and is of no consequence.

"As to 1 Tim. ii. 5, I knew that *ἄνθρωπος* could not signify THE *man*, which made me translate it *one man, mediator between God and men, Christ Jesus.* In the next verse, I do not understand the sense and construction of *τὸ μαρτύριον καιροῖς ἰδίοις*. If I have translated *μεσίτης the mediator*, I have done wrong."

Dec. 22, 1771.

. . . . . "I had another reason for writing to you, which was, to mention a sentence in your last Letter to me: 'I wish you would not conjecture too much

about Providence.—What if Latin and Greek does go out of fashion?—What if all the Royal Family relinquish a dissolute life, and marry among the subjects?'

"It would have seemed very odd, that an old Christian, in his 79th year, should want such a piece of advice concerning Providence. And what follows concerning Latin and Greek, and the Royal Family, would have been equally surprizing, had you not before in that Letter told me, that 'your head is strangely confused.' I hope this will find you in a better situation of mind and body."

Feb. 16, 1772.

"I thank you for your literary prog, which I have not had time even to look into; but will give you my opinion of them when I have read them. In the mean time, I am greatly prejudiced (I should not use that word) against Mr. Mordecai's * opinion, as you represent it; knowing that there are many things which I do not know, and which were never designed that I should know in this world. I know how *weak*, and how *strong* this argument is.

"I shall soon want your advice in the form of a Will †, of ten lines, which I have drawn up, and will send you."

April 19, 1772.

"Dr. Heberden, in his letters to me, has never said a word of your state of health, which I think he would have done had he thought it desperate; and as to myself, I am of opinion, that the gout and the piles are not distempers, but remedies."

April 23, 1772.

"So then our accounts, I find, are not to be made by the rules of Justice, but of Mercy! Be it so.

They are both very good girls, and daughters of the same Father.

"I was in hope that your other complaint had jostled out the stone; which I am sorry to see makes its appearance again. One night, as I was lying in bed under the greatest torment with that disorder (mine was in the kidneys) I snatcht up the chamber-pot (I could scarce tell why, or what I was doing) as if to make water. After striving some time, I did at last make about two spoonfuls; on which I immediately found myself perfectly at ease, and in a much more comfortable situation than if I had not been in pain at all; whence it appears what a luxurious thing pain is. I repeated the experiment several times afterwards, with the same success; whence I concluded that this little scoundrel of a stone had stopt up the water-gang in the kidneys, which I opened by striving. I mention this, if it may be of any use to you."

August 13, 1772.

"Your case is very odd, and seems to me singular. I suppose you have already, or, if not, I wish you would propose it to Dr. Heberden, in the state you have done to me; because, if there be any assistance in Art, I fancy you may have it thence; or, if not, that part of your situation, *without hopes of life, or fear of death*, is a very desirable one.

"The printing of the notes in the two little quarto's next summer is a thing of so great uncertainty, both with regard to me and yourself, that I shall say nothing of it at present, as there is time enough to think of it: but any thoughts of coming to London, in my present circumstances, are death to, dear Sir, yours sincerely."

Oct. 4, 1772.

"What I meant by the *ab ipso* I now understand; and from it we may judge what the Librarians did in the Antients, when a thing was obscure to them; as I do not doubt have been done (though it cannot per-

haps now be proved) in many places of the Scriptures.

"What is said by the Socinians, Arians, or Orthodox, seems to me to be very little worth regard, when they are talking of things which they cannot understand, and perhaps never were designed to be understood by *man* in this state. The Letter of Ben Mordecai * is most excellent to this purpose. O shameful Creed of Athanasius!"

Nov. 27, 1772.

"If you ask my opinion concerning the *form* of the edition, I answer, BY NO MEANS; because you will find insuperable difficulties before you are got half-way through, though, I confess, any thing pleases that explains. But, upon consideration, you will find that the old *John-Trott* way is the safest: and it is pretty much the same thing whatever copy you follow; for you must make no considerable alteration in the text (though you be sure it is right) against all the copies, or the majority of them; of which very many instances might be given; which, *in these books*, any blockhead can defend from the consent of copies, and all the learned men in the world can never prove to be otherwise: for, *in this case*, 'non probasti, etiamsi probaveris;' and sense, reason, use, and criticism, are nothing against fact and obstinacy. In this very specimen which you have given there are three or four things, which probably did not come from the Evangelist himself. But I would not be the man who should say so. Why? Because St. Paul has taught me a much better private rule, Rom. xiv. 22. Σὺ πίστιν ἔχεις; Κατὰ σεαυτὸν ἔχε, ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ. *Are you firmly persuaded of the truth of anything? Keep it to yourself, before God.* Poor Mr. Lindsey was not at liberty to make use of this rule: you and I, private men, are; who need not profess what we cannot believe: he, by his office, was obliged to do it, had not his honesty preponderated. Who can say how he would have acted on the same occasion?

"It seems to me impossible that our Saviour's *Divinity* can be eluded, except a person who is certainly often called Θεὸς, can be without Θειότης. I believe we are quite ignorant of these matters, notwithstanding all our systems; and when the *Father's* Godhead is spoken of, it is called 'ΑΙ'ΔΙΟΣ δύναμις καὶ Θειότης, Rom. i. 20; whereas our Saviour says, that 'all power *hath been given* to me."

Feb. 7, 1773.

"No wonder Castalio interpreted as he did. He saw, when he came to translate, that ὢν ὀφθήσομαι * was nonsense in any shape. But Beza was a Genius, and of the Vulgate's *quibus* he would make ὢν signify *in* quibus: and his authority was sufficient to our great interpreters. So John iii. 13, when he could not tell what to do with ὁ ὢν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ (and he must have been very skilful if he could), he contends, that ὁ ὢν signifies *qui erat*; as he might better have said, that ὢν signifies ὁ ἐσόμενος, *qui futurus est*; which would have been equally true in language, and much more to the purpose in that place."

April 16, 1773.

"I thank you for your information concerning the quoter of ὁ ὢν, which was a matter of curiosity; for I was sure it never could be of conviction, from all the authorities in the world, till I could see an instance of those words signifying *qui erat*: especially in one who distinguishes (Revelat. i. 8) ὁ ΩΝ, καὶ ὁ ΗΝ, καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος, the same as ἐσόμενος. I should be very glad if you would send me (but I believe you cannot) an instance of those two words clearly signifying *qui erat*; especially when the foregoing are, ὁ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβὰς. For if it be said of any person, that *he came down from heaven*, there seems no great need to say in the next words,

that *he was in heaven.* Ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον, &c. is right, because it was spoken by the Evangelist in his *own* person, *after* our Saviour's ascension: but ὁ ὢν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ is spoken by the *Son of Man* himself, at that very time conversing upon *earth* with Nicodemus, and affirming that at the same time *he is in heaven.* How this could be without *two* Human Natures, I do not understand. Dr. Whitby's *(according to his Divine Nature)* labours under the same difficulty. Erasmus's and Grotius's notes seem to come from persons who thought themselves obliged to say something upon what they did not understand. In the edition of Conjectures on the New Testament which you sent me, in the margin, against John iii. 13, I find these words, 'If Jos. Scaliger, Is. Casaubon, Grotius, Salmasius, Bochart, and Bentley, were to give their unanimous opinions, that ὁ ὢν might signify *who was*, I should not believe it without an exemplification. It is contrary to the nature of language, which all the opinions in the world cannot alter now. Surely Dr. Clarke could not be imposed upon by our version, τυφλὸς ὤν, *whereas I was blind*, John ix. 25.'

"I fancy the note of Erasmus, which you have sent, discovers the whole affair. It was impossible the words ὁ ὤν could be taken in their usual signification here: and therefore Erasmus gives them a new one; 'Participium verti potest per præteritum perfectum, *qui erat* (he should have said *fuit) in cælo*, &c.' Beza, who understood it no more than Erasmus did, was glad however of such an authority, and so translates it *est* vel *erat*. It is no wonder that those who came after, being under the same circumstance of *not-understanding*, should follow such great examples. This is not the only instance of the kind in the New Testament, where a word has been *forced* into a signification it never has, for the sake of an hypothesis."

June 27, 1773.

"I do not wonder that the τὰ βιωτικὰ occasion a coolness between brother and sister, when I have seen so much between parent and child; who I believe is very sorry for what he has done, by his fleeing to Methodism, which, I can tell him, *will not do.*

"The Fragment of Livy I see is advertised, in folio, price 5*s.* to be had at Mr. Whiston's shop, in street. I fancy many will buy the Fragment who never read a line in the Author."

August 6, 1773.

"By some accident or other, the Fragments did not come hither till Friday morning last; and on the Thursday Dr. Heberden called here, and gave me such an account of them, as to make me less eager to see them than I was before. He is at an house of Mr. Martin's near Letherhead or Bookham; cannot tell how long he shall stay, but believes long. The Editor * of the Fragment of Livy, who I find is an Honorary Doctor of Laws of the last brood at Oxon, seems to be pleased at having found an

* This learned writer *(Paul James Bruns)* was for a considerable time employed by Dr. Kennicott in the laborious task of collating MSS. and in a Latin address to the Doctor prefixed to this Fragment, gives the following account of it. Being at Rome in May 1772, on a careful inspection of a Latin manuscript in the Vatican library, which contained the books of Tobit, Job, and Esther, he found that under them were characters much more antient, and that, therefore, those books were, properly speaking, only first or foul copies. They seemed to be as old as the eighth century; but, neglecting them, he determined if possible, to discover what had formerly been written on the leaves, and in this at length he happily succeeded. These leaves seem to have been taken out of various books, as appears from the difference of the hand-writing, and contain the fragments of several works. —Mr. Bruns concludes with exulting that the noblest city in the world would have been ignorant of a Fragment of her own best Historian, if she had not learned it from a native of Lubeck; and adds, that he is no less gratified by the opportunity which it affords him of recommending to the Learned, Dr. Kennicott's great work, as, if any thanks are due, they are chiefly due to his employer, who, when he sent him to Rome, desired him to inspect Latin MSS. and, congratulating his discovery, advised him to publish this.

old shoe-buckle of a 1000 years age, of no use to any man living: the Greek man's εὕρημα is of the same value; but the Finders I believe to be of very different worth. I thank you for the Bishop of Clogher *, who I think was a great man."

Feb. 12, 1775.

"I have long wanted to ask you a question concerning your note on Rom. ix. 6. You say that 'J. Munthe contends, that οὐχ οἷον, or, οὐχ οἷον ΟΤΙ, with an Indicative followed by ἀλλὰ, is agreeable,' &c. There are several instances of οὐχ οἷον—ἀλλὰ, but not one with ὅτι, which word to me makes it quite unintelligible. Beza says, that Budæus has shewn, by several instances, that τε is often omitted, in this sense. I have no doubt but tricks have been played here, from not understanding the ellipsis of οὐκ, which ellipsis is seen in all the places of Diodorus: Οὐχ οἷον δὲ ΟΥΚ ἐκπέπλωκεν, &c. οὐδ' ΟΙ εἰσὶ —τέκνα ἀλλ', Ἐν Ἰσαὰκ, &c. *Non solum verò* non excidit, &c."

Feb. 19, 1775.

"I believe I mentioned in my last, but the word might be blotted so as that you could not read it, that οὐ or οὐκ was the ellipsis: οὐχ οἷον δὲ [οὐκ] ἐκπέπλωκεν,—οὐδ' οἱ εἰσὶ τέκνα ἀλλ', Ἐν Ἰσαὰκ &c. Look into all the instances out of Diodorus, and you will find the same ellipsis: οὐχ οἷον [οὐκ] ἐπιζητῆσι &c. οὐχ οἷον [οὐ] φεύγειν βέλονλαι &c. οὐχ οἵσι [οὐ] συνεπιλαβέσθαι τινὸς, &c. rightly expressed in the version, though the Latins use the same ellipsis of *non* exactly in the same manner.

"It is easy to conceive that ὅτι might first come in from some reader, who took οὐχ οἷον to signify *it is impossible*, instead of *not only*; as our translators did.

"I am very well satisfied within myself with this explication; but perhaps another may not be so. It seems wonderful that Mr. Munthe should miss what all his instances prove, and not one of ΟΤΙ."

No. XII.

REV. WILLIAM CLARKE.

(See vol. I. p. 222.)

THE former Edition of these "Anecdotes" having served as the ground-work of Dr. Kippis's Memoir of this "learned Divine and Antiquary" in the *Biographia Britannica*; I have no hesitation in reclaiming, with *legal interest*, the scattered materials. Thus books are constantly made; but not always thus honestly acknowledged.

Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE was born at Haghmon Abbey in Shropshire, in the year 1696; and received his grammatical education at Shrewsbury school, under the care of Mr. Lloyd, for whom he always entertained the highest regard. From Shrewsbury he was removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became a fellow Jan. 22, 1716-17. His election at so early a period of life was owing to a number of vacancies, occasioned by the removing of several Nonjuring Fellows, in consequence of an act of parliament *. He commenced B. A. 1715; in 1719 became M. A.; and the reputation which he acquired when young was such, that he was chosen to be chaplain to Dr. Adam Ottley, Bishop of St. David's; but that Prelate dying in 1723, Mr. Clarke doth not appear to have received any advantage from the appointment.

* Of which, see before in p. 247.

He was afterwards domestic chaplain to Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, in which situation he did not continue long, as, in 1724, he was presented, by Abp. Wake, to the rectory of Buxted * in Sussex. This promotion was conferred on him, without any solicitation of his own, partly on account of his extraordinary merit, and partly from a regard to the special recommendation of the learned Dr. William Wotton, whose daughter he had married.

In 1730, Mr. Clarke gave to the publick a specimen of his literary abilities in an elegant Latin Preface to his father-in-law Dr. Wotton's Collection of the Welsh Laws †. Mr. Clarke took a copy of the famous Chichester Inscription; which he printed, and had it engraved in that Preface. This plate was afterwards presented (by the Rev. Edward Clarke) to the late Sir William Burrell; with many curious papers relative to the county of Sussex; and a drawing of a piece of Roman pavement found in the Bishop's garden at Chichester, which, by the proportions, was supposed to have covered a room 30 feet square, and of which the Duke of Richmond gave the Society of Antiquaries a drawing, in 1749.

* In the former edition of this work I had mentioned, on the authority of a respectable fellow-collegian with Mr. Clarke, that he had obtained the living of Buxted by the favour of Bp. Hare, and the assistance of the Duke of Newcastle; and that the Duke was some years afterwards so angry with Mr. Clarke for offering to vote for Mr. Medley, the squire of his parish of Buxted, as to abuse him grossly, and forbid him his house; which I should not now repeat, but that it has been noticed by Dr. Kippis, and as it gives me an opportunity of clearing up the matter by an unquestionable document: "My Father did not obtain Buxted either by Bp. Hare or the Duke of Newcastle, but solely by means of Dr. Wotton, who recommended him to Archbishop Wake. The Duke wrote him a letter of reprimand on his voting for Mr. Medley, then one of the candidates for Seaford in Sussex; but I have a most friendly letter of the Duke to him, just before he died, among my papers; and he afterwards made his son his *domestic chaplain*." *Rev. Edward Clarke to Mr. Nichols.*

† Of which see more particularly under the year 1730.

In February 1737, he tells Mr. Bowyer, "I was for a few days in great fear of an Archdeaconry *; but was very happily relieved from that dignity. Next to the hazards of the press, the most terrible thing is a small dignity in the Church."

In September 1738, he was made prebendary and residentiary of the prebend of Hova villa, in the cathedral church of Chichester †.

The "Discourse on the Commerce of the Romans," which was highly extolled by Dr. Taylor ‡ in his "Elements of the Civil Law," was written

* The Archdeaconry of Chichester became vacant in December 1736, by the death of James Williamson, M. A.; and Mr. Talbot succeeded to it.

† To this preferment Dr. Taylor alludes, in the following friendly letter, prefixed to his "Lectiones Lysiacæ:"

"Viro amicissimo Gulielmo Clarke, Canonico Cicestrensi.

"Grave nomen amicitiæ semper fuisse duxi, gravissimum hodie sensi: cum aut modestiam Tuam læsura esset publica hæc gratulatio, aut levitatem meam proditura beneficiorum reticentia. In quâ tamen solicitudine plus amicitiæ nostræ quam pudori Tuo tribui; maluique ab omnibus meam desiderari prudentiam, quam à Te officii rationem. Nam præter illum fructum jucundissimæ Tuæ consuetudinis quem cum ceteris percepi, ut à Te semper et ingenio emendatior et moribus elegantior discéderem, singulari porro studiorum nostrorum rationem et adjuvisti consilio, et excepisti benevolentiâ. Unde parum mihi verendum fuisse arbitrabar, ne fortunam Tuam sequi vîderetur obsequii nostri significatio, aut minus id spectare quod debeo, quam dignitatem quam nuper consecutus es. Verum sit sanè, quanquam non ita est tamen. Tanti profecto penè habeo ut Te colerem, amoremque meum testatum facerem etiam periculo suspicionis. Ego interea neque adulari possum, neque Te diligere non possum; neque ulla erit tanta fortuna Tua, (sit licet aut Tuis virtutibus digna, aut expectationi nostræ æqualis) ut ego eam lubentius prædicem quam ingenii Tui et humanitatis laudes. Quæso igitur, ut Lysias, suavissimus Orator, et, quod meam diligentiam et excitâsse et commendare possit maximè, ex eo genere scriptorum quorum ad disciplinas recolendas Tu mihi semper auctor exstitisti, obsequii mei supersit monumentum, eamque amicitiæ nostræ memoriæ perennitatem conciliet, quam velit ille qui Te ex animo, ut debet, colit observatque.

Scripsi Idibus Octobris M. DCC. XXXVIII, ex ædibus tuis Joannensibus."

‡ Who calls it "a curious discourse by a very good hand;" and adds, "which my reader will perceive, without my informa-

either by Mr. Clarke or Mr. Bowyer; and is reprinted in the volume of "Miscellaneous Tracts," and in "The Progress of Maritime Discovery," which has since been published by his grandson.

Maurice Johnson, in a letter to Roger Gale, esq. dated March 17, 1743-4, says: "We had last Tuesday a letter from Mr. W. Bowyer, the printer, a member, who wrote, that his friend Mr. Clarke, a prebendary of Chichester, (likewise a most learned and worthy member) had acquainted him, there had lately been found in that city * a Roman coin, representing Nero and Drusus, sons of Germanicus, on horseback, and on the reverse, C. CAES. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. P. P. In the middle S. C. (which I find in Occo's Caligula A. U. C. 791, A. D. 40, p. 69) which, says he, though the very same which Patin on Suetonius, Mediobarbus, &c. have given us before, yet brings one advantage to the place where it was found, as it is a confirmation of the antiquity of the Chichester inscription, which, you know, is a little contested in Horsley, and proves the early intercourse of the Romans with the Regni, contrary to the opinion which Bishop Stillingfleet conceived for want of such remains †."

* Not in the City, but at Rooks Hill near it.

† "In No. 279 of the Philosophical Transactions, p. 391, is Roger Gale's account of a Roman inscription found at Chichester; engraved also in Stukeley's Itinerary, I. pl. xlix. and in the Preface to Hearne's edition of Domerham, 1728, p. xxxviii. &c. with Remarks by Dr. E. Bayly of Havant, who first took a copy of it, and asserted his reading against Gale, different in the most material parts. Hearne added his own remarks upon it: but the copy in Horsley, and one taken and engraved by the late Rev. William Clarke, chancellor of Chichester, in its present state, since it was placed in the Duke of Richmond's gardens, give a totally different and more probable turn to the 5th line, reading *Cogidubnir.* leg. Aug. in *Brit.* instead of *C. r.* magni *Brit.* Horsley republished the inscription, with Gale's and Stukeley's remarks at large, and Professor Ward's objections to this character of a British king." Gough's British Topography.

Mr. Clarke's principal printed work is, "The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins; deducing the Antiquities, Customs, and Manners of each People to modern Times; particularly the Origin of Feudal Tenures, and of Parliaments: illustrated throughout with critical and historical Remarks on various Authors, both sacred and profane." This work was published, in one volume, 4to, in 1767; and its appearance from the press was owing to the discovery made by Martin Folkes, esq. of the old Saxon pound. In the Dedication to the Duke of Newcastle, he takes a public opportunity not only of thanking his Grace for the obligations he had received, but also of acknowledging that they were not the effects of importunity, but owing to that disposition of doing good to others, that spirit of beneficence, by which his Grace was so remarkably distinguished. Mr. Clarke's performance was perused in manuscript by the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, who honoured him with some useful hints and observations; but he was chiefly indebted to Mr. Bowyer, who took upon him all the care of the publication, drew up several of the notes, wrote part of the dissertation on the Roman sesterce, and formed an admirable index to the whole. By this work, Mr. Clarke acquired a great and just reputation. Indeed it reflects honour upon the country by which it is produced; for there are few performances that are more replete with profound and curious learning.

In 1768, Mr. Clarke obtained, from Abp. Cornwallis, permission to resign the rectory of Buxted (after having held it more than 34 years) to his son Edward, through the unsolicited interest of the late Marquis Cornwallis; who was pleased to recollect the intimacy that had subsisted between himself and the Rev. Edward Clarke in the Island of Minorca.

In June 1770, he was installed Chancellor of the

church of Chichester *; and in August that year was presented to the vicarage of Amport †; on the death of Dean Harwood; neither of which preferments he long enjoyed, dying Oct. 21, 1771, at the age of 75, of a suppression of urine. He had been afflicted with the gout for three months in the spring of that year.

So attentive was Mr. Clarke to the interests of the Chapter of Chichester, and so admirably did he manage the jarring passions of its members; that it was observed after his death: "The peace of the church of Chichester has expired with Mr. Clarke."

The following inscription was written by him in 1746, with an intent that it should have been put up at the expence of the Dean and Chapter; but the rest of that body being averse, the plan was laid aside:

"Hanc Patrum et Episcoporum seriem,
quam sacravit olim Sherboniana pietas,
ipsâ tandem operis vetustate
evanidam ferè aut deletam,
revocavit denuo et restituit
Matthias Cicestrensis, A. D. 1746.
Cujus beneficii memoriam
Posteris traditam et conservatam
esse voluerunt
Decanus et Capitulum."

Besides the writings already mentioned, Mr. Clarke joined with Mr. Bowyer in the translation of Trapp's Lectures on Poetry, and in Annotations on the Greek Testament; and was the author of several of the notes subjoined to the English version of Bleterie's Life of the Emperor Julian.

* To which the rectories of Chittingley and Pevensey are annexed.

† The vicarial residence at Amport he gave up to a friend, who died in July 1771; a man of fortune, who had good preferment of his own, and kept a carriage, but preferred living at

He left behind him a considerable number of manuscripts, among which were some excellent Sermons: the publication of these, at the express recommendation of the late Bishop Bagot, has not appeared. Some of the best were given at his Lordship's request to the late Bishop of Chichester, Sir William Ashburnham, bart.: and at his death, were inadvertently burnt with some other papers.

Among his MSS. are also some very valuable letters from the different Literati of the age, who had corresponded with himself and Dr. Wotton.

He had also drawn up a short account of "The Antiquities of the Cathedral of Chichester;" which has lately been presented by his grandson to Mr. Hey *, the Historian of that City.

Some Letters of Mr. Boyle, in possession of the Rev. Henry Miles of Tooting, F. R. S. increased by a part of the collection which had been communicated to Dr. Wotton by Mr. Boyle, were presented by Mr. Clarke to Dr. Birch, through the hands of Mr. Bowyer.

By his only wife Anne, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Wotton, Mr. Clarke had three children; two of whom survived him; Edward, of whom hereafter; and a daughter, who inherited not only the virtues of her parents, but their passion for literature. She died at Chichester, and was buried in a cemetery adjoining the Cathedral.

In the different volumes of the "Anecdotes" now before the reader, are several letters, and extracts of letters, written to our learned Printer by Mr. Clarke,; which display him to great advantage, as a man of piety, a friend, and a scholar. One passage of another letter, which shews the disposition of his mind in a very agreeable point of view, shall here be given. "I find the Archbishop [Secker] and you are intimate; he trusts you with secrets; but I could tell you a secret, which nobody knows but my wife; that

* See Mr. Hey's History of Chichester, p. 408.

if our Deanry should be ever vacant in my time (which is not likely) I would not accept it.—I would no more go into a new way of life, furnish new apartments. &c. than Mrs. Bowyer would go to a Lord-mayor's ball. I have learnt to know that at the end of life these things are not worth our notice *." April 8, 1767.

An honourable and classical tribute was paid by the Rev. Edward Clarke to his father's memory, in the following epitaph :

" Memoriæ Sacrum
WILHELMI CLARKE, A. M.
Cancellarii et Canonici Ecclesiæ Cicestrensis :
Quem pietate, literis, moribus urbanis,
humanitate et modestiâ ornatum
concives et familiares sui
uno ore ubique confessi sunt ;
et si ipsi siliissent,
testarentur ipsius scripta :
In communi vitâ comis, lætus, utilis,
facilè omnes perferre ac pati promptus,
ingenui pudoris, magni et liberalis animi :
In ecclesiâ suadens, facundus concionator,
ut non solùm in aures fidelium,
sed etiam in animos
veridica stillaret oratio,
precibus offerendus fervibus et profluens,
ut, tanquam sanctior flamma,
in cœlos ascendere viderentur :
In parochiâ pastor vigil, laborum plenus,
indoctis magister, ægris solamen,
abjectis spes, pauperibus crumena :

* To this we may add the following fact : When the Duke of Newcastle had retired from the duties of his high station, and was one day in familiar intercourse with an old friend; that friend asked his Grace, how it came to happen, that, amidst the many Divines he had raised to the Episcopal Bench, he never thought on Mr. William Clarke ?" " Thought of him !" replied the Duke ; " why, my dear sir, he was seldom out of my mind :

tamen eleemosynas suas adeo occultè,
adeo latè disseminavit,
ut illas non nisi dies ultima judicii ultimi
revelare potuerit.
Natus est anno 1696 in comitatu Salopiensi
et cœnobio de Haghmon:
Primis literis imbutus in Salopiæ scholâ:
collegii S'ti Johannis, Cantabrigiæ, socius:
Primo Adamo Ottley, Menevensi Episcopo,
postea Duci Novo-Castrensi, Thomæ Holles,
à sacris domesticis:
tandem ad rectoriam de Buxted inter Regnos
à Wilhelmo Wake, Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi,
propter sua et egregia soceri sui
Wilhelmi Wottoni merita,
sine ambitu collatus.
Obiit Cicestriæ, Oct. 21, A. D. 1771."

"*Sepulchrale marmor, quo subjacet Cicestriæ,*
virente adhuc viridi senectâ *,
mente solidâ et serenâ, sic inscripsit:"

The *sic inscripsit* refers to the following short inscription, which is engraved upon the tomb-stone in Chichester cathedral, behind the choir, near the entrance to the Duke of Richmond's vault:

"Depositum GULIELMI CLARKE, A. M.
Canonici et Cancellarii hujus Ecclesiæ:
qui obiit [Octobris 21°]
A. D. [1771] ætatis [75.]
Uxorem Annam,
Gulielmi Wottoni, S. T. P.
et Annæ Hammondi filiam;
et Liberos duos
superstites, reliquit."

"Hitherto," says Dr. Kippis, "we have been enabled to proceed chiefly from the assistance of the materials afforded us in Mr. Nichols's 'Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer.' In what farther occurs, we are solely

* This was not long before his decease.

indebted to the elegant pen of our great modern Poet Mr. Hayley. This gentleman, whose genius is accompanied with every private virtue, was most intimately acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Clarke; and, upon our application to him for some information concerning them, obligingly suspended his own important pursuits, to comply with our request. Accordingly he hath favoured us with the following characters of his two excellent friends; which we shall insert exactly in his own words, and with which we are happy to conclude and adorn the present article.

"Mr. Clarke was not only a man of extensive erudition, but he had the pleasing talent of communicating his various knowledge in familiar conversation, without any appearance of pedantry or presumption. There was an engaging mildness in his countenance and manner, which brought to the remembrance of those who conversed with him the portrait of Erasmus.—Indeed he bore a great resemblance to that celebrated personage in many particulars: in the delicacy of his constitution, in the temperance of his life, in his passion for letters, in the modest pleasantry of his spirit, and in the warm and active benevolence of his heart. As men, they had both their foibles; but foibles of so trivial a nature, that they are lost in the radiance of their beneficent virtues.

"Antiquities were the favourite study of Mr. Clarke, as his publications sufficiently shew: but he was a secret, and by no means an unsuccessful, votary of the Muses. He wrote English verse with ease, elegance, and spirit. Perhaps there are few better epigrams in our language than the following, which he composed on seeing the words *Domus ultima* inscribed on the vault belonging to the Dukes of Richmond in the Cathedral of Chichester.

'Did he, who thus inscrib'd the wall,

Who says there is, where'er it stands,
Another house not made with hands,
Or may we gather from these words,
That house is not a house of Lords * ?"

"Among the unstudied pieces of his classic poetry, there were some animated stanzas †, describing the character of the Twelve English Poets, whose portraits, engraved by Vertue, were the favourite ornament of his parlour: but he set so modest and humble a value on his poetical compositions, that I believe they were seldom committed to paper, and are therefore very imperfectly preserved in the memory of those to whom he sometimes recited them. His taste and judgment in poetry appears, indeed, very striking in many parts of his learned and elaborate Connexion of Coins. His illustration of Nestor's cup, in particular, may be esteemed as one of the happiest examples of that light and beauty, which the learning and spirit of an elegant Antiquary may throw on a cloudy and mistaken passage of an antient Poet.

"He gave a very beneficial proof of his zeal for literature, by the trouble he took in regulating the library of the Cathedral to which he belonged. He persuaded Bishop Mawson to bestow a considerable sum towards repairing the room appropriated to this purpose. He obtained the donation of many valuable volumes from different persons; and, by his constant and liberal attention to this favourite object,

* The inscription, which is on a mural tablet at the East end of the Duke's vault, near St. Mary's chapel, is in these words:

"Sibi et suis, posterisque eorum,
Hoc Hypogæum vivus F. C.
Carolus Richmondiæ, Liviniæ,
et Albiniaci dux,
anno æræ Christianæ 1750.
Hæc est Domus ultima."

† These stanzas, by the favour of the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, the writer's grandson, are now first presented to the publick. (See them in p 376.)

raised

raised an inconsiderable and neglected collection of books, into a very useful and respectable public library.

"As to his talents as a Divine, he might, I think, be rather esteemed as an impressive and doctrinal, than as an highly eloquent Preacher. In the more important points of his professional character, he was entitled to much higher praise. In strict attention to all the duties of a Christian Pastor, in the most active and unwearied charity, he might be regarded as a model to the Ministers of our Church. —Though his income was never large, it was his custom to devote a shilling in every guinea that he received, to the service of the poor.—As a master, as a husband, and as a father, his conduct was amiable and endearing; and, to close this imperfect sketch of him, with his most striking feature, He was a man of unaffected piety, and evangelical singleness of heart.

"Having thus given you a slight yet a faithful account of Mr. Clarke, let me now speak of the admirable woman who was the dear companion of his life, and the affectionate rival of his virtues. Mrs. Clarke inherited, from her father Wotton, the retentive memory by which she was distinguished; and she possessed the qualities in which Swift considered him as remarkably deficient, penetration and wit. She seemed, indeed, in these points, rather related to the laughter-loving Dean of St. Patrick's, than to his solemn antagonist. The moral excellence of her character was by no means inferior to the sprightly activity of her mind. Nature and education never formed, I believe, a more singular and engaging compound of good-humoured vivacity and rational devotion. Her whole life seemed to be directed by the maxim, which one of our English Bishops adopted for his motto, 'Serve God, and be chearful *.' There was a degree of irascible quickness

* Dr. John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. It is inscribed on his print, prefixed to his Century of Sermons.

in her temper, but it was such as gave her rather an agreeable than a dangerous spirit to her general manners. Her anger was never of long continuance, and usually evaporated in a comic *bon-mot*, or in a pious reflexion. She was perfectly acquainted with the works of our most celebrated Divines, and so familiar with the English Muses, that, even in the decline of her life, when her recollection was impaired by age and infirmities, she would frequently quote, and with great happiness of application, all our eminent Poets. She particularly delighted in the wit of Butler; and wrote herself a short Poem, which I am unable to recover, in the manner of Hudibras.

"Her sufferings on the death of her excellent husband were extreme; and though she survived him several years *, it was in a broken and painful state of health. Through the course of a long life, and in the severe maladies that preceded her dissolution, she displayed all the virtues of a Christian with uniform perseverance, but without ostentation.

"Such, my dear Sir, were the amiable persons, of whom you wish me to speak. I have endeavoured to give you a very simple description of two characters, who being themselves most steadily attached to simplicity and truth, would have been wounded by the varnish of less faithful and more elaborate praise: yet, as they were both fond of verse, I am tempted to add a little tribute of affectionate respect to their memory, in the following epitaph:

"Mild William Clarke, and Anne his wife,
Whom happy love had join'd in life,
United in an humble tomb,
Await the everlasting doom.
And blest the dead! prepar'd as these,
To meet their Saviour's just decrees!

* She was born in June 1700, and died July 11, 1783. Her mother, Wotton, was one of the family of Hammond of St. Alban's Court, near Canterbury; which family produced James Hammond, the Elegiac Poet.

On earth their hearts were known to feel
Such charity, and Christian zeal,
That should the world for ages last,
In adverse fortune's bitter blast,
Few friends so warm will man find here,
And God no servants more sincere."

An Impromptu *on some of the* English Poets, *by the Rev.* William Clarke.

See the Fathers of Verse,
In their rough uncouth dress,
  Old Chaucer and Gower array'd;
And that Fairy-led Muse,
Which in Spenser we lose,
  By Fashion's false power bewray'd.

In Shakspeare we trace
All Nature's full grace,
  Beyond it his touches admire;
And in Fletcher we view
Whate'er Fancy could do,
  By Beaumont's correcting its fire.

Here 's rare surly Ben,
Whose more learned pen
  Gave laws to the Stage and the Pit.
Here 's Milton can boast
His Paradise Lost;
  And Cowley his Virtue and Wit.

Next Butler, who paints
The zeal-gifted Saints;
  And Waller's politeness and ease;
Then Dryden, whose lays
Deserv'd his own bays,
  And, labour'd or negligent, please.

There sportively PRIOR
Sweeps o'er the whole lyre,
With fingers and fancy divine;
While ADDISON's Muse
Does each virtue infuse;
Clear, chaste, and correct, in each line.

To close the whole Scene,
Lo! POPE's moral spleen;
Ye Knaves, and ye Dunces, beware!
Like lightning he darts
The keen shaft at your hearts,
Your heads are not worthy his care."

The following letter from a Right Honourable Statesman, addressed to Mr. Clarke in the younger part of his life, will shew the estimation in which his character was at that early period considered.

" SIR, Horse Guards, Aug. 28, 1732.

" As I have been writing many circular letters to desire the favour of votes and interests; when I came to your name, I thought I should turn the style from requests into thanks, all accounts from our part of the country mentioning your kindness in a very particular manner. I assure you I am fully sensible of the obligation I have to you, in making so great a turn in Buxted parish, which I hear is likely almost to a man to go for Mr. Butler and myself. Our accounts from other parts of the country are pretty sanguine also. I design, however, to make them a visit in a short time; and when I come your way, if you will give me leave, I will wait on you. Mr. Ollin, I hear, has appeared very much our friend; if you think proper, I should be glad if you made him my compliments on this occasion. I hear the gentlemen that set up Mr. Fuller have persuaded Sir Cecil Bishopp to join with him; what effect that will have in our part of the country, I do not know, but I should think not a bad one. They seem to think, they can frighten the people

out of their own senses into their interests; but I cannot imagine, when people think coolly, that Sussex can believe the lies and stories that are industriously spread about; and I may venture to say to you, I hope without vanity, that if my Brother and I can be supposed to be giving up the freedom and liberty of an Englishman, we must first be divested of our understandings, and that share of property in this kingdom which Providence has allotted to us. Forgive the liberty I take with you; I own I am not a little hurt when I think on that subject; but it is with great ease of mind, and full satisfaction, when I write it to one for whom nobody can have a greater esteem than, Sir,

Your faithful, humble servant, H. PELHAM."

To the merits of Mr. Clarke in his official capacity as Chancellor of Chichester, let the following letter from Archbishop Secker bear testimony:

"GOOD MR. CLARKE, Lambeth, Jan. 2, 1764.

"I am quite ashamed to see the date of your obliging letter; which was soon followed by your accurate reports concerning the parishes which you had taken the pains to visit at my request. Indeed I have been somewhat busier than ordinary of late; but that ought not to have hindered me from writing earlier acknowledgments to you. I can only say for myself, that my amendment begins with the new year, of which I heartily wish you many happy returns. You have done a very valuable piece of service to me and my successors; and I will take care that they shall know it.

"I thank you for the improvements which you have made in your chancel at Buxted since my visitation. I am sure you will do every thing that you can do towards putting Dr. Saunders's charities upon a right footing again. If you can point out to me any way in which I can assist you, it will give me great pleasure.

"Give me leave to assure you, good Mr. Clarke, that I have the strongest sense of my obligations to you; and am, with very great regard and esteem, and all good wishes,

Your loving brother, THO. CANT."

On the publication of his admirable volume on Saxon Coins, he received the following testimonial from the Duke of Newcastle:

"DEAR SIR, Claremont, April 6, 1767.

"I must return you my thanks for your most agreeable and valuable present. The book itself, from the extensive knowledge that it is shewn in it, must do honour to the author, with all those who are particularly conversant in that study, or have a regard for Learning in general. My greatest ambition is, to have deserved what your goodness and partiality have induced you to say of me. Proud I am, that one of your distinguished abilities and character should have such a favourable opinion of me, who have had the honour and pleasure to be intimately known to you for so many years. *Laudari à laudato viro maxima laus est.* It has been my misfortune, not to have had it in my power, for my own sake, as well as for that of the publick, to bring you into a more exalted station in your profession. I have ever had the greatest regard and friendship for you; you have now laid me under an obligation which I can never forget. I most heartily wish you your health, and all happiness and prosperity to you and your family. I am, dear sir,

Your most obliged friend,
and affectionate humble servant,
HOLLES NEWCASTLE."

If the noble Duke may be supposed to have joined the compliments of a Courtier to those of a Friend; let us take the opinion of one who will be universally allowed to have been a proper judge of literary merit.

"DEAR SIR, Cambridge, June 28, 1767.

"At my return out of Norfolk, which was last month, I received of Dr. Rutherforth the agreeable present of your book; but I could not defer the pleasure of giving it an attentive perusal, before I made my grateful acknowledgments to you for it; being well assured that nothing could come from my good friend at Buxted, but what was *perfectum ingenio, doctrinâ expolitum, et industriâ elaboratum.*

"I was so highly entertained, and so signally instructed, by your excellent performance, that I have resolved to give it a sedulous revisal as soon as I get to my living in Norfolk, whither I am going to-morrow for the vacation. In the mean time give me leave, good sir, to inform you that I think myself bound to thank you, as well on my own account as that of the publick. I esteem your kind present as a singular instance of your friendly regard, *lætus mehercule tam ipso dono, quam à te esse datum.* And I am certain, the literary world has great reason to repute the publication of your book a truly valuable acquisition.

"The subject is curious and recondite; and you have discussed it in a most masterly manner. All that lumber of learning is removed, and obscurity of disquisition, with which it has lain hitherto involved, so as to be in great part utterly unintelligible; and every point relative to it is set forth in a very conspicuous and convincing light. At the same time you have not failed to adorn it with great compass and variety of true erudition; and given illustrious specimens of exquisite taste and discernment.

"I am sensible, dear sir, that I am oppressing your modesty, and perhaps incurring your offence, while I am thus undisguisedly giving my sincere testimony to your merit; but you must excuse these sudden and ingenuous effusions of the heart, uninfluenced by the contrivances of the head. The extraordinary signatures of genius and literature, with which your book is so visibly impressed, extort this

open confession from me; and compel me not to deny it the just tribute of commendation, though somewhat perhaps disgustful to a delicate mind.

"I spend my days partly in this public scene of learning, and partly in a rural recess; at either of which places I should rejoice to see you and Mrs. Clarke. But, if I am not to expect that pleasure now, I hope you will favour me from time to time with your correspondence. It will give me unusual satisfaction. A letter directed to me at Forncett, to be left at the Post-office in Wymondham, Norfolk, will be sure to find me till next October, when I go into waiting.

"I beg you will present my respectful compliments to Mrs. Clarke; and believe me to be, your most obliged and faithful friend, Z. BROOKE."

One more letter shall be given, from the pen of the venerable Bp. Sherlock.

"REVEREND SIR, Fulham, May 16, 1758.

"I had the honour of yours of the 5th instant; and, though I have not been so happy as to know you personally, yet I am no stranger to your character, which makes me very willing to put any thing of mine under your direction. As to Mr. Whiston, and his partners in the edition, they have no concern in the case, for I took nothing of them for the liberty of printing.

"The only difficulty will be from the danger of reviving the controversy *, which has been for some time asleep; but I submit that consideration to you, and send you my consent to re-print the first Discourse in my fourth volume, in such manner as you shall like. I am, sir,

"Your affectionate brother, and humble servant,

THO. LONDON."

* This controversy has been noticed in a former volume, under the year 1758, when two of Bp. Sherlock's Sermons, in consequence of the above permission, were re-published by Mr. Clarke in a little duodecimo volume.

The Rev. EDWARD CLARKE was born at Buxted, March 16, 1730; B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1752: and, after being elected a fellow of that society, proceeded M. A. 1755; and was presented by George Viscount Middleton to the rectory of Pepperharrow, Surrey, in 1758. He was, like his father, a man of genius, and an excellent scholar *.

* If proof of this were wanting, it would appear from the following sprightly letter to Mr. Bowyer, dated Bury, Dec. 5, 1753. "You see, Sir, that no change of climate makes me ever forget my friends and benefactors. *Seu Romæ, seu fors ita jussere exul*, I have still White-Fryars in view. I still do not forget to thank you for your bill of exchange upon Thurlbourn, who very graciously admitted it; and also the Bishop's pamphlet. I have enquired, as you desired me, about Mr. Baker's will; but find it a long one, and fear you would not be at the expence of having a copy taken of it. Would you have me send you Warren's Hierocles? How does *our Heylin* go on? Do you think of touching up *Faber?* I want to know your conjectures about that venerable relick of old lead which I put into your hands as we came from [seeing] *Hamlet.* I believe I forgot to tell you that my Father had a very fair Denarius sent him this summer by the Bishop, who had it from Mr. Fuller, who had it from my Lord Northampton, whose workmen found it in the walls of Pevensey castle. This account resembles the traducée of Agamemnon's sceptre; but however it confirms the antiquity of that Castle, and of Roman invasions of this island. Dr. Ashton left his MSS. to Mr. Keller of Jesus: the Bishop of Ely has advised him to ask leave of the Bishop of London to inscribe Tertullian's Apology, which the Doctor left, to his Lordship. It will make about a four or five shilling book. Ashton destroyed all his Sermons; for the Bishop of London enquired after some he had heard preached, which were not found. Our Fellows have made importations of books from Italy and Hamburgh; such as the Musæum Florentinum, Scipio Maffei's works, Corsini's pieces, Reimer's Dion Cassius, &c. &c. The chief of Corsini's are, Fasti Attici, Index Notar. Græc. in Sertorius's manner, in which there is a fine comment on the Sandwich marble. Mr. Symonds, whose dialogue you read, is desirous of your acquaintance; which I hope you will not disappoint him in. He will certainly print: you can have no objection to an author. He will be in town this month, and I have desired him to call upon you, and

His taste, and wit, gave peculiar charms to his conversation; in which he particularly excelled.

His first publication, I believe, was in the "Luctus Academiæ Cantabrigiensis," in 1751, on the death of Frederick Prince of Wales; where he has a copy of Greek Hexameters.

He published in 1755, "A Letter to a Friend in Italy; and Verses on reading Montfaucon."

In concert with Mr. Bowyer, he projected the improvement of a Latin Dictionary, by reducing that of Faber from its present radical to a regular form. One single sheet of this work was completed; when the design dropped for want of due encouragement.

In 1759 he published "A Sermon, preached at the Rolls chapel, Dec. 9; being the Day appointed to return Thanks to Almighty God, for the Victory over the French Fleet, on the 20th of November last."

In 1760 he had the honour to attend his Excellency George William Earl of Bristol, his Britannic Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid, in the quality of chaplain: and, during his residence there of nearly two years, made it his business to collect such information, hints, and materials, relative to the present state of Spain, as might either gratify the curiosity of his friends, or prove of some utility to the publick in general.

you 'll oblige me in listing *tui gregis hunc, et fortem crede, bonumque.* E. CLARKE."—John Symonds, esq. mentioned in p. 382, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he was elected to a Fellowship (not on the old foundation) at Peter-House by the interest of Bp. Keene, then Master; B.A. 1752; M.A. 1754. He was appointed Professor of Modern History and Languages in 1771, on the death of Mr. Gray; became LL.D. by royal mandate 1772; and died April 17, 1807, at St. Edmund's-hill, near Bury, æt. 77. He was recorder of Bury, and a gentleman highly distinguished for his literary attainments; and his loss was sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends, but by none more than the Duke of Grafton and his family, with whom he had long lived in habits of intimacy.—Dr. Symonds has verses, both in Greek and Latin, in the above Collection.

These observations were printed, in 1763, under the title of "Letters concerning the Spanish Nation written at Madrid during the years 1760 and 1761. By the Rev. Edward Clarke, M. A. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and rector of Pepperharrow in the county of Surrey."

This volume, which contains much curious and useful intelligence, is inscribed to the Dowager Lady Middleton, the patroness of his rectory of Pepperharrow. On his return from Spain, Mr. Clarke married Anne, the amiable daughter of Thomas Grenfield, esq. &c. May 23, 1763; and soon afterwards attended General James Johnstone to Minorca; of which island that officer had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor, in the capacity of secretary and chaplain. In 1767, Mr. Clarke published "A Defence of the Conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, in reply to a printed Libel." This short, but well-written pamphlet, was dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Northington, Lord President of the Privy Council.

Mr. Clarke returned from Minorca about the year 1768, and was soon afterwards inducted to the vicarages of Willingdon and Arlington, in Sussex, through the interest of his father; and succeeded to the rectory of Buxted, which Abp. Cornwallis, at the request of the late Marquis, permitted Mr. W. Clarke to resign. From that time he resided principally at Buxted, devoting his whole life to literature. He also, at the request of his friend the late Thomas Steele, esq. recorder of Chichester, undertook to finish the education of his son, the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and his brother Robert.

In 1769, he gave up Pepperharrow, which he had held with his other livings, from an high principle of honour, not often seen, which would not allow him to be a Pluralist; and was succeeded by the late Rev. Owen Manning, the celebrated Saxonist. and respectable Historian of Surrey.

In

In 1777 he drew up three Latin epitaphs, on his Father, Mr. Markland, and Dr. Taylor, which are all printed in the present collection of "Anecdotes;" and on this occasion he tells Mr. Nichols, "As to my father, his name being already inserted in the Biographia Britannica *, in the article *Dr. Wotton*, I should be very much obliged to Mr. Bowyer and yourself, if you would insert a note there, just mentioning his publications, and giving a short character of him: and I shall esteem it a great favour if Dr. Kippis will insert it. I once indeed had some thoughts of drawing up something of this kind as a *parentation* to his memory."

Mr. Bowyer dying a few days after this letter was written, Mr. Clarke also wrote a Latin inscription to his memory, which will be found in its proper place.

In 1778 he printed "Proposals for printing by subscription, price two guineas, an edition in folio, of the New Testament in Greek; with select Notes from Scaliger, Casaubon, Beza, H. Stephens, Grotius, Hammond, Le Clerc, Estius, Lamy, Whitby, Mill, Trapp, Twells, Bentley, Hare, Wetstein, Wolfius, Wesseling, Wall, Upton, Heinsius, Markland, Bowyer, Biscoe, Toup, and Pearce. Collected by the late Rev. W. Clarke, the Rev. W. Sherwin, D. Whitby, &c. and the Editor †."

His intention was, not only to have printed the text after the impression of Dr. Mill; but to represent also all the alterations which Dr. Mill proposed, either in his Prolegomena or notes ‡. This project was not, however, carried into effect; and we do

* Not in that work, but in the "General Dictionary."

† His son, the Rev. James Stanier Clark, still possesses this copy, with another that was interleaved, and filled with notes by his Grandfather.

‡ "As *you* propose printing a Greek Testament, why should we not unite both our plans in one? It would form one of the noblest books of that kind which has hitherto appeared. I would exhibit not only Mill's text, but Wetstein's and Bowyer's. The most correct Testament now extant is the little copy of Mill's.

not find that he published any thing afterward, though he had very ample and entertaining stores, accumulated by his Father and himself.

He died in November 1786; leaving, by Anne his wife, three surviving sons; and one daughter, Anne, who possesses the talents of her family, and is married to Capt. Parkinson of the Royal Navy, one of Lord Nelson's school, who was with him in the battle of the Nile, and was an officer he particularly regarded.

Mr. Clarke was buried in the chancel of his church at Buxted; where an epitaph has lately been placed over his grave, written by that very elegant and classical scholar George Caldwall, esq. the friend and fellow-collegian of Dr. Clarke.

printed by the late Mr. Bowyer in 1743 for the Stationers' Company. There is a note in my Father's hand, at the end of the Gospels, in his edition, in these words: 'Inter varias Novi Testamenti editiones correctiorem vix reperias." W. C."

Rev. Edward Clarke to Mr. Nichols, Feb. 13, 1778.

The eldest of Mr. Edward Clarke's sons, the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, LL. B. and F. R. S. is Chaplain of the Household, and Librarian to the Prince of Wales; Rector of Coombs, and Vicar of Preston, in Sussex; and has distinguished himself as a preacher, in Park-street and Trinity chapels.

That he has also proved himself not unworthy of his ancestors, is evident from

"Sermons on the Character and professional Duties of Seamen; preached on-board his Majesty's ship the Impetueux, in the Western Squadron, during its Services off Brest; to which is added, a Thanksgiving Sermon for Naval Victories, preached at Park-street chapel, Grosvenor-square, Dec. 19, 1797;" printed in 1798, 8vo. These Sermons breathe a truly British Spirit; are expressed in plain, simple, and expressive language; and were the prelude to a grand and extensive work, of which the first volume appeared in 1803, and a second has been since announced, under the title of "The Progress of Maritime Discovery, from the earliest Period, to the Close of the Eighteenth Century; forming an extensive System of Hydrography:" which has received the warm approbation of many eminent professional men in the Royal Navy; and the commendation of the present learned Dean of Westminster, Dr. Vincent.

Mr. J. S. Clarke was the founder of a very useful periodical publication, "The Naval Chronicle," containing a general and biographical history of the British Navy; and has since published two volumes, as part of a collection of "Naufragia; or, Historical Memoirs of Shipwrecks, and of the providential Deliverance of Vessels, 1805, and 1806," 12mo.

He was the editor also of a new edition of Falconer's Shipwreck, a poem; with a life of the author,

and many additional notes; and has since been employed, under the immediate sanction of the Prince of Wales, on the life of the late Admiral Lord Nelson, in conjunction with John M'Arthur, esq. This national work is founded on documents communicated to Mr. Clarke by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, by Earl Nelson and other branches of this distinguished family, and from an highly interesting memoir in the late noble Admiral's hand-writing (of which a fac-simile is given), sent by him to John M'Arthur, esq. who also possesses a variety of other interesting MSS. received from confidential friends of the deceased Hero, and from officers of rank who served with him. This junction of two separate collections of documents was rearranged under the auspices, and at the express recommendation, of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and has enabled the Editors to offer to the publick a most ample detail of the singular occurrences of Lord Nelson's life, and a connected and faithful narrative of the various circumstances which can throw light on his character and services. The gentleman who had undertaken a similar work under the sanction of Earl Nelson, and had made some progress in it, desisted, from motives of respect. The embellishments are to consist of a variety of elegant engravings, from original paintings by Benjamin West, Esq. R. A. the late Mr. Abbot, Richard Westall, R. A. and Nicholas Pocock, esqrs. engraved by Mr. Heath, historical engraver to his Majesty, Mr. Fittler, &c. &c.

The second son, the Rev. EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, LL. D. after travelling some years through all parts of Europe, part of Asia, and Africa, and having visited the regions within the Arctic Circle, as well as the distant plains of Kuban Tartary, Circassia, Greece, Egypt, and Syria, returned and married a daughter of Sir William Rush, with whom he settled in the University of Cambridge, where he had before resided as Senior Tutor of Jesus college *.

The University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, as an honorary mark of their approbation, and acknowledgment for the services rendered to their public libraries, and literary institutions, in contributing to them the fruits of his extensive travels. Among these contributions may be considered as the most distinguished, the celebrated manuscript of the works of Plato, with nearly 100 other volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, respecting which Dr. Clarke published a very learned treatise upon its being placed in the vestibule of the University library. But that which added most to his literary reputation, was a "Dissertation on the famous Sarcophagus in the British Museum," which Dr. Clarke caused to be surrendered to the British army in Egypt, and which he has proved from accumulated evidence to have been the tomb of Alexander.

It would be unpardonable, in this enumeration, to neglect to mention a very large and valuable collection of Minerals, made by the learned Doctor during his travels. A rare and valuable assortment of Plants likewise, several of which were procured from the celebrated Professor Pallas in the Crimea, distinguish the industry and taste of this gentleman. Greek medals also engaged his attention, when he was abroad; and many, which adorn his cabinet,

* B. A. there 1790; M. A. 1794.

are of singular rarity. Lord Berwick has in his possession a curious model of Mount Vesuvius, formed on the spot by Dr. Clarke, with the assistance of an Italian artist, of the very materials of the mountain.

A few years since, for his amusement during a stay he made at Brighton, Dr. Clarke wrote and published some periodical papers under the title of "Le Rêveur," which are bound up in a duodecimo volume *; but, by some accident, few copies are

* In the XVIIth number of this elegant little publication is preserved the following *jeu d'esprit* of the author's relation Mrs. Anne Clarke, the only daughter of "mild William Clarke and Anne his wife;" which justifies the mention that had been made in p. 369, of her literary talents. It was inclosed to the late Sir T. P. Williams, after a literary conversation.

"Sir, We beg leave to present you with *The History of Miss Betsey Swinden;* which is so far an original composition, that although, in point of incident and ideas, it bears a striking analogy to many modern productions, it contains not a single circumstance ever before mentioned, by any writer, of any age or nation. In its present state, it will, perhaps, be deemed too considerable for one paper. You may, therefore, divide it into several; and we can assure you, from our own knowledge of public taste, that none of your readers will discover a want of uniformity in any part of it; neither will the most ingenious Critic be enabled to detect an error on the score of truth, elegance, or perspicuity. We are not ashamed of our partiality in declaring, we cannot discover a single fault throughout the whole volume. Yet, if you are disposed to condemn any particular passage which may occur during your perusal, it will be easy to erase it. We submit the work to your judgment, and beg you would make whatever corrections you think proper; being fully convinced that any *alteration* from your pen will be considered an *addition*. We are of opinion that our history is, in every respect, calculated to rival the more celebrated annals of *Miss Betsey Thoughtless;* and indeed we cannot but suppose that many very voluminous productions, contain less of genuine sentiment, animated description, and instructive moral, than will be found to characterize this little work. It cost us a very small share of trouble in writing; being the natural result of our own thoughts. We desire to have our names subjoined, that we may save the learned world the dispute and difficulty which frequently arises, in determining the real authors of anonymous publications. Our motive for adopting the style of writing we have used, originated from a perusal of Mr. Locke's treatise on '*the Imperfection of Words.*' To the liberty of the press we are indebted for mu-

now extant. These display ingenuity, taste, and learning. From the same pen, we have authority to say, that the publick will soon be favoured with a Treatise on Mineralogy, in which science this gentleman ranks amongst the first proficients; and happy are we to add, that he will not long delay the publication of his Travels, to which we look forward with no small expectations; as the letters he wrote to his friends in England, describing the countries he had visited, gained the admiration of all who read them.

circulating libraries; and fill the heads of many, whose pursuits are strongly marked with the influence of principles, conspicuous in the *result* of our lucubrations. You will observe we have endeavoured to give no offence to the court; and have said as much as we were able against the minister. With the greatest respect, we have the honour of subscribing ourselves, Sir,

Your most obedient servants, MARY THING-EM-BOB,
ANNE WHAT'S-HER-NAME."

The point of the above letter consisted in the original thought; the whole history was comprised in the six words of the title-page; the remainder of the life being *one entire blank*; on which the Editor observes, "To the History of *Miss Betsey Swinden* the world will be indebted for a revival of the true *laconic* style, in which more is meant than meets the ear. Its authors indeed excel the brevity of that renowned conqueror, who so neatly described the murder of thousands. Indeed, to estimate with accuracy the respective merits of both parties, they have the advantage of him by *three words*; for such was the number used to relate his conquests. I never expected to see Cæsar surpassed as an author; but this glory has been reserved for the authors of Miss Swinden's History. That there is not a fault in any part of it, I confidently aver; at the same time, I challenge the greatest admirers of Antiquity, to say as much of their favourite Historians. The Muses were said to dictate the histories of Herodotus; at least, he, with true Grecian complaisance, (for good-breeding is not merely the offspring of the eighteenth century) named his books from the fair ladies who patronized them. The History of Miss Swinden might be similarly divided; and the separate portions ascribed to the different daughters of Mnemosyne. But, in so doing, we should awaken the envy and jealousy of all our contemporaries; who, in the bitterness of their sarcasm, might probably declare, we made a great stir about *nothing*."

CAPTAIN GEORGE CLARKE, R. N. the third son, whose undaunted spirit and professional skill were well known and universally respected in the Naval Service, was brought up at Tunbridge, in the same school where Sir Sidney Smith received his education, under Dr. Knox. The openness of his heart, and inflexible attachment to truth, were soon remarked and valued by his master. He was introduced to the notice of Admiral Lord Hood by the late George Medley, esq. his godfather; and, after distinguishing himself on several occasions, and particularly whilst first Lieutenant of the Lowestoffe frigate, in an action with two French ships of superior force, Lieut. Clarke was promoted to the rank of Commander, by Earl St. Vincent, in the Mediterranean, at the request of the late Admiral Payne. After continuing on that station for some time as commander of L'Aurore, stationed at Gibraltar, Captain Clarke returned to England, as Commodore of Lord Nelson's prizes; and it was owing to his skill and judgment, that those ships, in their then tattered state, ever arrived in safety: his fatigue, and exertions on that occasion, brought on a severe illness, under which he long laboured. During the year 1800, he was appointed by Lord Spencer to the Braakel, of 64 guns; and after having Admiral Holloway's flag on board, during the summer of that year, in Portsmouth harbour, Captain Clarke was attached to the Egyptian expedition: and was particularly recommended to the notice of Admiral Lord Keith, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He received a medal from the Grand Signior, a box set with diamonds, and other marks of his favour; and was afterward sent to protect our Factory at Smyrna, and to watch the secret cabals of the French in Greece. On his

return

return to England he was ordered to fit for Admiral Russel's flag; when it was discovered that the same ship which Captain Clarke had brought from the Levant was not even safe to go round to Yarmouth.

During the Egyptian expedition, Captain Clarke's humanity to our wounded soldiers gained him the esteem of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and of Lord Hutchinson. At a considerable expence, and whilst himself and most of his officers were severely indisposed with the fatigue they had endured, Captain Clarke was the happy instrument of saving the lives of 350 of our wounded soldiers, who were brought from the plains of Egypt, and had been sent away by many of the other ships. This gallant officer gave them up his own cabins, ordered his lieutenants to do the same; and fed and nursed the maimed with his own hands. He then went to the commander in chief, Lord Keith, and procured surgeons sufficient to attend them. On Captain Clarke's return to Europe, he offered a passage in his ship to the French General Le Grange, who has since commanded in the West Indies. The attention and courtesy which Le Grange thus experienced, he always declared should be returned, as they have been, should he ever take any Englishmen prisoners.

After services so truly meritorious, it is melancholy to relate, that on the first of October, 1805, this gallant Officer, with George Peters, esq. and George Hoare, esq. went on-board Mr. Hoare's sailing-boat, with the intention of proceeding down the river, as far as Gravesend. Off Woolwich, about three in the afternoon, the sailing-boat got aground; when Captain Clarke, attended by his friend Mr. Peters, went into a small boat with a rope, in order to tow the sailing-boat afloat. This they accomplished; and had returned so near to their companions, that Mr. Peters, with too much eagerness and impatience, stood up to throw the rope on board; in the act of doing which, he lost his balance, and upset the boat. The current in Woolwich

reach is very strong; and the sailing-boat then making much way through the water, and refusing to come round, Mr. Hoare could lend them no assistance: oars, and different articles, were thrown overboard, but without effect. A collier that was passing, and saw their distress, would give them no assistance: probably, it is hoped, not being aware of the danger. Mr. Peters, unable to swim, was supported by his gallant friend Captain Clarke; who, with his well-known humanity, paid too little attention to himself: after repeated and ineffectual efforts to save Mr. Peters, Captain Clarke's strength became quite exhausted, and he was gradually seen to sink. At that aweful moment a boat put off to his assistance, and saw part of the body of Captain Clarke still floating; but, before they could reach the spot, he sunk with his friend to the bottom. Their bodies, after remaining four hours under water, were found, and placed during the night in the sailing-boat. On the ensuing morning they were conveyed in two hearses to the house of Mr. Peters, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square; and were buried, in the church of St. Andrew, Holborn, on Tuesday the 8th of October.

LETTERS

LETTERS from the Rev. WILLIAM CLARKE *.

St. Luke's, 1726.

"I should be glad to have your account of the medal in Vaillant, because I have still some suspicions about that Thundering Legion. Xiphilin's authority is of no great weight, because he tells us that the Legion took its name from this action; and Tertullian lived at a great distance, and his Montanism is too good an argument of his credulity. I do not at all doubt but that there was something miraculous in the victory; and should have no scruple in ascribing it to the prayers of the Christians, if I was sure that Antoninus's pillar (as cited by Mr. Richardson from Casalius) was fairly represented; but the misfortune is, that Mr. Moyle quotes the very same pillar (as Baronius has drawn it) as the surest proof that the Christians had nothing to do with the miracle. How is it possible to reconcile this difference, without consulting the best description of the *Columna Antonini* extant; I wish you would do it, who cannot want opportunity. The medal that Mr. Moyle quotes proves nothing. REL. AVG. is an inscription upon two of M. Aurelius's medals with different reverses, and probably not both struck upon the same occasion. Ant. Augustinus mentions both these, but does not apply either of them to this miracle: and, though he mentions it in his Dialogues, he does not seem to have seen any medal that related to it. PIET. AVG. is common, and I believe means much the same thing. I thank you for enquiring of Mr. Chishull.

* "Mr. Gerison told me, that the late Mr. Bowyer had often hinted to him thoughts of publishing those Letters of my Father's that were upon his file. I have some of Mr. Bowyer's letters, and some of great and learned men to my Father."

Rev. Edward Clarke to Mr. Nichols, Feb. 15, 1778.

Biæus has a pretty good character among the Engravers, though I believe few of his medals are very curious."

Nov. 1726.

"I am now satisfied that no medal, or inscription, or relievo, (that I have heard of) are of any use to decide the great point in debate about the Thundering Legion. That there was something miraculous in Antoninus's Victory, is no question; but who will you ascribe it to? The column has nothing in favour of the Christians but a few crosses on the soldiers' shields; Lipsius, in the little piece I bought with you, makes crosses a common device. Till this point is settled, Mr. Richardson's argument is of no authority; and if they were commonly in use before Constantine, it comes to nothing. Pray spend an hour or two about it; I have no books, nor should I know where to look.

I have buried my poor little boy of violent convulsions, which held him almost a fortnight."

Jan. 31, 1726-7.

"When I wrote to you last, I was full of suspicions about Mr. Richardson's argument from Antoninus's pillar.—I am now inclined to believe that neither the pillar nor the medals of Antoninus can decide that question; for, as to the crosses, the more I think of them, the less I like them, and am surprized that Mr. Richardson should make use of such an evidence. It is my opinion that there are either no crosses upon the pillar itself; or, if there are, that they are the work of later ages. It is certain that there are none upon the famous arch of Constantine; and what place could have been properer, where could we more reasonably expect to meet with them, than upon that arch, if they had been used at that time? And though we meet with crosses upon the medals of that Emperor, they might have been struck at the latter end of his reign. It is therefore most

probable that the cross was nevér used upon any part of the Roman arms till the fourth century, after Constantine had placed it in the Labarum. Till his time it was continued as the severest method of execution, such as was practised towards slaves or traitors. Severus put the heads of Niger and Albinus upon crosses. And can we therefore suppose that a pillar erected by the Roman Senate in a former reign should have such marks of ignominy upon it, or that they should be allowed a place upon the Roman shields? Lipsius (de Cruce) observes that Constantine, near the end of his reign, commanded the punishment of the cross to be laid aside;—and at the same period, I should think, the use of it as a mark of honour or distinction was first introduced among the Romans. He ordered it to be engraved upon the soldiers' arms, stamped upon his medals, fixed upon the Labarum, &c. And to this was the great veneration that it has met with in succeeding ages chiefly owing.

As to the reign of Marcus (the period we are speaking of), I question very much whether the Christians themselves ever made use of any crosses at that time which were either engraved or painted. Tertullian, though he speaks often of the sign of the cross, says nothing of material crosses, *i. e.* such as were either carved, engraved, or painted, &c. to wear about them: the *votivæ cruces*, which the Proconsul of Africa made, were for the old Roman use. I do not well understand the passage in the 16th chapter of his Apology; but he seems to mention it there rather as a scandal thrown upon them, than a thing actually made use of in that age. But I have no books for such enquiries, and therefore leave it to you.

Our speculations in this country turn upon very different points. We might perhaps be able to settle the antiquity of *Hops*; and we are assured that the last year's duty upon them came to above 100,000*l.* sterling.

Dr. Wotton is still very ill: his physician gives him hopes yet; but, I am afraid, without reason. His dropsy (of the *anasarca* kind) continues as violent as ever; I wish he may be able to live this spring. He talks of sending you a commission to buy some books; but I hope he is not in earnest. My humble service to Mr. Williams, and I am glad to see the third book * so near a conclusion.—It rejoices the Doctor very much, though he is now under some apprehensions that he shall not see it published."

October 13, 1728.

"One of the pleasures of going into the country is the opportunity I now have of conversing with you; I was so taken up with ceremonies in town, that I cannot say whether I was more plagued with them, or pleased with the Coronation. I am sorry that I had so little time to spend with you, when I had so much to ask and talk with you about."

August 11, 1729.

"As to your scruples about the division of Britain, I can answer them all at once; *i. e.* that I am resolved to say not a syllable about it. I cannot please myself with it, nor find any authorities that determine the time of it; and as it does not greatly concern my question, I had rather not meddle with it, than make nothing of it.

It is certain that Severus made two provinces of Britain; and after that, all is conjecture.—I believe Dioclesian divided it into three. First, because Lactantius says of him, *Provincias in frusta concisas, multi præsides, plura officia singulis regionibus*, &c. —Secondly, because there were three Bishops from Britain at the Council of Arles 314. That these were divided into four before Valentinian, is evident from Sextus Rufus. Who was the author of this division, is again only matter of conjecture; probably

* Of the Laws of Howel Dha.

Constantine, because it had the name of Flavia, and because his three successors had very little to do in Britain. In the year 369 Theodosius added a fifth province, and called it Valentia, from the Emperor's name. Sextus Rufus's Breviarium was written before this time, because he takes no notice of this Valentia: and as Valentia was so called from an Emperor's name, it is probable that Flavia was so too.

Now the business is to find authorities for the intermediate divisions into three and four provinces.

1. A MS. of Sextus Rufus (I am afraid) would be of no use; for, unless there were four provinces in Britain, there could not be eighteen in all, as he reckons them.

2. If there be any thing in Panvinius's Commentary, we may safely reckon that some of the afterwriters (especially Cellarius) have taken notice of it. Cellarius's note upon Maxima Cæsariensis is this: 'Vide hanc divisionem &c. explicat. in lib. provinc. Schenhovii, et in *Geographiâ nostrâ medii ævi.* Now his *Geographia medii ævi* is what I never heard of before. I have his *Geographia Antiqua*, that does not go so low; and I find in Prevoux's Catalogue, *Geographia antiqua et nova*, per Cellarium, 2 vols. 8vo. Jenæ, 1716.—Perhaps the *Geographia media* may be a part of this book. If it be, I should be glad you would send it me.

If this does not give some light, I can guess only at two places more where it is to be expected: either in "Histoire Romaine, &c. par les Peres Catrou et Rouille, avec les Notes Historiques, Geographiques," &c. 12 vols. 4to, Paris, 1727; or in "Banduri Numism." Perhaps among the medals of Dioclesian, Constantine, &c. there may be some footsteps of this affair. As to your objection from the Council of Rimini 359; the number of Bishops at a Council is an argument that there were so many provinces in their country at that time, not that there was no more. And perhaps Maxima Cæsariensis

after

after the division lying always subject to the inroads of the Picts, no Bishop was fixed in it.—*Sed de his satis.*"

Oct. 13, 1729.

"I am resolved to be as early in my compliments as possible, and lose no opportunity of wishing you and Mrs. Bowyer joy of your son *. I am sorry that I cannot surprise you with a visit, as I did last winter, and see how the joy and gravity of the Father becomes you; I imagine I should find you at breakfast in an elbow-chair, set out in full state, with a groupe of your female acquaintance wondering and rejoicing round you, *Tantum te potuisse tantulum.*

I hope you will every year be more sensible of the favour I did you †, find new and continued blessings, and 'have your quiver full of them.' In a few months, when you are quite wearied with study and business, you will have the stories of the nursery to divert you. I can almost fancy that I see Mr. Bowyer carrying his grandson up-stairs to you:

'——— Aderit querenti
Placidum ridens Pater, et remisso
Filius arcu.'

I desire that you would make my compliments to him upon this occasion, and wish that he may have as much comfort in his grandson ‡, as he has had in the father. My wife too wishes you and Mrs. Bowyer all the joy imaginable, and says Mrs. Bowyer's is the prettiest way of keeping wedding-days that can be §, and admires your learning, that you should know already the proper wishes for married women."

* William; baptized Oct. 29, 1729. He died an infant; and was buried at Low Leyton, Feb. 6, 1729-30.

† Mr. Bowyer was married by Mr. Clarke.

‡ A Spanish Nobleman, being told that he was a grandfather, said, "Then my enemy has got an enemy." Old people delight more in their grandchildren than in their children. *T. F.*

§ Explained by the date of the marriage; see vol. I. p. 389.

"In

Oct. 15, 1732.

"In your present situation I know you must have so little time to yourself, that I scruple to rob you of any part of it: but if I should, out of regard to your leisure hours, intirely excuse you from this sort of trouble, I am afraid that I should not spend my own so agreeably as I could wish. The consequence would be, that I should hear from you much seldomer than I do.

I am glad that little Tom is a part of your weekly amusement. I much approve the constancy of his temper, that will not be enveigled from his nurse. Nor do I condemn his choice; he must, at present, have as much taste for conversing with his nurse as his father. Our little ones are very well; but I begin to think that boys are not so governable as girls, nor so quick in their mother-tongue. My wife is very angry with Mr. Buckley * for laying you under such strict obligations, and thinks her boy as well worth seeing as any sheet in Thuanus.

I have not read much in Mascivius; but have met with many shameful errata, and doubt it is very incorrectly printed for so fine a book. I knew that I must expect the same in Kuster; the author of the Prolegomena (if he says true) had laid this to his charge. *Omnia Millii errata—et complura alia, eaque fœdiora accedere passus est.* But, for all that, it is certainly the most useful Greek Testament that we have, or, I believe, are like to have, after all this new Editor † can do for us.

I have not read Rapin Thoyras over, and but few places with so much care as to examine what he has said, and by what authority. Nor have I indeed the proper materials for such a work. I have scarce any of the old English Historians; and without them there is not much to be done. In looking back some time ago upon our Saxon antiquities, I had marked

* The famous Bookseller. See some particulars of him, and of other Editors of Thuanus, in vol. II. p. 26.

† Q. Dr. Bentley?

some places with my pencil, and writ little memoranda in others; but I doubt they are scarce worth communicating; if they are, I am sure you have a right to expect any thing of that sort that is in my power. I have sent you a parcel of them, as far as the end of his two first books. The second book is so much mixed with the fables of the Welsh Historian, that it is good as nothing—half romance; but was capable of being well told, and might amuse the reader. I wish the gentlemen who give us this second edition would throw all their improvements at last into one octavo volume, to oblige us who were their friends and humble servants in buying the first. I would really send them a sheet or two of thanks, if not of notes, upon that account.

Perhaps you will smile at my offering any thing by way of Welsh etymology. Sure I have reason enough to make free with that language, since I can make no money of it; nor, what is still worse, I am afraid you can squeeze nothing out of it, but *E-t-y-m-o-l-o-g-y.*"

Nov. 25, 1732.

"You had not waited for a thing of so little consequence as my opinion about Church authority, if I had not been in hopes of meeting with some of the cases you referred to. But books are no more to be met with here, than pheasants in Fleet-street. What made me more desirous to see some of the Reports mentioned in Wood, p. 500, was because I imagine that you took all there mentioned to be on the same side the question, *against the authority of the Church over the Laity.* But sure the case is far otherwise. Coke's 12th Report, and Rolle's Abridgment, seem to be produced on that side; but perhaps these two are only one evidence, the case in Rolle's being very probably copied from that in Coke; and from a volume of Reports that does not seem to be of equal authority with the first eleven: but if it were against this single authority, you have

Vaughan,

Vaughan, Moor, Ventris, very considerable Lawyers. So it is that Mr. Wood states his query, and so I find these authorities alledged in other books, to shew that Canons legally made and confirmed shall bind as much in matters ecclesiastical as any Statute. But, having none of these Reports, this is at best only a second-hand opinion, which you may examine at leisure.

I think it is universally agreed, that before Henry VIII. the Clergy in Convocation had an authoritative jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical, and might put in use any Canons that were not contrary to the prerogative, laws, or customs of the Realm: and, to be sure, this was generally the case; the number of Provincial Constitutions preserved are demonstration enough in this point. And it is most likely that the Clergy in those days did not always keep within due limits, but broke in often upon some of the triple inclosures that were a check upon their authority. The preamble to the 25th of Henry VIII. proves this, that the prerogative ecclesiastical had in divers cases borne hard upon the prerogative royal and the subject's liberty. But be that as it will, Henry VIII. intended by that Statute to vest himself with a part of the ecclesiastical authority, to guard against any dangers from the Clergy; and this Act being declarative of what was Law before, can never make the ecclesiastical authority less by adding it to the Royal prerogative. To deny that Canons legally established bind the Laity, is denying the Royal prerogative in one of the most considerable branches of it. And we have no other foundation for the greatest part of our Ecclesiastical Laws, which do in fact bind the Laity, where they are not otherwise relieved by statute. It is possible that the 16th of Charles I. which took away the authority of the High Commission Court, might in some measure be designed to affect Church authority in general; but as that Statute was repealed by the 13 Charles II. (except what concerns the High Commission Court), it is manifest that

ecclesiastical jurisdiction must be as it was by law before the year 1639. This seems to be as clear as possible; and the 26 of Henry VIII. sets forth the Royal prerogative in this respect in terms ample enough.

As to my notes on Rapin, it is not possible I should go on with them. To be for ever groping my way in the dark, would make the task so unpleasant that I could never bear it. There is no doing at all without the 'Scriptores post Bedam, Decem Scriptores, Florent. Vigorn.' &c. which I cannot borrow here, and am not inclined to buy upon any motive, especially to pay so dear for revenge.

I am mightily pleased to think what little Heroes you single out to engage in sharp encounter.—Mr. Pope, Mr. Bowman *, &c.; and then tell us, to set forth your own atchievements, that one of them is one of the greatest men in the three kingdoms."

Buxted, Dec. 21.

"Imagining that the few short Queries in your last had some relation to the worshipful performance that is now in the press, I have sent you all that I know of them with as much expedition as I could. Bishop Nicolson supposes the author of the Gothic Gospels to have lived much later than Ulphila, because in that version there are several words that have a feudal aspect, and may probably have some relation to those customs. As in Mark x. 22, (not Matt. as Dr. Wilkins prints it, p. v. Præfat. Ep. Der.) Luke xviii. 24. *Faihu* is used for goods, possessions, which is the same with the Saxon *Feo*, or *Feoh*, whence the Latin *Feodum* or *Feudum* came. The observation is Junius's; but the Bishop makes use of it as an argument for bringing down this version to the viiith or ixth century; for that must, at least, be the import of *proprius multo ad Willerami Abbatis sæculum accessisse dixerim.* How far this

* See vol. I. p. 457.

conjecture

conjecture will bear, I cannot say. The former argument from Schottelius I do not understand. Hickes and Nicolson seem to agree that this version is properly Teutonic, and not Gothic; but, with submission to these great masters of the Northern languages, I do not know what they mean by the opinion they are so perfectly clear in: *Teutonem aliquem argentei codicis auctorem extitisse nullus dubito*, says the Bishop. Do they really mean that the Runic, strictly speaking, is the true Gothic, and that the Goths came originally from Scandinavia? If they do, it is a point in geography that deserves a farther enquiry.—Surely the Goths and Teutones were originally the same people: the former, who lived more Eastward, and of course nearer to the seats of infant science, had their letters from the Greek alphabet, and their tongue probably from a common mother, the old Scythian. The latter, as perhaps the greater part of the Germans, learnt the use of letters from the Romans: this surely may be true, though both these Northern languages have many things in common, many words of the same original.

I am obliged to you for mentioning the Preface to the Welsh Laws with any circumstances of advantage: you need not have transcribed the notes, I could have trusted you intirely. The less you say the better; for I have no ambition either to be, or to be thought, an Author. As to the editions of Cowel, if the point turns upon Cowel's authority, his own edition is the best; but in other cases, in settling the true extent and meaning of old law-terms, the edition of 1727 must be the best. Our Antiquaries have made great discoveries since Cowel's time, which are most of them taken into the new editions. Mine is not the best."

April 1, 1736.

"I have heard the history of St. John's election, but so imperfectly that it only raises my curiosity. I want

I want to know who the six Fellows * were that did Dr. Newcome so remarkable a piece of service. I wrote to Mr. Taylor about the election; but whether the letter miscarried, or he disliked the freedom of it, I cannot say.—I have had no answer. There is no talking freely of it to Dr. W. How many people make themselves ridiculous for want of steadiness! They have made the best choice they could, whoever were the authors of it."

July 22, 1736.

"We are now sunning ourselves upon the beach at Brighthelmston, and observing what a tempting figure this Island must have made formerly in the eyes of those gentlemen who were pleased to civilize and subdue us. The place is really pleasant; I have seen nothing in its way that outdoes it: such a tract of sea, such regions of corn, and such an extent of fine carpet, that gives your eye the command of it all. But then the mischief is, that we have little conversation besides the *clamor nauticus*, which is here a sort of treble to the plashing of the waves against the cliffs. My morning business is, bathing in the sea, and then buying fish; the evening is, riding out for air, viewing the remains of old Saxon camps, and counting the ships in the road—and the boats that are trawling. Sometimes we give the imagination leave to expatiate a little—fancy that you are coming down, and that we intend next week to dine one day at Dieppe in Normandy; the price is already fixed, and the wine and lodging there tolerably good. But, though we build these castles in the air, I assure you we live here almost under ground. I fancy the architects here usually take the altitude of the inhabitants, and lose not an inch between the head and the cieling, and then dropping a step or two below the surface, the second story is

* At the back of this letter Mr. Bowyer has written *seven* names, *viz.* Barnard, Lowe, Heberden, Green, Fogg, Salisbury, Wiggans.

finished

finished—something under 12 feet?' I suppose this was a necessary precaution against storms, that a man should not be blown out of his bed into New England, Barbary, or God knows where. But, as the lodgings are low, they are cheap: we have two parlours, two bed-chambers, pantry, &c. for 5*s. per* week; and if you really will come down, you need not fear a bed of proper dimensions. And then the coast is safe, the cannons all covered with rust and grass, the ships moored—no enemy apprehended. Come and see,

'—— Nec tela timeres
Gallica, nec Pictum tremeres, nec littore toto
Prospiceres dubiis venturum Saxona ventis.'

My wife does not forget her good wishes and compliments upon this occasion. How would you surprize all your friends in Fleet-street, to tell them that you were just come from France, with a vivacity that every body would believe to be just imported from thence!"

Brighthelmston, August .. 1736.

"We are now about taking our leave of that very variable element the sea. After it had smiled upon us for a month, it is at present so black and angry, that there is no seeing or approaching it. It is all either fog or foam; and I truly pity every body who cannot fly from it. We had this morning some hopes of entertaining your Society with our discoveries upon the beach. The sea had thrown up a piece of an old coin, grown green with salt water: but, instead of an Otho's head, it proved only a fragment of Charles I; and I humbly nodded over it, as one of the friends of *The Mitre* *. Pray let me know which way your researches run at present in that Society. We have here a very curious old font †, covered over with hieroglyphicks, representing

* The Tavern, where the Society of Antiquaries then held their regular meetings.

† Engraved in "The Antiquarian Repertory," vol. III. pp. 56 and 255, old edition.

the two Sacraments, which rise in very bold but bad relievo's on each side of it."

Sept. 28, 1736.

"I am glad you are in peace and safety, and delivered at your Museum in White Fryars free from all disputes, either about horses or dunghills. I was in hopes of having your thoughts about the amusements at Tunbridge—how you liked the place, and spent the evening. I fancied you had a mind to see it once, and I suppose are satisfied. But you are so divided between Law and Learning, that you do not say one word either of the ladies or the waters. —Sir, my wife insists upon it that you should not be silent upon such important articles.—As to leases (the only query you have now remaining), there are no rules to be given about them, but what arise from the farms themselves. The lawyers are most of them acquainted with the forms: the conditions you must fix yourself, or some friend who has seen the farm. Persons who have not seen it are capable of giving no directions. As for instance, you must determine how many acres of meadow shall *never* be plowed—how many of the arable acres shall be plowed at one time. As to the wood, the reservations must be such as you think proper; the less there is upon the farm, the less liberty you should allow, &c.

I am much obligéd for the favour you did me, and desire you would remember you have taken a lease of your room at the parsonage for a certain time in September annually: which if you do not perform, remember, *Bowyer versus Boreham* *—I shall have a writ against you, and damages.

I shall be glad of seeing any attempts of yours as an Antiquary; let the example be from what original you please in the venerable Society; for I think you may, without vanity, boast of many originals.

* The tenant of a farm of Mr. Bowyer's at Navestock

I do not understand all your learning in this paper no more than I do Mr. Folkes, whose example you quote. 'Who would know a Noble from a Rial, but by the weight?' I answer, who would indeed? for there was no other difference; the Noble, when increased to such a proportion in weight, was called a Rial ever afterwards.—Mr. Folkes supposes that King Henry's Angels might be known by their near resemblance to King Edward.—But why might they not be known by the legend HEN. RE if Henry VII. (as is supposed) added the number to his name?"

Nov. 8, 1736.

"I am much obliged to you for letting me know what passes in your Society, especially when you contribute to their entertainment *; and you may be sure of having my thoughts upon any occasion, when you are so good as to let me have your own in exchange. I have no book of inscriptions but an old roasted Reinesius, which is more a ruin than any of the marbles it represents; you must therefore excuse me, if I only review your materials, without supplying any of my own. I shall only tell you how far I am convinced by your arguments, where I differ in opinion, or what consequences we agree or disagree in. Take it thus; the form and materials being yours †.

There is only one inscription, that I have observed, where *Curator* is used in a military sense; and that is in Reines. Clas. 2. n. 77.

L. AMELIVS L. F. LATINVS. AR. PRISCVS. EQVIT. ROM. CVI.

But as this inscription was communicated to the Editor by the late most learned Mr. Spanheim, I think it is a sufficient authority for reading CR. in the Bath inscription *Curator*, and EQ. *Equitum*

* See Mr. Bowyer's Letter to Mr. Gale, on the Bath Inscription, in the "Miscellaneous Tracts," 4to, p. 133.

† See p. 413.

(not Eques), as it plainly is upon that marble. Both of them imply the same sort of office.

Equit. Rom. Cur. Equit. Ala Vettônum Cur. Is it not *provideiore*—perhaps paymaster, or a purveyor, or both?

Reinesius indeed, in his notes upon this inscription, refers us to another in Gruter; p. DXLVIII. 8. DIS. MANIBVS. M. IVNIO CVRIONE EQ. R. Leg. XXII. Whence he concludes, that Curator and Curio were the same office; but, I think, without any grounds. *Curio*, in this inscription, is the cognomen of the family, as it was of several others. C. Scribonius Curio, who was Consul A. U. 678, Cœlius Secundus Curio, and here M. Junius Curio, which I wonder Reinesius should not observe, so well skilled in Roman families. Nor can we think that there was a distinct Curator for the horse belonging to every legion. Amelius appears to have been Curator of all the Roman cavalry: and, in that sense, the lapidary would more naturally have written EQ. R. CVRIO, not CVRIO EQ. R. Besides, in that great variety of places where Curator is mentioned as a civil office, Curio never once occurs, as it most probably would, if the words had been synonymous. Curio, in the Roman sense, is either Præco, or Magister Sacrorum Curiæ; and hence in the lower Latin Curio, *une Curé*, Sacerdos.

Mr. Horsley has lately reprinted another inscription found at Bath, where we have C. EQ. MILES *. And whatever C. EQ. signifies, there is no ambiguity; the cognomen is expressed before it. But I cannot

* "I observe that you write it in the margin, CEQ. Mr. Camden, who first copied it, writes C. EQ. distinct: whence comes this difference? As to Grævius, I neither understand you nor him; what he means, or why you press a doubtful person into the service without occasion. I think you had better have nothing to say to him at present. *Turmæ* are often mentioned in inscriptions, as well as history. The legions had their quota of horse, and perhaps the word *turmæ* was confined to them, and never used of the auxiliaries.—Be that how it will, I do not see

agree with Mr. Horsley in reading Centurio, Eques, Miles, making Valerius to be mentioned under all these capacities. These are not gradations, as he would observe, but rather degradations; and as to their frequency in this manner, I am a stranger to it. Reinesius, who has quoted this inscription, p. 16, reads more eligibly, Centurio Equitum. But why should Mr. Camden's reading be rejected, who first copied and published this marble? Cohortis Equestris Miles, Camden, p. 172. The marbles justify this form, as Reinesius in the page above-mentioned, MILES PRAET. COHORTIS VIII. EQVESTRIS.

I cannot have such a low opinion of the Roman military discipline, as to imagine that the same person was an officer of horse, and a foot-soldier. It seems to express no more than being one of the horse belonging to the xxth legion *. But I submit this to better judges.

Upon the word CVRIESIS our worthy Vice-president † was pleased to observe, that the Romans probably dropped the sound of N before s, which is the reason N is so frequently omitted in inscriptions. I should think that the old Romans, in the infancy of the language, preserved the sound of N before s, because it occurs in such a great number of nouns, verbs of the perfect tense, and participles. But that afterwards, as they grew more acquainted with the Greek language and pronunciation, they began to drop or soften the sound of that letter: and that the several nations, which at last composed the Roman Empire, fell more or less into this practice. We might observe, that the gentleman whose memory is preserved

* "Ex harum cohortium [equestrium] instituto ortum duxit quod etiam in legione singulis cohortibus *equites sui* attribuerentur; ut apud Vegetium cohorti primæ quæ habet ped. 1105. eq. 132.—cæteris cohortibus quæ habent ped 511. eq. 66. nam etsi ab antiquo, idem in legione numerus turmarum et cohortium esset; turmæ tamen illæ per cohortes non distribuebantur, sed erant totius legionis equitatus." Schel. p. 1092. W. B.

† Dr. Taylor.

on

on this marble was a Spaniard, among whom dropping the sound of N before S was probably familiar. For thus the present Spaniards, sensus, *seso*; sensatus, *sesado*; sponsa, *esposa*; sponsare, *desposer*; translatio, *traslado*; transponere, *trasponer*; mensis, *mese*; and in many other instances.

The Germans seem to have preserved the old Roman way of keeping the sound of N the most of of any Europeans, anser, χῆν, ῆνὸς, *gans*, Ger. *goose*, *gwydd*, Wallicè. The N before S is frequent in words of German original, and therefore they were less inclined to omit it in what was borrowed from the Latin. I am sensible that we have already seen a full proof of the practice of omitting N among the Romans, in what our Vice-president has favoured us with. But I hope, since it has been accidentally mentioned, I shall not be thought too officious if I offer a few observations as further evidence. The Greeks, who were masters of speech to the Romans, had such a dislike to the sound of N before S, that they leave it out, I had almost said, universally. This appears, first, from proper names where the Romans inserted N, as Ὀρτήσιος, Hortensius, Κλήμης, Clemens, &c. Secondly, in the termination of many words, whose nominative originally ended in νς, and ὀδὰς dens, ὀδόντος. See Mr. Ainsworth's Prolegomena to the Articles under N in his Dictionary.

I writ so far only to sort your proper names under one head, as a distinct article, to make appellatives and adjectives the second, oblique cases the third, tenses the fourth, as you have done."

Nov. 17, 1736.

"Since I received yours, I have scarce had an hour to myself—taken up with ceremonies that were due either to the Living or the Dead. You charge briskly, as I seem to command the *Cohors Vigilum*; and are as busy as if Rome was burning. But where? in what quarter? If you don't tell me, I shall imagine

gine that you not only rally your Horse, but your Friends.

I am sometimes afraid, that, like other disputants, we shall be in danger of losing the question. Let us therefore review the first point: you have now put Mr. Ward's reading of CR. intirely out of doubt. If there were Curators of the Infantry, nobody will question but there might be the same officers among the Horse; and as the abbreviations naturally lead you to it, and cannot well bear any other explication, it would be ridiculous to doubt of it. EQ. ALAE. VETTONVM. CVRATOR. is therefore indisputable, and a ruled point. The only question now is what the office was.

Now as to the incidental queries that arose from hence. I much suspected that *AMELIUS*, the *Equit. Rom. Curator* mentioned by Reinesius, Cl. II. n. 77. might be a civil officer, because his other titles had that appearance only. But, be that as it will, I cannot think that either of Reinesius's mistakes about *Curator**, or *Curio* from *Gruter*, were owing to any persuasion or opinion of his about the *Legionarii Romani Equites*. *Curator* or *Curio* might denote military offices, whatever side of the question you take; nor will the clearing that question get us a step forwarder, with relation to the meaning of these two words. I see no connexion between them. Because *Curio* often expresses a sacred or civil office, Reinesius too hastily quoted a marble to prove it a military office, where it is no office at all, and only a proper name. And whether he is mistaken in interpreting the other inscription (Cl. II. n. 77) may be still a Quære, though I am inclined to think he is.

Now for the great question that employs your thoughts so much. You say that where inscriptions mention *Eq. Leg.* the meaning is, that the person so distinguished was *Eques Romanus* (in a civil sense) and *Miles Legionis*, and that Schelius and Grævius undertake for this side of the question.

* See p. 409.

Let

Let them undertake what they please, I cannot believe any thing but what is proved, especially in a question so various and intricate as the exact account of the military discipline among the Romans. I allow that the Legions and Horse are distinguished by the Historians; that *Legionaria Militia* is their Infantry; but when I see in inscriptions *Eq. Leg.* VIII. I cannot possibly read *Eques Romanus, Miles Legionis* VIII. without strong evidence. It trespasses too much upon common forms: and as the Cohortes had *Equites suos*, i. e. *Insitos*, I don't see why a particular body of Horse might not belong to one Legion; that is, when a detachment was made out of this or that Legion, such *Equites* might belong to them, as in the Cohorts. There is no understanding this truly, without an historical account of the Roman Art of War—how it altered, improved, declined, in different periods. Augustus left a legacy to all the citizens of Rome that were in the Legions; and if that honour merited a particular regard, what must the *Equites Romani* in the Legions have deserved? We have knights as poor as any knights of Rome ever were, and yet not reduced so low as to be common soldiers. And if such a thing should possibly have happened at Rome, it would have been told in the epitaph without any ambiguity; it would have been, *Eq. Rom. Mil. Leg.* &c. Till Augustus's time, Cohortes mean always the parts of a Legion; he seems first to have established the new distribution of *Cohorts*, not belonging to any Legion, (i. e. *Cohortis Belonianæ Equites, et Singulares*), but a body of themselves, and his guards (*Cohortes alares*, Dio, lib. ix. pro Sociis, alibi de Auxiliis). These probably were originally foreigners (like the French king's Swiss guards, thinking himself safest in their hands). From thence the Cohorts multiplied in number and in title, and even in his time some Roman citizens were admitted among them. They seem therefore to mean no more than troops of the new establishment; but I am not master of this question, and this is said only *ad referendum*.

Now

Now as to that other inscription which Mr. Horsley is concerned in, I cannot acquiesce intirely in any of the readings. Mr. Horsley's is a mere hotch-potch. Mr. Camden's confounds the distinction of Cohorts and Legion, which is not easily got over. Reinesius makes (as the Quakers say) the point of honour descend, which should ascend. Nor does the inscription you quote from Gruter, p. 365, 6, at all remove the difficulty. There the scale is natural, *Mil. Coh.* IX. *Pr. Eq. Coh. ejusdem.* This last was the *Honoratior Militia*, and the Foot Cohorts were sometimes seditious because not made Equites. But how does this help the reading in Reinesius? For my part, I am for a bold stroke; for cutting difficulties I cannot unravel. If the letters upon the marble are as you put them in the margin, I would read OPT. MILIT. LEG. XX. AEQ. (OPTIO); or suppose that we have not the true reading.

In one of your last, I approved much of your observation, that the mention of the league between the Hierap. and Πριάνσιοι was introduced too pompously. I don't see why you might not mention the passage in Maffei: it, in all appearance, relates to that league. And I hope the little grammatical nicety (as you call it), why words in ας ανλος have ας long, is not below the dignity of your Society.

I am, with great regard both to you and it, dear Sir, your most affectionate W. CLARKE.

Have you not seen the Chevalier Folard's notes upon Polybius, which are much magnified for clearing up the Roman art of war?"

Nov. 22, 1736.

"I have so little to say in answer to your last, that I was not very solicitous about saving a Post; especially since your Society would give a sanction to some of these readings before my conjectures could possibly reach you.

I am

I am (as to the last Bath Inscription) intirely satisfied with Mr. Ward's reading, *Curator*. Since you have two Inscriptions to prove that it was an office in the Roman Infantry, this alone will remove all difficulty about the Horse.

Besides, your reading (*Centurio*) displeases me, for being too general, *Centurio Equitum alæ*, &c. One would rather expect *Centurio Cohortis* (with its denomination) *Equit. alæ Vetton.*. He was not properly *Centurio alæ*, but *Cohortis vel turmæ in Ala.* But if *Curator* is admitted, the inscription is correct; for the Curator had probably the care not only of some Cohorts or Turmæ, but of the whole body; *Curator alæ.* And I take *Curator* to have been the true Roman word, for what was afterwards in their affected Greek taste called *Optio.* Reinesius quotes Procopius for that sense of *Optio* among others: *Qui annonam in Cohorte, vel etiam Exercitu* (and I presume to add *in ala*) *curabat*, ὃς ἐπεμέλειτο &c. ὀπλίωνα τοῦτον καλέσι Ῥωμαῖοι—*Curator Annonæ* is what the Inscriptions mention.

I approve your conjectures about the Æmilian family much. But you know I have an old kindness for Reinesius, and am sorry you should suppose that Grævius was his equal: great Criticks have thought quite otherwise.—As to Mr. Horsley's Inscription, I sent you my thoughts in the last. The passage in Velius Longus is thus:

'*Conjunx* & *sejunx* sine N putat Nisus esse scribendum, quoniam genetivo casu faciat *conjugis* & *sejugis*: mihi videtur non evellendam hanc N literam, qua sonus enuntiationis insistit. Nam quamvis idem ait non esse onerandum supervacuis literis scriptionem, rursus non fraudandum sonum existimo, cum et levior ad aures, et plenior veniat, ut in *abstinente arcessitum est, ut in ambitum B.* Si ergo licet *conjugis* genitivo casui, et *sejugis*, *conjux* tamen et *sejux* subtracta N litera et difficilius enuntiabitur, et asperius auribus accidet. Sane illo catholico se Nisus tuetur, quo dicit in *declinationibus literam perire*,

rire, quæ sit in primis positionibus, ut *pudens pudentis, prudens prudentis.* Ita si *conjux* habet N literam, necessarium, inquit, erit, et genitivum quoque N literam habeat, ut sit quo ista spectare debuit : nam quod amphiboliæ tollendæ gratia consuetudo N literam omiserit, ambiguum utrum ab eo est quod *conjunx* trahatur, ut à nomine, an à verbo quod est *conjungo.* Non esse item illud verum, quod quidam putant servandam esse utrique N literam à primâ positione per ceteras declinationes manifestum est, vel ex his, quod *fingor* dicimus, et tamen *fictus*, et *pingor*, et tamen *pictus* : necnon et ipsa N litera in locum M redit, ut cum dicimus *clandestinum*, cum ab eo trahatur quod est *clam* : item *sinciput*, quod est *semicaput* ; sed non ubique obtinendum : nam et nonnunquam plenius per N quam per M enuntiatur : ac tum dico etiam nunc, quam per M scribam, nescio quomodo tamen exprimere non possint.—Sequenda est nonnunquam elegantia eruditorum, quod quasdam literas *levitatis causa* omiserunt, sicut Cicero, qui *Foresia*, et *Megalesia*, et *Hortesia, sine N litera libenter dicebat* : et ut verbis ipsius utamur, *posmeridianas quoque quadrigas*, inquit, *libentius dixerim, quam postmeridianas.*"—This is the whole passage about N. Putschii Gram. Vett. p. 2236.—But there is an observation which agrees with yours about ας, ανος, and yet the passage wants correcting. Nisus and Longus both agree that it is an universal rule, *Catholicum*, in declinationibus *literam perire quæ sit in primis positionibus.*—Sure the very reason why this rule is quoted, proves it to be *literam non perire* ; and so the instances. I think this correction necessary ; but there are some other things I don't well understand. 'Velius Longus ante Hadriani imperium floruit, ut notavit Norisius in Orthographia, p. 135.' Fabricius, Bib. Lat. vol. III. p. 748.—Gellius quotes him, lib. xviii. c. 9. as "homo non indoctus.'—You say the dispute about N before S arose from Musgrave's publishing the Inscription of,

Julius Vitalis. When that was published I know not; but Mr. Lluyd mentions it as frequent in Roman Inscriptions in his Archæologia, published A. D. 1707."

Dec. 5, 1736.

"These inscriptions will clear up by degrees; I seem at least to make some progress by every one of your letters. Mr. Horsley's Bath Inscription is, by the reading which you mention from his Preface, sufficiently explained, *Decurio Equitum ex Milite Leg.* xx. A more correct lapidary would have expressed it in that manner; but we must make considerable allowances, in point of exactness, both to the composers and cutters of inscriptions. Now the main difficulty that remains is, how to interpret the few inscriptions in Gruter that give us *Eques Leg.* or *Eques Rom. Leg.* To this I can say little. I am satisfied that there was no such thing as a body of horse that had a constant relation to any one particular legion: nor does your last conjecture help us out. There were several legions in their armies, and only two alæ. How could these alæ bear a particular relation to each of the intermediate legions? Reinesius puzzles in the place you refer to, because he has there found *Eques Legionis* again. But he tells us, that the *alæ* were sometimes denominated from the General who commanded them. I have only this to conjecture, that the ten legions were often placed upon the frontiers of the Roman Empire in separate bodies, and at proper distances, to secure them from incursions. There was, most probably, with each legion so quartered, a body of horse, more or less (not always the same body, or the same number), for their further security.—And possibly *Equites*, so disposed upon the frontiers, might style themselves as Equites of this or that Legion, *i. e.* Equites stationed along with them, and sent for the same purpose. This conjecture meets with no difficulties from Schelius's scheme, and must be perhaps what Reinesius means in the place quoted.

"But

"But as to your design, why should you drop it? You may contract your triumphs, but should not intirely give them up. You may confirm Mr. Ward's reading of the last Bath Inscription C. R. and may explain that to be the same office which they afterwards in the Greek taste called *Optio*. You may take occasion to say that Mr. Horsley should have read his Bath Inscription on Valerius, *Decurio ex Milite*; and then there will be nothing of the gradations or degradations he talks of; and you may conclude with your etymology, which needs no great improvements. But I desire, for my own information, an *historical account* of the alterations, improvements, &c. in the Roman armies, as they now appear to you from these inquiries, that I may have a better notion of them. Your best way to know what to do with *Eques in Legione*, is to bring all the places together, see where the inscriptions were found, and who transmitted them. This, in Reinesius, Cl. VIII. 57, favours my conjecture, found on the banks of the Rhine. These horse were not *alæ legionis*, but only a brigade, or rather squadron, sent with such a legion."

Dec. 14, 1736.

"Camden, p. 172. *Dis manibus. M. Valerius M. Pol. Eatinus.* *C. EQ. miles. Leg. Aug. An. XXX. stipen. X. H. S. E.* Thus he gives us Mr. Horsley's Bath Inscription, with an asterism at *C. EQ. et Cohortis Equitum at length in the margin. Mr. Camden therefore must be read, *Cohortis Equitum miles Legione Aug.* In this manner Bp. Gibson's first edition truly represents it, but without the *Cohortis Equitum* in the margin. In the additions to Somersetshire, Mr. Camden's reading of this Inscription is corrected rightly in several places, as *Fil. Latinus* for *Pol. Eatinus*; but takes no notice how C. EQ. was written, and leaves the blunder of *legione Augusta*; though the Annotator observes, that upon the stone it was thus written A V. A. but

never thought of reading it *vicesima*. So much for Camden, and I hope it is particular enough: how it is in the second edition of Bp. Gibson's I know not. Now am I at great loss to understand the next thing you are upon. You say, 'I want *Caurus* [the place] to be called so from the south-west called Caurus or Corus blowing over it [that quarter]. Now what that quarter means I cannot guess. You know there is a dispute whether Caurus signifies the *South-west*, or *North-west*. Vossius says, that Vegetius reckons it the *South-west*; Favorinus, Vitruvius, Pliny, the *North-west*. Whom the passage in Lucan, and that in Festus, *Cauris nimium vicina Britannis*, declare for, I cannot say."

Jan. 16, 1736-7.

"I am much pleased to find that you and your Cavalry are just where I thought you should be at your first setting out. I was of opinion, at the beginning, that the lapidaries would never have mentioned a relation between the *Horse* and *Foot*, between *Eques* and *Legio*, if there had not been some grounds for such a relation, though I could think of none better than being stationed on the same frontier, or serving in the same province. But still I don't understand Schelius; *Alæ ex civibus conscriptæ, et legionibus adjunctæ*. How does it appear, because these *Alæ* are called *Pannonicæ, et Mœsicæ*, that they were *ex civibus conscriptæ*; or, if they were citizens, in what manner were they *adjunctæ Legionibus* more than the rest? The *reason of the relation* is what I want. The Inscriptions are a full evidence, that there was a relation between *Eques* and *Legio*. Saying therefore that they were *Legionibus adjunctæ* is, in my opinion, saying nothing. If the Foot and Horse were both raised in Pannonia and Mœsia, and served together, and were usually stationed in the same place, this is making a relation, which might be common to many other bodies of Foot and Horse, and might be a foundation for calling such Horse *Equites* of such a Legion

I was in much concern for you, when I first heard of the fire in the Temple *; but I find it was at a considerable distance, and probably did not give you any great apprehensions."

Feb. 7, 1736-7.

"I was for a few days in great fear of an Archdeaconry; but was very happily delivered from that dignity. Next to the hazards of the press, the most terrible thing is a small dignity in the Church. But, if you can dispose of the Welsh Laws, I hope I shall then be clear from the apprehensions of either of them. I do not love to have my name tacked to titles, or title-pages; though I am much obliged to our Bishop upon that account, who, I believe, thought to do me a real service in it.

Mr. Gale must excuse me a little longer, and I suppose there is no haste."

Feb. 19, 1736-7.

"Betwixt business and disorder, my concern for others, and my own complaints, I have not had so much leisure as to enter upon the Roman Art of War; or to tell you, what requires no art, that I am very much obliged to you for your last presents, your new book, and your deceased brother. We have had a very unkindly sort of Small Pox break out in the parish, which has all the terrors here of a fire in London. My neighbours look upon it almost as a pastoral duty to nurse them upon such occasions; and by visiting, and changing my cloaths often, I fell into one of my little feverish disorders, which often attend me.

I find you are still pursuing your researches for another lecture to the Society †; but I can say very

* A fire which happened in the Inner Temple, adjoining the Hall, in the night of Jan. 4, 1736-7, and consumed more than thirty chambers, with many writings of very great value. Mr. Bowyer lived then in White-Fryars.

little upon the subject; it is of great compass, and the several changes and improvements must be deduced historically, or it will never turn out to your satisfaction.

Reinesius's two observations, ad Cl. vi. 123, and Cl. viii. 58, are a little (or, as you might have said, not a little) inconsistent. He supposes in *one* that the *àlæ* took their numbers from the legions they belonged to, and yet will not admit of *alæ* xxii; though it is certain that there were often so many, often more legions than that number. The two armies of Pompey and Cæsar (as you mention) had 19 legions; and we cannot suppose that all the troops in the Roman Empire were drawn together in these two bodies. Tacitus * mentions 23 legions. The Notitia, which one would imagine should give the most perfect account of the Roman armies, mentions, I believe, almost 150 legions; for I have not had patience to count them up all. As they were in the Notitia stationed at different places, they must of necessity be different legions †.

As to *ala legionis*: the place which Pitiscus refers to in the Itinerary cannot well be read any other way. It is, p. 56 (of Schottus's edition, with Surita's notes) *Durnomagum* LEG. VII. ALA. *Burincum* LEG. V. ALA. *Novesium* LEG. V. ALA. *Geldubam* LEG. IX. ALA. *Calonem* LEG. IX. ALA. Now we cannot well read *Legio* VII. and *ala*, because, in the four last places, the *ala legionis* was divided into two parts, and quartered part at one and part at the other place ‡. I am therefore inclined to believe (as I did at first) that, the Roman legions being quartered upon the different limits of the Roman

* Hist. I. 18. 55. II. 100. III. 22. IV. 24.—In denariis ap. Fulv. Urs. ad xxv continuato usque numero assurgunt, eodemque interrupto ad xxxiii.

† Plures legiones; plures I. plures II. III. IV. VII. XX. quod à viris aliquibus doctis et eruditione claris ἐπεξοώμενον, gravissima illis errandi causa et πρῶτον ψεῦδος extitisse visum est.

‡ See Wesseling's edition of the Itinerary, p. 255.

Empire,

Empire, near or with each legion or legions was a body of horse, by way of *ala* to them. They had *solita sibi hiberna*, as Tacitus calls them, and, being quartered usually together, were called promiscūously, either *alæ legionis* of such a legion, or from the place they were quartered in, as *ala Pannonica*, &c. or from the people they were composed of, as *ala Gallorum veterana*, &c. or from the chief reviser of the *ala*, as *ala Theodosiana*, &c. The Notitia mentions about 80 or 100 different *alæ*. How many are in the Itinerary I cannot say, because there wants a military index, and indeed better indexes in general, which perhaps the new Dutch edition is supplied with. I think it is Schelius's opinion, that *ala* comprehends both the auxiliary *horse and foot* in the writers of the old republic; that in the time of the Cæsars *ala κατ' ἐξοχὴν* means the horse. See the notes ad Suer. Tib. c. 31. Cæsar himself (as you observe) keeps this latter distinction: *ala κατ' ἐξοχὴν* with him is the horse; the *ala* horse and foot is *cornu*. Now should not Livy, who is a later writer, observe the same way of speaking? You say, that what the Greeks call *κέρα*, he [Livy] calls sometimes *ala*, sometimes *cornu*. That must be wrong, and not soldier-like. The instance you give is lib. XXVII. c. 19. It is not clear enough for me to determine by. In other places he seems to observe Cæsar's distinction, as lib. x. 29. "Fabius in dextro *cornu*,—cunctando extracterat diem; deinde ——— præfectis equitum jussis ad latus Samnitium circumducere *alas*." Here is a plain difference between *ala* and *cornu*. Speaking of both again a little lower, the same General of the right wing commands *Campanorum alam, quingentos fere equites excedere acie*.—Again, the *ala* is part of the *cornu*; when you mean the foot of the *cornu*, it may be necessary to say, *alarii pedites*. So Tacitus, in the place we were about, *Pannonicæ et Mesicæ alæ perrupere hostem*. Hist. III. c. 2. That could be only horse,—so Surita in his Com. p. 422. *Alaribus*

I still say, that it does not appear to me that *Pannonicæ legiones* were *ex civibus conscriptæ*, much less the *ala Pannonica*. The emperors sure were not so scrupulous as to admit only citizens in their legions. Indeed the liberties of the Roman city were then much enlarged when Tacitus mentions these legions. It is in a speech of Antoninus's to carry off the German forces in favour of Vespasian. He observes what advantages Vitellius would have by their delays. Among the rest, "juxta *Gallias Hispaniasque*, utrimque *viros*, equos, tributa." Now *viri* in that light would make one believe that they were to be used in the legions. And Spain had not the *jus Latii* till Vespasian's time. Upon the whole, I cannot come into your opinion of an *ala* of *socii, cives*. The few inscriptions that mention *Eques Legionis* can perhaps be reduced to no certain period. Why therefore should we not think that *eques legionis* is only *eques alæ legionis* and *eques Romanus in leg.* i. e. eques alæ legionis, qui *civis Romanus*, by way of honour? The Lapidaries were not the most correct writers. This answers the whole with the least difficulty, in my judgment. If I supposed the *legiones Pannonicæ* raised in Pannonia, it was an idle supposition; their name was from their service and station.

Robertellus's observation is not worth mentioning.

I thank you for the Catalogues. If I thought that Calmet's Antiquities, &c. was a translation of *all* Calmet's Dissertations on the Bible, which are in number about 110, I should be glad of it. If it be only a part of them, I have nothing to say.

I am surprized that Dr. Mangey should reject the former emendation. But it convinces you, how fond people are of their own productions: he could not think of destroying his αθεον note. Philo is to me a sort of Monkish performance, which I should never have thought of publishing. Whether *domo anagyratium* is or is not Latin, is more than I can say; one would think he should not stand by it unless he knew how to defend it.

From

From your enquiries into these military matters, I have picked out a plausible etymology, to add to Skinner.—*Isles*, those parts of a church which stand of each side the middle space, as the *cross-isles*, the *side-isles*, à Græco ἰλὴ, Lat. *ala*, Fr. Gall. *aile*, Nostrum, *isle*, the wing of a building, though now used only of churches.—As to Capellus, I take his Commentarii and Critica Sacra to be the same book; but I had rather stay for better information, and will not resolve till I know more."

Feb. 25, 1736-7.

"You find I came up to town, not to visit you; and went home again to make excuses about it. What a sudden alteration the very air of the Court makes in us Country Divines! We soon learn to have as short memories as our Patrons. I forgot the entire article of altar-pieces, spoon, &c. as if I had no concern in them. But, if you consider how many weightier articles, how many points in politicks, preferment, learning, grocery, fashions, and kitchen-furniture, we come up to town charged with, you will, I hope, look upon a few omissions as very pardonable things. I behaved very well, as far as I had taken any minutes in writing; and find it is impossible to preserve any other memoranda, when our heads are so very wisely employed as they are in town."

Sept. 17, 1737.

"I was much obliged to you for your letter, though it was not so expeditious in its motions as the writer, being almost a week in its passage. Mr. Mitchell really frighted me, when he told me that you were resolved to stick yourself upon the outside of a coach. I imagined that the dust you would raise there could not be so great as the danger. Was there no way of having a softer and a safer situation in one of the ladies' laps? For I find by your account that all was safe there; no danger within

the

the coach: none of Miss Woodyer's charms, not so much as the tip of her finger,

——— 'Vivo pervertere amore
Jam pridem resides, animos, desuetaque corda.'

The country in general is very much obliged to you, since you have so agreeable thoughts of it from seeing only this wild part, which, without vanity, is as good a place to be buried in as any. But strangers usually observe the beauties of a situation much sooner than the inhabitants, and always set them off to a greater advantage. Whatever you may think of the country, I am afraid what you say of it has too much the air of the town; it is almost so civil as to be suspected.—For my part, I cannot say that I like either town or country. Your life in town is too interested; ours too indolent: you are never easy but in action, and we are disturbed at the very apprehension of it. I think an agreeable life should neither be all business nor mere amusement, but something betwixt both: I would not live, like Metabus, *in dumis, interque horrentia lustra*;—nor should I chuse to be carried, *per cuneos —plebisque patrumque*.

'Where with like haste through different ways,' &c.

But we are in danger of the former extreme. For we country parsons have some resemblance with the parish-bells — never speak, unless three or four country fellows tug hard at us; and then it is only to give notice that somebody is married or dead; has either finished, or is just entering upon his state of probation. And in trade, you are like the bells in a tavern, always in motion, and calling "what's to pay?"

I have here a thousand compliments to send, if I had room for them. *Ted* is nobody at speeches; but is by your bounty overcome with riches, impatient to dispose of them, and may very likely have a fit of the gripes out of mere gratitude. My wife is much freer of speech, and so much obliged

to

to you for Mr. Pope's Letters, that she is never like to be silent upon that head. As for myself, I am ready to take part of the obligation, and to thank you very much for them, though not so much as for your own; not that you are a better writer than Mr. Pope, but that I love your letters better, because I look upon them as my property, the other as Mr. Pope's."

1738.

I wish I could move with as much ease as you do; I would now and then give myself the pleasure of seeing you in that whirl of thought and business which I should find you in at this season—to see projects, proofs, persons, rise, vanish, and perpetually succeed others, far beyond any *Camera Obscura* that I ever saw. But, alas! I set up for still-life, and should succeed tolerably well, if it was not for a set of country squires, who are as troublesome here as authors are in town, and not quite so profitable. I had just drawn my elbow-chair, with great composure, to address myself to you; and that very moment a message from Mr. Eyles, about some store-fish, has raised some apprehensions that I must deal in strong beer and tobacco all the afternoon.—I thank you for Warburton's Defence of Pope. I find him an excellent Commentator: he proves, that "self-love and social" are the same; for he could not vindicate Mr. Pope without having many glances at his own adversaries."

Dec. 9, 1739.

"I have been this week at one of the most melancholy funerals that ever I attended; Mr. Pelham's two sons *, that you have seen an account of in the papers.—Such a stroke, from a complaint in all appearance seldom dangerous, must affect the

* The eldest and youngest sons of Henry Pelham, esq. who both died Nov. 27, 1739, of sore throats.

parents inexpressibly. I hope they will make a good use of it, and be sensible,

"That, when obedient Nature knows his will,
A fly, a grape-stone, or a hair can kill."

[1740.]

"Your friend Mr. Mitchel is now tutor to Sir Edward Ward, near Norwich, with a salary of 50 guineas *per annum*, &c. and has now given up all pretensions to St. Bride's; and when he thinks of *Brides*, it must be as incumbent, not a lecturer, unless he finds occasion for both."

[1740.]

"Mr. Mitchel was under some concern to think that he had so little of your company in town, and was almost afraid that you and your copyhold were seized by the Lord of the manor. If you are quite at liberty, why should you not come and see, what this City has never seen since the Reformation, a Bishop installed in person? Our new Bishop * and his brother Bangor † set out for this place on Thursday: his Lordship will be installed on Satūrday, and return the very beginning of the week. This is an excursion so like one of yours, that I cannot but think you would be pleased with it, and strike in with them, as it were by accident, on the road.—I have taken care again of a horse for you, at the White Hart in the Borough. Mr. Stuart, a young gentleman of this town, who is going to St. John's, leaves it there, to be returned by the carrier. If you send there on Thursday, you may have it—time enough to be here on Friday night. This account of the Bishop's intention is but just come to hand, that I could not give you more notice: but your

* Dr. Matthias Mawson, translated to the see of Chichester from Landaff in 1740; and promoted to Ely in 1754.

† Dr. Thomas Herring; afterwards successively archbishop of York and Canterbury.

resolu-

resolutions and motions are generally so sudden, that you can have no objection to the proposal upon that account, and must be pleased to think that it was an expedition not thought of till a few minutes before it was executed."

1740.

"How powerful are your example and persuasion! I had given myself over, as a person very little conversant either in the antient or modern Classicks: the little I once knew in prose and business lies extinct and lost. But your sheet shamed me so much, that I immediately set myself to work as well as I could. I have so very few Classicks that have tolerable indexes to help out a bad memory, that my searches are slow, and, what is worse, often unsuccessful.—But I hope this sheet, added to yours, will supply you with notes enough for the *Windsor Forest*. You may pick what you think pertinent; but I hope you do not suppose that Mr. Pope had half those passages in his thoughts that bear a resemblance with them. Poets, like painters, in this respect, are furnished with a collection of figures, images, drawings, descriptions, &c. which are always ready in their heads, without thinking of the original: though I do not say but, in some passages, he must be supposed copying or improving an author before him. I will make what little progress my health and business will allow. I often laugh at the poetical descriptions of the country. Retirement was always, I believe, a mere imaginary thing.—I cannot think that any body was ever alone a week together. But I cannot tempt you into the country, I am afraid, by such an account of it. However, if you will come and see, you will have the best chance that can be; it will be in the middle of hop-picking, when almost every body has the goodness to keep at home. I shall always be glad to see you, and thought to have invited you down upon a piece of your own paper; but that was not so proper for the inside of a letter."

"I have

1740.

"I have scarce had time enough to thank you for your last letter since my return from Tunbridge Wells. My wife has been taken-up with the ceremony of being welcomed home; and I, of course, have had my share of it. You are wiser in the City, and can let the women receive company without being under any necessity of attending it.—I was glad to hear the ladies commend your country-look; I am sure they would like you the better for it: the colouring is good, natural, and inimitable; the country complexion is the *rubeus*, which one almost wants a word for in English; it is a sort of blooming brown, like the face of one of Vandyck's pictures.

The inclosed paper is an exercise that I gave Mr. Hopkins upon Pope's Pastorals, which is well enough; but, not having the Pastorals by me, I could not compare them. The only thing that I think wants altering is, that there are two or three references where there ought to be sometimes but one, because the places follow each other immediately. I only omitted two or three, that I thought less pertinent.

Nov. 22, 1740.

"I am obliged to you for the Inscription, though I can as yet hear nothing of the original; nor do not think I shall, unless I have the honour of seeing his Grace of Richmond, who does not think it worth his while to entertain his good borough with such fragments as are not for their taste."

Feb. 17, 1740.

"After much enquiry here, I have got a sight of your *Physico-astronomico-mathematico-calendarico-tydical* Lucubration: and can assure you, that none of your brethren began the new year with greater applause. Your table of Lunations obliges all the custom-house officers, travellers, traders, smugglers,

upon

upon our coast; and even I, who am too indolent or too much a friend to the fair trader for these occupations, am glad to know by book when I can ride over Shoreham ferry, in case I should be obliged to it.—But as to your Mathematicks and Riddles, how they came to get possession of Almanacks is marvellous, unless as a sort of hieroglyphicks, the one to represent clear weather, the other clouded. This gives a sort of Egyptian air to the performance, and makes it perfectly profound. But, for my part, I wish you would give us chronology instead of mystery; and I fancy you would find many of your middling sort of readers, who are the lowest class of

of my opinion."

April . . 1741.

"I was yesterday surprised to hear that my packet, which I sent you about a month ago, had miscarried. It contained the Imitations of Virgil in Mr. Pope's Pastorals: I delivered it to the carrier myself, and desired he would put it in the penny-post. My great reason for writing this post is, to know whether that p[illegible]et ever came to you or not.—And I desire you would send me two lines, the day you receive this, to satisfy me in that particular: for, if you did not receive it, I shall have time enough to write the allusions in the Pastorals over again to go up with Mrs. Browne on Thursday, and send my gleanings on the Essay on Criticism along with them.—Mrs. Browne will be in town on Friday night.

If you think of printing some of these poetical allusions, I should not chuse to insert any thing in prose, even from the best modern authors, how just soever. I would allow no room either for *Temple* or *Tillotson*; but suppose Mr. Pope's acquaintance to be only with the Antients, or gentlemen of the same profession. I think it will make your Collection look much heavier, and less inviting, and more like loading than illustrating your author. But, if I was Mr. Faulkner, I would note

all

all the variations which Mr. Pope has made in the Dunciad *, and print all the different prolegomena which have appeared before it at different times.—And since the first edition of Mr. Pope's works, I believe he has re-touched, improved, and corrected every part of them; and if he should print all the improvements, the reader would think it not disagrecable. I have by me a poem of Prior's, as printed in folio by Jacob Tonson in the first edition, where, I believe, we have no-where four lines together the same reading with the last edition.

As to your query what Mr. Pope means by Menander's fire, it will turn only upon the propriety of the word *Fire*. There was something very sprightly in Menander's way of writing, which perhaps a Poet may be allowed to raise into a flame.—Mr. Monnoye, in the Menagiana, vol. III. p. 49, quotes a passage from Plutarch's Comparison of Aristophanes and Menander, which seems to justify Mr. Pope."

"I am glad the papers came to hand, and find that want of accuracy in expressions creates you petual trouble, and that you are always in danger upon the arrival of the Suffolk or Sussex mails.—I have sent nothing but the Essay on Criticism, and have quoted some passages of Boileau from Soames' Version of his Art of Poetry, which seems to be very loosely done: perhaps the original would supply you with more allusions, and even these few would undoubtedly be more elegant, as they came from the author himself. If you think of printing these references, you must endeavour to make your collection as complete as you can; and I should think that the *Lutrin*, and perhaps all Boileau's works, should be looked over. Boileau's turn was, like Mr. Pope's, to satire; and they would probably,

* This was done for the first time (by the Editor of these "Anecdotes") in Dr. Johnson's edition of the "English Poets."

from

from arguments of the same kind, fall into the same sentiments. I find you are very tender in doing any thing that should displease this same Satirist, fearing, no doubt, that he should wedge you in a marrow-bone, or press you into the service of his Hero in the Dunciad.—But my advice about collecting his various readings was to Mr. Faulkner, and not to you: I thought Booksellers were above the fear of every thing but *bad copies*.—I believe it would please the generality of readers; but I would not have them collected with so much exactness as if they were the remains of an old Classick; and not as blemishes, but beauties in the Author; except perhaps in the Dunciad, which is not so much the common-place as the common shore of his resentments, where they run off, and are like to do so, for life.

I have sent you two motto's for your collection of notes, which I think cannot offend his nicer ear:

Ἐςί δ' ἀ κλοπὴ τὸ ϖραγμα ἀλλ' ὡς ἀπὸ καλῶν ἠθῶν, ἢ ϖλασμάτου, ἢ δημιϱγημάτων ἀπόλυπωσις.

Longinus, Sect. 13.

Nec mea tam sapiens per sese prodita quisquam
Furta redarguerit, quæ mox manifesta probabunt
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.

Vida, Poet. iii. 257.

I am of your opinion as to the passage in Sir William Temple; Mr. Pope looks like declaring against the other systems, and, in a question of that nature, it is proper to call-in authorities."

"I have scarce time to say a syllable to you, either about Mr. Pope or myself; only that I much doubt I shall not be expeditious enough for your purpose. If you could prevail upon two or three of your friends besides to take single parts, and collect what passages occurred to them, it might be ready soon enough for your Irish friend. I have, in this paper, in imitation of yourself, introduced some quotations,

with short observations, which are designed as mere chat. If you intend to print them as the "Remarks upon Spenser," it will be necessary to enlarge and add much of that sort; which you can easily do. I doubt I shall not do any great matter in the "Rape of the Lock," nor in "Abelard and Eloisa," unless I read over many of Ovid's Epistles—or had a good index to them.

You surprised me very much with Mr. Pope's skill in chronology (a talent that poets are allowed to disregard), when you declare so freely that he has set us right in it. In his first note upon the "Windsor Forest," in the new edition, he says it was not published before 1710. Now I cannot say when the "Letter from Italy" was first published; but I knew it was published in the fifth volume of Tonson's *alias* Dryden's Miscellany, before any thing of Mr. Pope's had appeared in it; and I have an edition of Mr. Addison's Letter pirated by Hills before the year 1710. I must suspect there is some poetical anachronism in this affair, and therefore desire to know how you were so easily convinced. Mr. Sherwin, of merry and great memory, I knew very well; but his authority for anecdotes is but modern, and not extraordinary, though I do not think he made the history you mention: he was very intimate with Lord Burlington."

"Somebody has observed of Wit, that if it does but touch an Irish pen it dies; I am of opinion, that the observation had been much truer of Secrets, the only things (whatever their qualities are, poisonous or not) that cannot live in that island. I do not question but Mr. Pope has had some intimation of your and Mr. Faulkner's design, and is resolved to be beforehand with you. That you may seize upon his hints with as much justice as he does upon yours, seems to be a clear point; but whether it will be prudent or no, is another question. If you print the

will seize upon all he likes; and, if your impression is not sold before his new edition appears, the revenge may be entirely innocent, and affect nobody but yourself. Whether you print or not, therefore, is a question that I do not presume to determine *; but, if you do, I have a great deal of advice to offer.

1. That you print no farther at present than those poems where the allusions have been pretty carefully collected, not farther than "The Rape of the Lock;" which you might finish time enough. The *Lutrin*, the *Dispensary*, &c. should be read.

2. That the title be in this manner: "Remarks on Mr. Pope's Poems, containing his Imitations, Parodies, &c. of Antient and Modern Poets, Part I." (not forgetting the motto's I mentioned.)

3. That you have some such grave Advertisement as this before the Remarks:

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Mr. Pope, in some of his later Poems, particularly in the Dunciad, has obliged the Publick by adding the Imitations of the antient Poets, and even the more distant allusions to them. I cannot easily say whether I was more pleased with his taste or his condescension. It is certainly the best method of shewing how the Antients may be read to advantage; of more use than a thousand dry rules upon that subject. I wish he had pursued the same method, through all his Poems, in the late new edition of them. Nobody is so capable of performing it as himself; his acquaintance with the best writers of all ages is as indisputable as his resentment against the Dunces of the present. And what hints he has taken, or improvements he has made, from the an-

* I know not to what extent the work was carried; but of the second part I possess two half-sheets, marked G and H, pages 45—60; and containing "Expressions, Similes, and Sentiments, in *Palingenius*, translated and improved by Mr. *Pope* in his *Essay on Man*." A *third* part (*Price 6d.*) appeared in February 1744-5; (*sold by Croker*) and I have also, in the MS. of Mr. Bowyer, a collection of *other* Imitations.

tient Poets, would easily be determined by his own authority. Whatever comes from another hand can be little more than conjecture; but, as I have indulged myself in some amusements this way, I here give them to the reader, in hopes that this imperfect attempt will prevail upon the Author to do justice to himself in another edition. If these Remarks have so much success, the Publick will have no reason to complain of the performance."

4. That you introduce and enlarge the Remarks with proper observations in the *Jortinian manner*.

I think here is advice enough, and desire that you take only Q. S. (as the Doctors direct) and do what you please with the rest. I fancy it would put your spirits into a sort of gaiety, to think you were entering the lists with Mr. Pope, and did not know what might be the consequences of such engagement."

"I am glad to hear that you are beginning a new treaty with Mr. Pope: you must chuse some proper person to negotiate it; much depends upon the skill of adjusting balances, when such nice points as honour, interest, resentment, &c. are to be settled. Dr. Mangey loves business, if not the appearance of it; and it is a great chance but he will find some way of making your overtures to Mr. Pope, and be pleased with it. Your writing to Mr. Pope will, in my opinion, be of no use till you can get access to him by your minister. Mr. Pope is like a sovereign prince, not to be seen at home without the necessary forms, nor to be treated with without first settling the preliminaries. I have no notion of engaging with him, without the greatest necessity; and think that you buy his friendship cheap with a whole hecatomb of notes, essays, illustrations, and the mob of commentators. I much doubt your success with this Dutch overture; but success in the cabinet is more reputable than in the field; it is a conquest of the politer sort, and conquest is the only end of con-

troversy. The motto's you send for, to hang out in your colours, are these:

Ἐγὼ δ' ὁ κλοπῆ, &c. (see p. 433.)

If you have not transcribed your collections, you may add this—"Essay on Criticism," ed. 8vo, p. 75, l. 16:

So pleas'd, at first, the Alpine hills we try.
Quoque magis subiere jugo, atque evadere nisi
Erexere gradum, crescit labor, ardua supra
Sese aperit fessis, et nascitur altera moles.
Sil. Ital. iii. 528.

The glory—and the shame.—I do not know where that turn is to be met with: but I warrant in a hundred places in the Antients. If you look into the indexes of Ovid or Claudian, you cannot well miss it.—I have no index to either of them."

August 11, 1742.

"Publishing Bp. Barlow's pieces was, at this time of day, doing them full as much honour as they deserved, especially the last; for the first really shews his great skill in polite learning. I doubt the medals he has given us are not all authentic, though mine are mere suspicions arising from the legends themselves. Who can think that the *Nicomedians* should distinguish Albinus in such a manner as δὶς Νεωκόρων *? And, in explaining these numerals, I think Dr. Taylor seems to espouse the more improbable opinion of the two. The other seems well supported. This is introducing a new language, or applying it in a very unusual manner; supposing ever so many of these divinities celebrated and adored

* Some Antiquaries refer these dates to the reign of different Emperors; and where the dates appear more than once in the same reign, to the deity of the place; or where they have been omitted, after appearing once, suppose it to mean that the temple of the deified Emperor was not furnished in his life-time. Vaillant, Sen. Dissertation in the Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions, III. 12mo. 204...227.

upon these occasions, one exhibition of these games was only one Νεωκορέα (if I may use the word). Βις, τρις, &c. * Νεωκόροι can never signify *Neocori* of two or three Gods. The Inscription quoted by Harduin from Gruter, p. 179, seems to confirm this:—ἀγωνοθεληήσανία δὶς τῦ τε κοινῦ τῶν ἱερῶν ἀγώνων τῶν μεγάλων, Ἀσκληπιείων, Ἴσθμιων, Πυθικῶν, &c. This gentleman, whoever he was, was *his* ἀγωνοθέτης though many deities were honoured in that solemnity. And cities, upon several medals, distinguish themselves as the *first* who were δὶς, or τρὶς νεωκόροι, which could not possibly be in the *other sense*; for the Messenians were δὶς νεωκόροι as early as Augustus. But I have not, since I read the Doctor's Preface, time to examine this matter as far as the few books I have would carry it. I do not know very well what you mean, by observing that they appear upon no coins older than the Roman empire. The question is, when the word νεωκόροι was first applied to communities in that sense?—perhaps not long before the Roman times. These new divinities began in Egypt and Asia, and came thence into Europe, where, to the disgrace of arts and learning, Athens was the first place that adopted them. Vid. Chishull, p. 56.—Alexander was ambitious of this honour, and his successors enjoyed it †. You have the Σωτήρων θεῶν upon the coins of the Ptolemys. The Psephisma Sigæorum appoints the same honour to Antiochus Soter: he had his Ἱερεὺς. Some time between this period and the Roman times Νεωκόρος came to be applied to *Communities*; but when, seems uncertain, and perhaps late, and then it is no great

* Vaillant shews that Hadrian, Commodus, and Valerian, successively conferred this honour on Nicomedia, Numism. Græca, p. 219; but gives no instance of it under Albinus. Ib. 78, 79.

† Vaillant shews that the coins of Alexander the Great, with NEΩKOPΩN on them, were struck in the reign of Caracalla. Ephesus was the first city that took this title, and that not before

wonder that the use of it appears on no medals before the Roman. The case is, I believe, the same as to the inscriptions; they are all Roman. And it cannot well be thought that in the inscriptions, where they were not confined for room, they would have said δὶς νεωκόροι γεγονάμεν, if they really meant that they were then made νεωκόροι δυοῖν θεῶν.—Besides, all the marbles that mention *Numina Augustalia* speak of them in the plural number, as the Σωτῆρες θεοὶ in Egypt; and one would think that the numerals α, ϛ, γ, δ,—could, in this case, have no great significance;—but of great force in expressing that these public shews had been so often repeated there in the reign of such an Emperor.

Dr. Byrom's solution is the same, in effect, as Chrysostom's and his followers, Theophylact, &c. though they look upon it to have a reference to the Creed, which there is no reason to suppose; but all that is wanted is only some similar passage: ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν, ὑπὲρ προσδοκίας τῆς ἀναστάσεως τῶν νεκρῶν, or ὑπὲρ ἀναστάσεως τῶν νεκρῶν. This is the sense which St. Paul's argument manifestly requires, and what in some form or other is almost generally admitted by our Commentators. I can do nothing worth notice; but, if I meet with any thing that I think wrong, or that I can set right, I would willingly give you notice of it, without desiring any mark of distinction but that of being, dear Sir, &c."

"We thank you very much for the favour you have done us, and took care of getting a deputy for you, which was no great difficulty, though almost six feet high. Since we could not have you in person, we resolved to have you sufficiently represented. It is much easier, upon such occasions, to find proxies than principals; but I would have you more cautious for the future. This was your own doing; a generous offer that you made some years ago. We have taxed you at a guinea; for bad customs spread even in the country, and make such offices

more expensive than they should be. Your little namesake is gone out to nurse upon a common, where we are in hopes he may some time hence be able to run after the geese.

I was for a few days so sick of the ceremonial of the christening, that I had not spirits enough to write sooner, though it was to inform you that the godmother was your old acquaintance, formerly Miss Browne, now Mrs. Lee, sister to my Lord Chief Justice, &c.

As to schemes, I am glad to find that you grow sick of them. They are all alike, from St. James's to Paternoster-row: artful (not to say indirect) methods of making the most of the publick.—Is there no setting out upon different principles? I am not for enlarging the public stock of revenues, or learning, so much as reforming it. We have enough, if we could but use it with more advantage. But your schemists are men of genius: I must leave them, and study the œconomist, if there are any in the country.

I find this Comment upon the Bible, about once a year, gets the ascendant. What would you have? You run over Patrick, Lowth, Le Clerc, Critici Sacri, Pool's Synopsis, and then cry you want commentators. The Critici Sacri is a mere lumber-house, Pool nothing but patch-work, Patrick dull; Le Clerc often in his reveries, Calmet I never saw. But I should really think that a person of tolerable judgment might, from these various Commentators, make up a Dutch Variorum that would be better than any of them, and fit it to a quarter of an inch of the very size you want it."

Dec. 4, 1742.

"I have kept silence so long, purely to keep my temper; but it is to no purpose; for I still find myself very much divided between anger and gratitude, and do not know whether I should thank you or blame you most. How could you think of en-

deavouring to make all our good yeomanly neighbours laugh at me and your poor godson for so much finery? Wearing silver cloaths in the country would put all the squires against us: here it would be looked upon as invading one of their privileges, breaking through all badges of distinction, and having all the pride that too many of us are already accused of. I wish you were to see poor Will's nursery, and think what great apprehensions the very thoughts of sleeping with so much silver in the house would give the whole family. The whole habitable part of the fabrick is about as big as half your parlour, with an old rotten door on each side, to let the rain in on one side, the snow on the other, and the wind on both; and the poor little fellow has a piece of an old blanket tacked up in the corner, to keep him from being blown away in such a day as this. Yet, I thank God, he is pure hearty, with hands blue as a razor, and almost as hard, with a parcel of little Myrmidons round him of the same firmness and complection, who, if they were to see his cloak (which I intend they never shall), might be tempted to lay hands upon him, and take his spoils.—But, to be serious, I am really much obliged to you for your great generosity, though I must desire to make a secret of it to every body but you.

The weather is really so cold, that I am not able, now I have vented my passion, to keep myself warm; —or perhaps (the more's the pity) gratitude is naturally much cooler than resentment. While I was pettish, I did not find the air so piercing; but now I would be grateful, I feel myself very cold."

"Mr. Gyles's Proposals are quite above my size and taste, who am, at most, but an humble politician. But I have some few papers at his service, which fall in with the design of his Collection.

1. "A Letter from the City of Bremen to Oliver Cromwell, drawn up by Mr. Oldenburgh, who was employed by that city."

2. "Queries to Oliver Cromwell, in behalf of the Anabaptists."

3. "A Warning for all the Counties of England."

These are in Mr. Oldenburgh's hand, and, if not printed (as I fancy they are not), shew a good deal of the spirit and oppression of those times. Mr. Oldenburgh was (you know) many years secretary to the Royal Society, had been tutor for some time to Mr. Boyle, aud was originally of Bremen, where his grandfather Oldenburgh was dean of St. Stephen's *."

"It is so long since you were in Sussex, that you seem intirely to have forgot where we live, or what sort of folks we are. We are as distant almost from the mechanical as the liberal arts, and it is as easy to find an orator as a bookbinder among us. In such a situation, you may be sure, the appearance of Lysias *in sheets* gave us some disorder: a country taylor could never have taken measure of him, who are commonly our ablest artists. In short, there was nothing to be done, without returning him back again to London, and desiring that he may make his next visit in a more elegant and ceremonious manner, *bound and lettered*; and then, if you would let me know his *price*, which among Orators is seldom a secret, you shall intirely have done with him. I did not, indeed, to my great present mortification, say a word to you about binding, &c.; but imagine you will hereafter remember us upon that article without saying a word of it.

I am pleased to see you have all the anxiety of an Editor, by putting your Epitaph † in a sort of inquisition. Correcting marbles, indeed, requires more exactness than any other writings; and it is some amusement to sit after dinner with your legs

* See more of Mr. Oldenburgh in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. II; Fasti, p. 144; and Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 629.

† At this early period of his life, Mr. Bowyer had purchased

across, and your eye upon the cieling *, *critico trutinantem verba labello*; and sometimes with an air of mere indifference, like Patience on a monument —smiling on those below you. I think Mr. Maittaire's edition † is very well—like simples drawn from a cold-still, clear, but tasteless."

Feb. 4, 1742-3.

"I am afraid that I may be under some suspicion of not behaving with either decency or gratitude, which, as bad as the world is, would be making a worse figure than ordinary. I own my case has but an ill appearance; but you, who see farther than appearances, will consider how difficult it is to practise a whole system of virtues at once. I have been exercising those that are not so agreeable, patience, self-denial, &c.; for I think this is the first day (except the Sundays and the Fasts) that I have been without some neighbourly visitors, several of whom I have had the pleasure of entertaining at your expence, which I am much obliged to you for. This flow of company has been owing to the fineness of the season; for the Wild never was so pleasant in winter since I knew it. We have a brown carpet flourished every where with shrubs and forest-trees, and almost without either dust or dirt upon it: our woods, waters, puddles, are all passable: we are sporting upon the ice after all sorts of game; and, in short, if you were to see us, you would take us to be almost perfect Russians. And I would not have you think the resemblance so despicable; for I hope the poor, like the people of Moscow, have not felt much greater inconvenience than usual from the severity of the season. But if there comes a snow, or the frost should be of a long continuance, it would, for want of employment, affect them very much; which, I am sorry to hear, has made the circum-

* A posture very usual with Mr. Bowyer.
† Of the Arundelian Marbles.

stances of the poor in London so very melancholy.—How easy is it for Providence to make the most natural causes become real calamities! We are not without our apprehensions, if the price of corn should by this means be raised excessively. I doubt our poor families would not find such generous contributors to support them. Pray let me know how far the sad accounts we have from town are true, which I hope are a good deal magnified. But I shall tire you with talking about the weather; for every body talks here of nothing else."

Chichester.

"You will be surprized when I tell you, that in this venerable Episcopal See I am altogether as much at a loss for books as at Buxted, especially in the Belles Lettres. But you have lately been diverting yourself with the Roman Legions, reviewing, quartering, &c. and can tell me what the σπείρη Ἰταλικὴ was, and when it was first stationed in Palestine. I should be obliged to you for an answer as soon as you can, to save me the trouble of fruitless searches here.

The account of your adventures is always very agreeable to me, and serves, as the present turn is, either for moralizing or amusement. I was pleased to find you the same in all elements—in the saddle, or on the quarter-deck; and that you lose a bonnet, or strain a thumb, with equal serenity. Perhaps Penoyre * will tell you, that the horse was no more

* Thomas Penoyre, esq. of the Moor, Herefordshire; an old fellow-collegian of Mr. Bowyer's at St. John's, and an intimate acquaintance through life. He possessed a plentiful fortune; was a great lover of field-sports; and, after having served high-sheriff of his county, died at an advanced age in 1783.

One letter of his to Mr. Bowyer, dated Oct. 9, 1767, is here inserted, as characteristic of the pleasantry and philanthropy of the worthy writer:

"Dear Bowyer, I am really thankful for your letter, and joyful at an hue and cry after any Laws that may help to consodder an old friendship, I know not how or why interrupted. But to the

to blame than the vessel; and that if you had kept your hand tight, and your head steady, all had been safe: but, for my part, I should have thought this the harder composition; to keep the body always in the same balance, is a thing I have no notion of; but you have shewn, on this occasion, what a Welshman has most reason to admire, that you can keep your mind so, and are the same man, whether the horse or hat falls."

March 6, 1742-3.

"If you ever see Mr. Tanner *, or correspond with him, I should be glad to know a little more of the Order of Tiron, mentioned p. 718, and Preface, p. xvi; because in an Indenture, dated 1372, between Edward III. and John of Gaunt, about the exchange

the *Welsh Laws* †: I dare say I have four or five books of Welsh Laws, but I know not where to find them directly: but they shall be sent, and I wish I could frank them, as I fear they will not pay carriage this century. There is one ********* has a bound book, purloined from the Register of St. David's, who promised to dispose of some to the subscribers. I remember I paid you for as many as were delivered. So much for the Welsh Laws. I much like Mr. Clarke's labour and learning, if he or you like it; but it is all lumber, and a load too heavy for my head and shoulders. I am sorry for your *memento*: we are all a-going; but I know not how to advise you. If I could be of any service, you may command my assistance. I really pity your situation. Clarke and Markland are at too great a distance for the purposes of friendship; and they are almost helpless. You envy my strength and powers. I praise, and am thankful; and when I tell you the sport of this day, you will say I ought; for, be it known to you, that I this day went a-hunting after breakfast, started my hare, and killed her by dinner. I went home, and ordered the hounds to try for a fresh hare: they soon started; I rejoined them, killed that also; so home I came, to pay this acknowledgment, and to let you know that nothing but exercise will procure health. Pray send for your son. You may command all that is in the power of a friend, that loves you and him, as he is your son, and the darling of the woman that doated on you in the opinion of

Your friend and real servant, THO. PENNOYRE.

"P. S. Take my advice, or leave it: I know you hold it cheap, but it may not be the worse for use. Adieu; I adjourn to my *solo* pipe, and *made-here-a* wine."

* The learned Editor of the "Notitia Monastica."

of lands in Sussex, &c. mention is made of Withyham Priory, which seems to have been of this order. The words are, *Prioratus de Withyham, qui est Cella Abbatiæ Sancti Martini de Meremest* (or *Meremost) Turonen.* *Turonen.* seems here to specify the order this cell was of; and is not *Turonen.* of Tours? And should not this Reform be called the Order of Tours rather than Tiron, unless they are both the same? And, in short, is not this story of Martin of Tours conquering the Hundred of Kemaes merely a Welsh legend? The Welsh history mentions no settlements in Wales before Robert Fitzhaimon and his knights. But their heads were usually filled with heroes; and from a saint, or reformer of an order, they have raised a conqueror of a country. I know Camden tells this story; but he tells it from Welsh Antiquaries, and they have no great weight with me. I do not deny but that, among the Flemings who settled in Pembrokeshire in Will. Rufus and Henry I's time, there was one Martin, or Fitz-Martin, who might make St. Dogmael's a cell to the abbey of St. Martin of Tours, and this might occasion this error about Martin of Tours: but we must learn from the French Antiquaries of what Order the abbey of St. Martin's at Tours was, and this would clear up the difficulty about the Order of Tiron * ?—The true St. Martin †, from a soldier became a saint; a proper person for such votaries as built St. Dogmael's to apply to."

May 7, 1743.

"I little thought of making you the first visit; but so it is: if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet may go, &c. My business is as extra-

* The most considerable of the three monasteries founded by St. Martin was that called Majus Monasterium, corruptly Marmontier, in the suburbs of Tours, of the Benedictine order. See Alien Priories, vol. II. pp. 131, 140.

† Whose legend may be seen in Gent. Mag. 1783, vol. LIII. p. 460.

ordinary as my visit will be unexpected; nothing less than being a pluralist, and such a pluralist as I believe you approve of: I have been drawn in by many persuasions, without a single motive that looked like interest. But explaining before-hand looks as if the thing wanted an apology. You shall know the rest at leisure. My present request is, that if you can take me lodgings near you, that I might not have far to go in the evenings, you would be so good as to do it for me. You may perhaps think of taking them at Knightsbridge; but I assure you that I make no such sallies; but am a meek quiet thing, that can sleep any where, say little, and care to move less."

"I had the pleasure of a fine journey home, and diverted myself on the road with your "Charlatanereia *," till I grew quite tired of it. It is a book entirely in the German taste, written without any true humour, and crowded with little facts of no moment. It would be difficult to translate †; and, when translated, nobody would mind it but a few persons who could read it as well in Latin. Harry Michell ‡ would be the properest person to

* Joan. Burch. Menckenii "De Charlatanereiâ eruditorum declamationes duæ, cum notis variorum: accedit Seb. Stadelii Epistola de circumforaneâ literatorum vanitate. Amstelod. 1716," 12mo. The author was Professor of History at Leipsic, and historiographer to the King of Poland; and died in 1732.

† It was however translated very well into French in 1721, with critical Remarks.

‡ Henry Michell, sometime fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1735; M. A. 1739; was presented by Sir Thomas Gage in 1739 to the rectory of Maresfield in Sussex (vacant by the death of Mr. Lloyd, schoolmaster of Uckfield); and in 1744 to the vicarage of Brighthelmstone, with the rectory of Bletchingdon united. He died at Brighthelmstone, Oct. 31, 1789, in his 75th year, after a strict residence there of 38 years. As a father, husband, divine, and scholar, he had few equals. Through the course of a long life, he supported these characters in the uniform practice of every public and private virtue. From the uncommon strength of his understanding, the excellence of his social qualities, and his un-

write notes upon it, who was brought up with a master of that turn, who made every thing important. If a boy asked leave to go out, he would answer in King Cambyses' vein,

'You may go out; but then remember, sir,
That you come in again.

It however put me in mind of another project, which, I am sure, if you would undertake it, would answer; and that is a pamphlet upon the *Quackery of Patriots*. If one could, from the top-pamphlets which have been written these last thirty years, furnish out a view of the different schemes of ministers, anti-ministers, patriots, politicians, craftsmen, and pretenders of all sorts, we should have such a jumble of Swift, Steele, Hare, Hoadly, &c. as would very much divert an honest Englishman, and might perhaps ease us a little of that itch of politicks which we are so much inclined to."

January 22.

"I am obliged to you for your last favour, which both puzzled and pleased me very much. I could not guess by the direction whence it came; and as the contents opened, they looked so emblematical, I could not tell what to think of them. A collar of

for a higher sphere than the parochial duties of a country town. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Markland. The only publications of which he acknowledged himself to have been the author were, 1. "De Jure Colonias inter et Metropolin," 1777. 2. "De Arte Medendi apud Priscos Musicos ope atque Carminum; Epistola ad Antonium Relhan, M. D.;" of which there appeared a second edition in 1783, printed by Mr. Nichols. In these, the elegance of the language, and spirit of Attic urbanity, are very conspicuous. The latter, especially, has been often admired by every true judge of classical writing and exquisite irony. He left behind some MSS. in Latin; which he had declined to publish from the apprehension that they were not sufficiently polished. As he was the last descendant of a numerous family, which had long been settled in the county of Sussex, the greatest part of their estates centered in him. He married the only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Francis Reade, of Bedford; who died Feb. 25, 1809, at the age of 81. They had sixteen children, seven of whom survived their father.

brawn, with a white vestment over it, seemed as if you intended it for an hieroglyphick of a country parson; and several of us were literally, symbolically, and agreeably entertained with it. The brawn has already done the business you designed it, graced the table, and pleased the company; and I hope the little alb will do the same very soon, shew away to all our satisfaction. I had no thoughts of altering either my style or expression, when I addressed myself to you last: if I did, it was by mere accident. My wife, whose secretary I then was, desired to dispose of her cock and hen-turkey to the widower and widow: the allotments were of course suitable to their different sexes; and if I misplaced a letter in the direction, as perhaps I did, it was by writing your name so soon after Mrs. Browne's. You criticks will easily excuse and correct such mistakes. It was night, *dormitante librario*; and you may say, *dele meo periculo (repugnantibus licet clericis, criticis, mss. et mulieribus) literam sibilantem.*

I have enquired in the country for Le Clerc's Hammond to no purpose. You may almost as soon get a living in the country as borrow any book one wants from one of the incumbents. I have often had thoughts of buying it; and must beg of you to give Mr. Whiston, or whom you please, orders to send it me. What you say of Wolfius is surprizing: it grieves me when I hear of men of so much learning, and so little sense. It is well he believes the Bible; otherwise he would believe every thing else.

The Rector of Maresfield * desires to have the pleasure of delivering this in person, who is much delighted with your design upon the Greek Testament. He is a man of taste, though he reads Greek in the country, and in town keeps up a very odd sort of acquaintance with courtiers and stall-men. What will be the issue of this strange medley, I

* The Rev. Henry Michell; see p. 446.

cannot guess: I wish he is not in danger of misspending both his time and his money; though perhaps it is downright management, and what he lays out in visiting his new friends, he saves again in purchasing his old ones. I hope he will profit equally by both, and then he will go to town to some purpose."

Feb. 25.

"Why did you not keep Inett as long as you had any inclination to look into it? It is at your service whenever you please, and I believe will be a book to your taste, though there is a sort of caution and diffidence in his way of writing, that you may think a little below the dignity of a great author. But, in tracing matters of fact through such dark periods, it is dangerous to be too positive; though I think he is got upon the right plan, and has a sufficient foundation for what he asserts in the Preface of his second volume. Such questions cannot safely be decided by distant authorities; charters, letters, grants, &c. are often false or suspicious evidence. The safest way is to rely upon facts, which, in matters of authority and government, can seldom deceive us.

Mr. Warburton's book * is but just arrived in this country; and, I believe, had scarce found its way so soon, if it had not been for the uncommon zeal of a young Preacher at our Visitation: he took it into his head to censure the performance, and was much too angry—placing him with Sextus Empiricus and Spinoza among the Antients. Who would have thought of such gentlemen meeting together, unless it was in the Mysteries?—We suffer equally by the extremes of too much or too little zeal; having so many nice criticks to observe the conduct of Clergy Writers, that are equally offended with a Dutch phlegm or a Spanish fire. For my part, I

* "The Divine Legation," see vol. I. p. 120.

wonder

wonder what has given so much offence in this book; or why it is they are so angry with a Writer who, in all appearance, means no harm. It is true he is fond of new tracts, and, like a brisk adventurer, strikes out for fresh discoveries. Where is the hurt of this? Some things may succeed well; and if he fails, the loss is his own venture. Though I do not approve of many passages, as to his arguments, conclusions, critique, expression, references, &c. yet I see nothing worth being angry or alarmed at; and am often pleased with things new to me, and arguments well managed. I do not understand what they mean by a moral sense; but, as others do, it may be of use. And, surely, the First Book may pass without censure; and I agree with you, that there are many things well done in it. The next Book is a little more enterprizing, which I have not yet gone through.—But here I find myself often obliged to him. Why we had that long story of the Mysteries I know not; but the puppet-show in Virgil is very pretty, and he has made the whole allusion very consistent: though, by the same rule that Virgil's sixth book is a representation of the Mysteries, Homer's eleventh Odyssey should be so likewise; and then you would have antient and modern Mysteries, and between both might discover many great improvements in antient Legislation. He is, indeed, too much inclined to favour the wisdom of the antient Legislators: with him the magistrates were all sages, and the people dupes.

As to critique, it generally gives way to hypothesis: his scheme is the point in view, not the correctness of his authorities; otherwise his Princeps, his Hierophanta, &c. the Preface to Zeleucus' Laws, the ἐξηράτεια in his Sermon, had never passed off so readily. Whoever can suppose that preface Zeleucus's, may suppose Mr. Pope's preface to Homer Caxton's. And his quoting Jerom for a she-mystagogue, when the passage says *æternâ debilitate castus*, is as surprizing, p. 193, *k*. This was well

 corrected

corrected in the Grub-street. And where does ἐγκράτεια signify keeping a due temper in disputes, or searches after knowledge?

The little prejudice of raising the Egyptian Antiquities above the Jewish has been the foible of several great men; nor is that any excuse for idle prepossession; Moses stands upon a level, at least, with any antient writer; is as good an authority for antient customs; and may justly claim a precedence, when the dispute lies between him and authors many centuries after him; which makes it something mysterious why the writing upon two tables of stones might not pass for an original, without supposing it an Egyptian custom, as he does, p. 196. And, to make his mysteries agree with the order observed by Virgil, he is a little inclined to new model his morality; making suicides, and those who give a loose to exorbitant passions, rather miserable than wicked, p. 205: and yet making the Fathers guilty of depraving and vitiating the Christian Religion, for adopting the terms and phrases (for I think he has carried his proofs no farther) of the mysteries. These terms, when in use, were in themselves innocent, and would perhaps more naturally affect the superstitious Heathens. But is there any great hurt in this? Might he not as well charge our Liturgy, as borrowing from Baal, "O Baal, hear us," *mutatis mutandis*? I will allow that there was too much indulgence among the antient Christians in this particular; but, as many of the Fathers had been formerly friends to the Mysteries, I cannot wonder at some indulgence, much less think it so extremely criminal. But, after all, I have as much inclination to indulge Mr. Warburton as they had the old phraseology, and can imagine the design of both to be very excusable. It is plain Mr. Warburton is no enemy to paradoxes: his very scheme is a proof of it; a medium to prove the Divine Legation of Moses never thought of before. I take the plain case to be this:—The legislation of Moses all along supposes a future

a future state; it is taken for granted. There was, perhaps, in his opinion, no occasion to insist on it particularly. The very burying of Joseph would, among Heathens, have been thought proof enough of it; but our Saviour's answer to the Sadducees puts it past doubt. Upon this supposition, therefore, the proof of a Divine Legation is brought to a nearer issue, by his miracles, by his promises of temporal rewards and punishments; which no Legislator but a person sent by divine authority would have ventured to have promised in the manner he has done.

The MS Sermon you enquire after I never heard of till now: Bp. Bull has a Sermon upon that subject; but, being designed properly for a popular auditory, his proofs are not ranged in such method as the argument seems to require.

You talk of re-printing the History of England in Question and Answer.—There are some sad blunders in it; but I had lent out mine, and could not recover it till lately. If the book is not too far advanced, I could send you some of the mistakes. I have sent all the books I have of yours which I remember at present, and with them Mr. Hotchkis' scheme for putting the Greek verbs on a sheet; which perhaps would now take, since you are reducing grammatical science to short systems."

August 15.

"Our gentlemen are now reconnoitring the County against the next election; each party is as busy as if the Parliament was rising. Our friend the Dean of Battle headed a considerable number of gentlemen at Lewes horse-races; he represented the Abbot of Battle, and as such was allowed the antient privilege and precedence of the Mitre. We toil much about trifles; puffing interests, as booksellers do authors, and perhaps to as little purpose. I hope you will stand fair with both sides, and keep the

*Votes**, whoever has the Speaker. We are violently attacked with *Excise* and *Grenadiers*; but I hope that you will give a new turn to our conversation very soon."

Sept. 20, 1744.

"Your letter has given me a good deal of pleasure, and I would have you do by the press as Shakspeare did by the stage, support it yourself. Mr. Tunstall might take in these Remarks at the end of his new work †. It is the best thing he can do. If an author would with a good grace give up some of his own sentiments and mistakes, it would do him more honour than correcting a thousand in his adversary."

1744.

"As to Mr. Whiston's request, I cannot come into it at present. Dr. Wotton was under engagements to his booksellers about Mr. Boyle's Life; and I think myself not at liberty to part with these papers without their consent. For my part, I have no ambition to become an author, and especially upon these subjects: the examining *cosmical qualities*, and weighing of *igneous corpuscles*, are things I have no great taste for: though I have a great value for Mr. Boyle's memory, as a true Philosopher and Christian. I have never looked over these papers, and so cannot say what they are; but that is what I determine to do, before I could come to any resolution whether I would part with them or no. Several of them are lost, as I find by missing two numbers in different bundles, and especially the Memoirs of the Family, which I have heard Dr. Wotton often lament ‡."

* Of which Mr. Bowyer had then for many years been the Printer, and in which he continued till his death.

† "Observations on the Epistles between Cicero and Brutus."

‡ Some of these letters were presented by Mr. Clarke (see p. 360) to Dr. Birch, who published Life of Mr. Boyle in 1744. See

"A man that lives under too severe rules is a slave, and he that lives by none is a savage. My humble service to honest Vere *, to whom I appeal for the truth of this doctrine: he has seen very different revolutions in his rules of life, and is the better able to judge of them. I am glad to hear that his Lenten penance is over, and hope the Doctor will give him a plenary absolution. It is half a cure to be content with some share of infirmities. For my part, I am scarce ever well; but let me sit still, and I am pretty well satisfied."

"I can only send you all the best wishes of the season, and my most sincere thanks for the favours you have done me, with all the indulgence, not to say partiality, of a friend. But still I differ with you in some things, am diffident in others, and as to the press am a mere infidel. *Quis leget hæc?* was said by the old Satirist, and may be said in this case without any satire at all. Not your own Antiquarian Society, not even the learned Philip Carteret Webb himself, will give themselves the trouble of such a scrutiny. Writing for your own amusement is only losing your time, and at the worst but trifling; but printing for a few other people's amusement is losing your money, a ridiculous if not a dangerous thing. For my part, I am not unwilling that any body should see that I have not a hundred pounds to hazard upon such experiments. And then, as to translating the passages you speak of, had I not better leave a good many of them out, and make them only mere references? Is there not too much parade in so many quotations? For I am not vain enough to desire to be thought a scholar; my busy and laborious life, in a very different track, did not leave me leisure for such pursuits. It is enough for me to say, what Bp. Atterbury said,

* Mr. Vere Foster; another old acquaintance at St. John's; of whom see vol. I. p. 223.

with more humility, "I sometimes know where Learning is, and how to make use of it when I want it."

Feb. 21.

"Your queries, by mere accident, filled my head with a strong inclination to review the Saxon coins, or rather the accounts we have of them. I thought I saw some openings, and at present I must follow them; though perhaps, when I am a little more tired, I may give over the pursuit, and let all my discoveries go out at those openings where the works of many a wise man make their *exit*. In the mean time, if I should give you more trouble than either you expect or desire, you must thank yourself for it; for you seem to be (in the present fashionable way of talking among the Philosophers) an Electric *per se*, and have a strange power of raising flames, or attracting trifles, just as different objects approach you; and whether you are exciting flames in the present case, or drawing straws, is to me perfectly indifferent; it serves to amuse, and I am so much a philosopher as to expect no more.

But my scheme is this: I make the Saxon penny to be the *quinarius* of the Lower Empire; their hælfling of course the *sestertius;* their feerthling two *asses*—and styca, one *as*. The weight of the Saxon penny and quinarius is only about three grains difference: a less difference than there was between the denarius and drachma, which went currently for each other; and the Saxon money having much less alloy than the Roman, brings their value still nearer.—The Saxon shilling was the Roman miliarensis; the Norman shilling the tremissis of the Romans, and exactly the same weight as their gold tremissis:—and thence came the way of reckoning twenty shillings to the pound, the proportion between gold and silver being then as 12 to 1; and consequently 20 of these solidi, or tremisses, were equal to a pound of silver, *i. e.* 20 of them were an

ounce of gold, and so equal to 12 ounces of silver. The Saxon scillinga and Norman solidus very different things. The Saxons, as appears by the pennies yet remaining, coined at first 220 out of their pound; then fifty shillings made the pound, and five pence the shilling. Afterwards, as money grew scarcer, they coined 60 shillings out of the pound, and 240 pence, and then four pence made the shilling. This was after the depredations of the Danes, towards the conclusion of their government, the penny weighing $22\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains, and exactly as the Norman penny did. Thrymsa is plainly three pence.—Scætta has an uncertain signification, and appears to me to signify the quarter of any coin, as different persons made use of it. Among the Kentish Saxons a quarter of a penny;—afterwards, among the West Saxons, a quarter of a shilling, or a penny, which it signified among the Goths. The Saxon pound was equal to the Atherian pound, their way of reckoning the same by pounds and talents, &c. Mr. Folkes has given us the weight in the second page of his table. It differs so little from the Athenian pound as given by Dr. Arbuthnot, that it must be originally the same.

Here you have my scheme; and you see that Dr. Hickes and I take very different ways. To explain the Northern Antiquities, he always went farther North. That may serve to illustrate, but never can explain; it is like going down the stream to seek the fountain-head, and, in tracing the progress of Learning, to begin with the Goths, &c.

But you must expect that I have some difficulties in this affair. All is not so clear as I would have it, though it is so clear as to make me believe it. I want books, and wish to have the queries answered that they occasion; for multiplying books is certainly multiplying difficulties. But at present, my little Oracle, resolve me only three or four.

Mr. Camden, in his Remains, p. 200, says, the word *scilling* comes from the Latin *scillingas*, and

quotes L. 21, § *Filium*. Nothing plagues one more than the different ways of quoting the Civil Law. I can find no such place, and know no such word. Qu. Is not that a mistake of the press for *sicilicus*, from whence shilling most probably comes?

Gothofred, in his notes ad Cod. lib. xii. f. 49, says, that Valentinian lessened the weight of the Roman libra, and that this lesser pound was called *libra occidua*. I beg you would find me that place, and tell me what he says. This explains pound-sterling; *i. e.* there was in use a lesser pound, called the pound westerling, and therefore they called their larger pound the pound esterling. This explains the two *ora's*, that puzzle Spelman, Somner, Hickes, and all of them, so effectually. I doubt Sirmondus and Gothofred have not passed the Wild; at least, I do not know where to find them."

March 28, 1747.

"I thank you for the demonstration you sent me; for I think we may very justly call it demonstration. I should have wandered about in the region of probability, and been content with it. I believe fractions are not regarded in such computations; I have found it so in some of them. The passage from Gothofred seems to be as much as I want: I have nothing to do with his opinion, or Gronovius's. Is it not a fair proof that the Roman pound is there called *libra occidua?* It is a sort of joke upon Marcellinus, a fallen Pope, a *libra occidua*, a kind of pun; but such allusions are usually made in expressions that are familiar, and to things that are well known. Besides, this passage has a farther use: Greaves says, that no author mentions how much the weight of any coin should be till Valentinian's time, Cod. L. x. f. 70, where 72 *solidi* are ordered to be struck out of the pound of gold. This implies that the same proportion was observed in Constantine's time, and confirms the conjecture of Pancirolus mentioned by Greaves, p. 107; and

agrees

agrees very well with the weight of the *aurei* from Constantine downwards, as long as the Western Empire lasted; the *tremissis* of which would weigh 24⅓ Troy grains; which agrees again with Greaves's account."

Nov. . . . 1749.

"I was extremely sorry to hear of poor Dr. Cartwright's death * ; he was one of my oldest acquaintance: I have known him above forty years, and did not expect that he would have gone off so suddenly, because I had a very cheerful letter from him about a fortnight ago. He told me, that he was very busy in fitting up his house and gardens at Hornsey, because the Town did not agree with him. He was a very worthy man. He had, out of pure gratitude, attended upon the Bishop of London till he was quite tired; and almost as soon as he had got his liberty, lost his life.

I am glad your Greek Testament is not given up. I should look upon you as a *traditor*—especially as Markland says he will very readily correct the whole; which I think is a great matter, to read it after you.

Our Bishop † is a better sort of man than most of the mitred order. He is indeed awkward, absent, &c. but then he has no ambition, no desire to please, and is privately munificent, when the world thinks him parsimonious. He has given more to this Church than all the Bishops put together for almost a century; and we are going to have our old ruinous chapel turned into a library, by his benefaction in a great measure."

* Thomas Cartwright, D. D. rector of St. Christopher's, London, 1732; and of Hornsey, Middlesex, 1735; a prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Essex 1737. He died Nov. 8, 1749; and was buried at Hornsey.

† Matthias Mawson, son of a brewer at Chiswick, was educated at St. Paul's school; and admitted in 1701 of Corpus Christi, or Bene't College, Cambridge, where he soon became a scholar; B. A. 1704; a fellow 1707; M. A. 1708. He was appointed a

Moderator

August 15, 1754.

"I am extremely glad Mr. * * * * is at length settled in a way of life to his satisfaction. It may

Moderator in 1708, and Taxor in 1709; B. D. 1716. He was elected Master of his College in 1724; became D. D. 1725; and soon after rector of Conington in Cambridgeshire; vice-chancellor 1730, 1731; rector of Hadstoke in Essex 1733. In 1734 Dr. Mawson refused the Bishoprick of Gloucester, on the death of Dr. Sydall, but was prevailed upon by his friends to accept that of Llandaff in 1738; and about two years after he was translated to Chichester. He continued in the mastership, however, till February 20, 1744, when he thought proper to resign it, in favour of Mr. Castles, after having presided over the College with great reputation more than twenty years, and expended about 200*l.* in its repairs, besides what he laid out upon the Lodge. He was translated to the see of Ely, in 1754, on the death of Sir Thomas Gooch. His Lordship was never married. He was at the time of his death (which happened at his house in Kensington-square, Nov. 23, 1770) in the 89th year of his age. Major Godfrey his nephew, Rear-admiral Purvis who married one of his neices, and the sons of the late Rev. Dr. D'Oyly who married another (one of whom was Prebendary of Ely, and the other vicar of St. Peter's in St. Alban's) inherited his ample fortune. Dr. D'Oyly and his Lady (the Bishop's niece) died within a few hours of each other, in 1768.—To the credit of this worthy Prelate let it be recorded, that he contributed 1000*l.* towards defraying the charge of removing the choir of Ely cathedral to the East end of the church (an alteration long wished for by all persons of true taste); to which the Dean and Chapter added the like sum. His Lordship also engaged, at his own charges, to pave the new choir with black and white marble, and to glaze all the windows at the East end of it with painted glass. The Bishop also, in a manner, rebuilt and improved the public gaol of Ely, at an expence of more than 500*l.* The schemes for embanking the river, draining the lands, and making safe and free communications through the large levels with which Ely is surrounded, owed much of their success to the advice and encouragement, the aid and munificence, of this worthy Bishop. Bene't college, Cambridge, and the See of Chichester, (while he presided over them) in like manner experienced his liberality: and to the latter he left, by will, 9000*l.* two-thirds of which were to be applied to the purchase of lands for founding scholarships, and the remaining 3000*l.* to be laid out in rebuilding the College. The Bishop of Ely, for the time being, is appointed Visitor of this foundation; and the money left for rebuilding the College is not to be laid out without his Lordship's approbation. Abp. Herring had before bequeathed 1000*l.* for the same purpose. These are imperial works, and worthy kings!—Bp. Mawson published seven single Sermons;

probably do very well; but I do not know enough of him to judge either of his inclinations or behaviour. It requires (as the world goes) no great talents; and is commonly safe and innocent, though not advantageous. *A la Haye* has been thought a good way to form politicians. I do not know how it may succeed with Divines; but they have something to learn every where: and a part of Learning, which is often too much neglected, and never taught in the Universities, might be picked up there; I mean, a familiar acquaintance with the things of common life. Every Clergyman should have a little of this sort of knowledge; and be able to talk occasionally with the Squire upon field-sports, the Farmer on his seasons, and the Citizen on trade. There is no doing well without it."

"I have scarce been at liberty to think of my own affairs, since I had the pleasure of your letter. Trifles, that are not my own, take up much of my time. I am now to look over all our old Registers, to search for the Endowments of Vicarages. Dr. Ducarel, the Archbishop's Librarian, is going to print a Repertory, or Direction to Incumbents, where to find these endowments, if they are disposed to have recourse to them, and to prevent any fruitless searches after such as cannot, most probably, be discovered. The Archbishop has, very politely, sent me the Articles of Enquiry for the Parochial

Sermons; 1. "The Duty of doing as we would be done unto," preached at St. Paul's, before the Gentlemen educated at that School, June 25, 1723-4.—2. Before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1732-3.—3. Before the House of Lords, on a Fast, Feb. 4, 1740-1.—4. A Spital Sermon at St. Bride's, April 6, 1741.—5. For the Propagation of the Gospel, at Bow church, Feb. 18, 1742-3.—6. "The Mischiefs of Division, with respect both to Religion and Civil Government;" before the Lords, Jan. 30, 1745-6.—7. For the London Infirmary, at St. Lawrence Jewry, April 6, 1750.—And a Speech made to the Gentlemen of the County of Sussex, in the Time of the Rebellion, at their General Meeting at Lewes, Oct. 11, 1745.

Visi-

Visitations, printed at his expence, and carriage paid. From what hand they come, I know not. Who is his printer or bookseller? Perhaps you can inform me, who seem to know every thing."

March 15, 1757.

"I was glad to see a letter from you, though it was a little like the Tabernacle in the Wilderness, *covered with a cloud.* I am sorry that you meet with any ill-treatment from such persons as have been so much obliged to you. But these are but the common allotments, and you must expect your share of them. As to evil-tongues, mind them not: they are no enchantments. Tell them, as Banquo did the Witches, "I neither court nor fear your favour or your hate." Or come down to us, and talk off some of this gloom. We live in a freer air, and in much tranquillity. A ride or two on the side of our hills are better than five pages in Seneca and Sir Roger L'Estrange. I mind books just as you do newspapers in town: they are part of the amusement for the day, when I have nothing else to do; and do not a care a-straw what becomes of them to-morrow, or how soon they are forgotten. But I am sorry this is the case with Mr. Markland: he has not so many ways of *trifling* as I have, nor so many of being *teazed* as you. Either of these will prevent an utter stagnation of spirits; and I want no more than just to brush the duck-weed off the lake, which I doubt will grow upon him in that entire unactive solitude.

Mr. Byng was executed yesterday*, about twelve o'clock, an board the Monarch in the harbour. The slip was extremely crowded with spectators, and all the rest that were near."

* This memorable event is thus perpetuated, by the Admiral's Relations, on an Obelisk in their Park:

"The Honourable JOHN BYNG,
fourth son of GEORGE Viscount TORRINGTON,
suffered Political Martyrdom

Nov. 21, 1755.

"I was much obliged to you for your letter, and am a little ashamed that I have not thanked you for it before. I see your attention is turned at present to a more entertaining controversy, though perhaps as difficult to settle as a text in St. Paul. I have but just seen Mr. Hooke's Observations. Sure, in such a long dissertation, he has made every thing as plain as possible. What is it that creates all these difficulties? The ways of filling up the vacancies in the Roman Senate were different, by the honour of an elective magistracy, by being placed on the consul's or censor's roll, and by the vote of the Senate itself. But did it require the whole extent of 250 large quarto pages to shew this? As to the question you ask, "How did the Romans preserve the distinction of Patrician and Plebeian families," I cannot conceive that it could be done any other way than by a sort of traditionary prescription. Who were the sons of the first senators, was, at the time of their birth, very evident; and so on, in a continual succession, *i. e.* these were the descendants of persons, who, in the age before us, were allowed to be Patricians. I have an instance at present just before me. Our Bishop's * family is said to be a younger branch of Lord Ashburnham's; but a branch that was shot off from it 300 years ago. I do not suppose that this point is at present capable of being directly proved by any evidence: but every

the 14th day of March, in the year 1757.
Whose Memory
may this Column perpetuate;
and at the same time
the depravity of an Age
when Public Justice was prostituted to private Policy;
and experienced Courage, and unimpeached Loyalty,
together with 40 years faithful Services,
were ineffectual securities for the life and honour
of a British Commander,
against the resentment of a deluded Populace,
and the interested views of a State Junto."

* Sir William Ashburnham, bart.

age

age has admitted this a real fact, which I think is proof enough here, and might have been stronger at Rome, where perhaps these pretensions in the course of 300 years had been called to a popular scrutiny. Is this your point? and would not such a traditionary evidence be sufficient to prove it?"

Feb. 27, 1762.

"I am a little surprised that Dr. Taylor did not explain the difficulty he proposed to you, about the Roman money in Nepos. Gronovius mistook the matter quite, and I think your solution is not the true one. The passage in Paterculus is a different thing. When the sort of money is not mentioned after the numerals, it is always sesterces; but when *æris* follows, it is the old way of reckoning, *per æs grave*, or the brass pound. Though this was not so common, it was perhaps in the ephemeris of a clerk of the kitchen (where so many pence and half-pence must be brought to account) more convenient, and always as easily understood. From the time of the Papirian law, and under many of the first emperors, the As was half an ounce, and consequently 24 Asses (which made one Denarius and a half, or 6 sesterces) were a pound of brass. The passage in Nepos without an ellipsis would be, *terna millia pondo æris: mille pondo* was [*sex millia sestertiorum*, or] about 50*l.* *sterling*, and *terna millia* [or 3 times *mille pondo*] just 3 *times* as much, or 350*l.* per month; i. e. 1800*l.* per year. This was the expence of Atticus' table, and a very moderate one, considering his great fortune, 10 or 12,000*l.* a year. The passage in Cæsar is the same way of reckoning. He presented Scæva for his gallant behaviour *millibus denis centis* æris, WITH A HUNDRED POUNDS [Qu. 640?] or, as we should now say, with a hundred guineas; for an exact precision in such matters is ridiculous. —Gronovius's account of the passage in Nepos is not quite so bad as you represent it. He reckons the *terna millia æris*, not at 5*l.* 15*s.* per month, but at

at 12*l.* 5*s.*; and consequently, the whole year's expence, at 147*l.* But Gronovius, which is not usual with him, falls here into a grammatical error, mistakes the ellipsis which he had so often had occasion to mention, and takes *terna millia* æris to be *tres mille nummi ærei*, which neither the language, nor the reason of the thing, will bear."

Mr. Bowyer to Mr. Clarke.

March . . . . . 1762.

"You have made the expences of Atticus suitable to his character. But a small objection still remains, which I doubt not but you can remove. The subject of *Æs grave* has employed the pen of Perizonius, who makes it to consist only in allowing ten Asses to the Denarius, according to the first valuation, instead of *sixteen*, which was the alteration of U. C. 537. His opinion would be but an opinion, were it not supported by the authority of Plutarch, who describes the sum, which Livy calls 15,000 *æris* [gravis] to be 1500 Denarii, in the time of Cato the Censor. At this rate no consideration is had of how many Asses made a pound, but only of the net proportion it bore to the Denarius, viz. of ten to one in the old pound in distinction to what it bore in the new pound of XVI to one. As you make the 3,000 *æris* of Atticus to be so many times 24 Asses, because 24 Asses made then a pound: so in Cato's time, the As being one ounce, we should say his 15,000 *æris* was so many times XII Asses, i. e. 180,000 Asses, or 11,250 Denarii. I want your *Pondo* to carry me through in both periods." W. B.

Mr. Bowyer to Mr. Clarke.

March . . . . 1762.

"The difficulty you mention in Cornelius Nepos came before me long since in Cæsar's Commentaries. But, as I worked for Booksellers, who contracted for little, and did not pay me that little, I cut the knot, rather than untied it. I said, that after the Romans

came to reckon by *sesterces*, and understood *sesterces*, where nothing else was expressed; so they understood *sesterces*, though *æris* was sometimes added; because in the word *sesterce*, which was always understood, its relation to the *as* is implied. So many two's and a half, or so many fours, means so many four *asses*. At this rate 3000 *æris* would be 3000 *H. s. æris*. 3000 *H. s.* would be 25*l.* that $25 \times 12 = 300l.$ *per annum*. Whether this is high enough for the dignity of Atticus, you must determine.

The passage in Cæsar's Commentaries which I hinted at is, De Bell. Civ. l. iii. 53, where the Centurion Scæva, whose shield had been pierced through with 280 holes, is rewarded by Cæsar with *millibus ducentis æris*. One MS. leaves out *æris*; but we say, it is the same thing whether in or out. Thus Pliny, N. H. v. c. ii. *æris nostri summa est H. s.* cccxii. If *H. s.* had been left out, would not the same sense have been meant. Thus I am in the dark, and expect greater light from you.

W. B."

March 27, 1762.

"I find, by your letter, that what I did to save Atticus's credit was at my own expence, and I thank you for bringing me back again to Perizonius's opinion. The accounts of the Roman *æris* can be adjusted no other way: and there seems to be no difficulty, not even what Perizonius himself (as Mr. Ward represents him) seems to suggest. When the Asses were made *sextantarii*, the old *asses librales* passed for six; when *unciales*, the *sextantarii* were *dupondia*; and in the next reduction the *unciales* had that estimate. But the old proportion of reckoning ten asses to a denarius was never altered in their accounts; though in common currency a denarius passed for 16. My son tells me, that the Spaniards have at present an instance exactly of the same nature.—There was an old Spanish dollar, or

peso of 11 rials, 2 maravedies, which, though it has been now disused for many years, and the current dollar, or piece of 8, is 20 rials; yet, in all *accounts whatsoever* where the dollar is used, it is reckoned at the old estimate of eleven rials two maravedies.

What is now to be said to the passage in Nepos? Nothing more, than that this is the true reading. This seems upon the whole to be a fair conclusion. Atticus was remarkable for his frugality. His expences ran no higher in *sestertio centies*, than they did before in *sestertio vicies*. But these *terna millia æris* were the expence of his own table, not of his household. Plutarch says, that Cato, when he was prætor, and even consul, spent no more usually for *supper* than *ἀσσαρι .... τριάκοντα*, 15*d*. English. The whole amount of this for a month would only be 2*l*. at most. Allowing half as much more for his *prandium*, which was generally *incoctum*, the whole would be 3*l*. per month. This could not possibly be his whole family expences—Atticus' *terna millia* were just *thrice* as much, and might probably support a table at that time with tolerable elegance: for as no customs or inland duties were, for a great part of that time, paid in Italy, provisions must be very cheap *. *Bina millia æris* was often given as a present by the Roman Senate to ambassadors from foreign states. This made Cæsar's reward to Scæva a fashionable gratuity.

These passages suggest to me a query or two that has some relation to them, from your Preface to Montesquieu's Rise and Fall, &c. There you place the asses *sextantarii about A. U.* 490. *I know it is not possible to fix the time, but surely this is placing that event rather too high. The first Punic war began A. U.* 489, *and lasted* 24 *years.* Pliny

* The reason given is plausible; but (I think) Dr. Arbuthnot has determined, that the necessaries of life were much the same as with us; but the luxuries much higher. *T. F.*

says, *librale pondus æris imminutum bello Punico primo, cum impensis respublica non sufficeret.* This looks as if the war had continued some years before they were reduced to that necessity, and would induce one to fix that reduction nearer A. U. 500. Then you say, 47 years afterwards, A. U. 537, the *asses unciales* were introduced: that was certainly done, A. U. 537, when Fabius Maximus was dictator. Both Livy and the Capitoline marbles agree in this. The next step, the reducing the asses to half an ounce, is more disputed. You say, A. U. 676, when *Papirius Turdus was tribune*; Ainsworth when *Papirius* CARBO *was prætor* 586, ten years later: Pliny says, *mox lege Papiria*; which surely does not imply that this was done at a *greater distance than the former reduction, but came on sooner.* Why therefore should we not place it, A. U. 543, *when C. Papirius Turdus was tribune*, according to the Capitoline marbles, 8 years after a former reduction?"

May 12, 1764.

"We were for a month in the spring taken up much with nursing the folks in the family, and had four different dinners, &c. to attend every day in different rooms. But they got well by degrees, all but poor Nanny, who was prevailed upon to set out, though in a very indifferent state of health, last Friday was se'nnight for Paris. You know her companion as Miss Browne, now Mrs. Schutz. They *set out* (qu. Dr. Lowth?) on Friday morning from London, lay that night at Dover, and dined next day at Calais, after a fine passage of three hours. I consented to this expedition, though with some reluctance, in hopes that change of air and exercise might do her good; for we have tried every thing. They propose returning in about six weeks.

I am not [illegible] surprised at poor Mr. Hurst's case. Whence [illegible]kland had his observation I know not [illegible]it was made on purpose for him.

I am

I am sure nobody has taken more pains to verify it. But I think it may extend to the happy as well as the unfortunate. Tully, if I remember right, somewhere says, *multa patent ad animum foramina.* Some of those inlets were left open to do mischief, and then, reflecting on the ravage they had made, overset the mind. I heartily pity him, because he suffers both from his own sensibility and indiscretion.

I do not expect to hear from Dr. Taylor but at *Græcas calendas.* A man that is always in the world has no leisure: as a man that is quite out of it has too much. But how shall we adjust the scale? You do it only when *the Parliament rises;* and Mr. Markland, when he gets *a party at Whist**."

August 11, 1764.

"Instead of answering your queries, I have sent up another budget, the whole cargo, that you might not be under any future apprehensions. I have copied the last chapter since I came from Dorking from the loose papers it lay in; for I was not able to judge of it myself without seeing it upon a something fairer ground. I have nothing more to add to it, but a few references, &c. which may take up eight or ten pages; and then I must beg the favour of having it [*i.e.* that chapter] down again, that I may put them in their right places. But I was willing to have you see it as it is, that I might correct, alter, or expunge any part of it that you dislike. As to triumphs, I beg you would abate as much of them as you please (say except Ruæus); I desire none: Gronovius is the only person that I think I have treated with rather too much freedom. But his is the merest Dutch Professor's book that ever was printed. It is all triumph, but often without victory. Instead of pursuing his subject regularly, as the different value and alterations of the coins should have suggested; he has, in almost every

* See before, p. 283.

lecture,

lecture, the pleasure of exhibiting the mistakes of some poor culprit or other, who is to be corrected: as Manutias, Alexander Sardas, Panvinius, Agricola, Saville, &c. But detecting errors is a different thing from establishing truth. You have done me a great deal of honour in laying any part of these papers before *A. O.* * For though I do not value the opinions of those two vowels half so much as that of two consonants, *W. B.*; yet I should be glad to know any exceptions that are made to these accounts, especially while they may be altered. If you think it would be any entertainment to the said gentleman to give him the second and fifth chapters likewise; you may do just as you please, upon condition that you let me know how the fifth will bear the test, which you have never seen at all. When you have gone through it, send me your *Observanda* to Buxted. Tucker's coach will bring them up on Tuesday, and you will have them that afternoon."

Oct. 2, 1764.

"I should be glad to have the pleasure of seeing you at any time when you are disposed to make an excursion into the country. But the thoughts of having your designs disconcerted by such a little accident as a glass of wine upon the frett, gives me a good deal of concern. What attention must you pay to such a peevish inside as yours is! No wonder that our country beer, with the yeast not purged off by a proper age, puts it into a ferment.

I had your parcel here on Friday night; but, being a little tired with the journey, and busy the next day in unpacking, and settling in our winter quarters, I had not time to look it over till Saturday evening. I shall take all your hints, and examine all

* The Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons; with whom Mr. Bowyer was for many years in the habits of confidential intimacy.

the references; I have not the least party bias in this question. Truth is the only point with me; but even that must be touched tenderly, and shall not pass till you think it passable.

I have not had time to think much of *head-pieces**, because my own is not quite settled. But I would have them such as relate more especially to the subject, or at least the Northern Antiquities.

I now write in great hurry to save the post. The Dean of Exeter † has just sent by our coach a whole

* For his "Connexion of Saxon Coins."

† Jeremiah Milles; an oppidan at Eton; admitted a gentleman commoner of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1735, B. and D. D. 1747; and went out grand compounder. In the Church, of which he became a member at an early period of life, he distinguished himself by his piety, his learning, and by the active and regular exercise of every duty which could adorn his profession and station in it. He was collated by his uncle Bp. Pococke to a prebend in the cathedral of Waterford, and to a living near that city; which he held but a short time, choosing to reside in England. Marrying a daughter of Abp. Potter, his Grace obtained for him from the Crown the united rectories of St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acon in Lombard-street, with that of Merstham, Surrey, and the sinecure rectory of West Terring in Sussex. From the chantorship of Exeter he was promoted to the deanry of that cathedral, on the advancement of Dr. Lyttelton to the see of Carlisle 1762. All these preferments he held till his death, except that of West Terring, which he resigned a few years before to his son. He was elected F.A.S. 1741, F.R.S. 17....; and had the honour of succeeding in the Presidency of the former 1765 (as well as in his deanry 1762) his old friend Bp. Lyttelton, who drew his last breath in his arms. His Speech on taking upon him that office was prefixed to the first volume of the Archæologia; and in vol. II. p. 75, are his Observations on the Æstel; in the same volume, p. 129, his Explanation of a Saxon Inscription in Sunning Church; in vol. III. 24, Observations on an antient Horn in the possession of Lord Bruce; in vol. IV. 176, on a Seal Ring of Walter Stewart, in the possession of Sir Richard Worsley, bart.; in p. 331 of the same volume, on the Apamean Medal; in vol. V. 291, 440, on some Roman Antiquities found in the Tower of London; in vol. VI. 1, on some Roman Penatés found at Exeter; in vol. VII. 174, on a Seal of Richard Duke of Gloucester, Lord High-Admiral of England. His Speech to the Society on their removal into Somerset-place was printed separately 1781. In the

cargo of remarks in a very obliging manner. I do not yet know what they are. Company is just come in; and I can only say that I am, &c."

Devon, recited in Mr. Gough's British Topography in that county. He was also engaged in illustrating the Danish Coinage, and the Domesday Survey, on both which subjects, it is believed, he left much valuable matter. It is much to be regretted that he undertook the ill-supported cause of Rowley, though he certainly did not deserve the illiberal retorts of Critics, who, if they were better masters of the subject, certainly shewed themselves his inferiors in candour, good-breeding, and indeed common humanity.

Οξυ δε παν δαμαλωρ λοξῳ ιδεν οιον ερεξαν
Ομμαλις υηλεης ολοφωιον ερ̃γον Ερινυυς.

Amongst the most formidable of his antagonists on the subject of Rowley were the anonymous author of the "Archæological Epistle;" and George Steevens, esq. whose ridicule on the occasion was uncommonly witty, but unpardonably severe.—The Dean died Feb. 13, 1784; and was buried on the 19th in the church of St. Edmund the King, where an elegant monument by Bacon is thus inscribed:

"In memory of
JEREMIAH MILLES, D. D.
Dean of Exeter,
Rector of these united parishes,
and President of the Society of Antiquaries,
who died Feb. 13, 1784, aged 70 years.
And of EDITH his wife,
daughter of the most Rev. Dr. John Potter,
late Archbishop of Canterbury,
who died June 9, 1761, aged 35 years.
Among the Scholars of his time he was conspicuous
for the variety and extent of his knowledge:
and, to the cultivation of an elegant and correct taste
for Polite Literature,
superadded the most judicious researches
into the abstruse points and learning of Antiquity.
His public character was distinguished
by an unremitted zeal and activity in those stations
to which his merit had raised him.
In private life he was beloved and respected
for the natural sweetness of his disposition,
the piety of his manners, and integrity of his conduct.
Blessed with a Consort worthy of himself,
amiable, affectionate, and truly pious,
they mutually fulfilled every domestic duty
with chearfulness and fidelity:
and their grateful children have the fullest confidence,
that they are gone to receive in a more perfect state

the

Oct. 23. 1764.

"As I had no great expectations from the Dean of Exeter's papers, I sat down to them with more indifference than they deserved; for he has read much upon the subject, and with a particular attention to the Saxon nummulary estimates. I found nothing in his observations upon the third chapter (*i. e.* the shilling) that gave me any trouble; though he could not be persuaded that there ever was such a coin, or that it was reduced from five to four pence; and yet he admitted the very premisses that made this reduction very evident; *viz.* that the Saxon pound consisted of two hundred and forty pence; and that there were sixty shillings in the pound. However, I think myself much obliged to him for going over even the references in this chapter so minutely, and giving his sentiments so freely. It is the only way to clear up such obscure questions.

But in the next chapter (the *Mark*) I found myself much more obliged to him. I had fallen in with the common opinion, that the *mark* and *mancus* were synonymous terms, and used for the same coin; and thought that the eight half marks in Alfred's laws and four mancuses immediately following were the same estimates. But I am inclined to think, as the Dean of Exeter does, that the mark was never used among the Saxons, but for a nummulary weight, or a *terminus*; that applying it to their coins was an error. The only scruple that remains with me, is the frequent mention of marks in Alfred's will; the

the certain and final rewards
of their exemplary lives upon earth."

Dean Milles had three sons; Jeremiah, of Lincoln's-inn, and of Pishiobury in Hertfordshire, who married, June 9, 1780, the heiress of Edward Gardiner, esq. of that place; and by her had a daughter and son; John, of Lincoln's-inn, fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; and Richard, M. A. student of Christ-church 1778, prebendary of Exeter, chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, rector (sinecure), of West Terring in Sussex, and vicar of Kenwyn in Cornwall; and two daughters, Charlotte, the eldest, who died June 22, 1777; and Amelia.

2 M

version

version is very antient, and he allows that *marcus* there must mean coins, and not weights *. However, as the other opinion is in all appearance right, *dedo manus*—I come into it, and thank him for it. This makes no alteration in the value of the *mancus*, nor is the least objection against the utterance of those coins. But if the *mark* is only a nummulary weight, the consequence is, that the *oras* connected with it are only the lesser divisions of the same weight, and must be considered (whatever was the origin of the same) in that light only. This will of necessity occasion the whole fourth chapter to be cast into a new form. What air and exercise may bring me to is uncertain; but it will certainly be much against the grain *antiquo me includere ludo. Non eadem est mens, non ætas. Trebati, quid faciam præscribe.*"

Jan. 3, 1765.

"How much am I obliged to you for a most elegant and agreeable present † to our Church-library, which I received on Tuesday morning! It gave me the more pleasure, as it was opening the new year so auspiciously with a book that will be as much looked into as any in the library; and upon a subject that does not seem to admit of many more improvements. I am likewise commissioned by the Dean and the rest of our body to make their very grateful acknowledgments for the favour you have

* "Carried away by the current of these great authorities, I had followed implicitly, and continued in the same mistake, if it had not been for the friendly admonition of the very worthy Dean of Exeter. He convinced me that it was an error; and will, I hope, excuse the liberty I take in making this public acknowledgment. All that can be said in favour of that universally prevailing opinion, is, that it was of long standing, and by this prescription had acquired an indisputed possession, which by Dr. Milles's more acute and decisive examination must be given up at last." Clarke on Coins, p. 307.

† This was Mr. Folkes's "Table of Gold and Silver Coins;" as is stated in a former volume.

done

done them. You may be sure that I had not the least scruple about terms or ceremonies, in ordering the loose leaf to be prefixed. It was making me a compliment that I ought to be pleased with, and therefore from a principle of self-love willing to perpetuate; though at present it puts me under some disadvantages, I cannot shew the book with so much freedom, as I should otherwise do. You have certainly disposed of it in these two volumes to the most advantage you could. The coins and the explanations are much the better for being separate, and may be turned to with more ease. The word *shilling* was used very soon after the Conquest for the twentieth part of the pound sterling. The English, fond of their own language, applied it to the Norman *solidus*, or *solt*, and called their own shilling the groat; which was, agreeably to the Roman custom, the *tremissis* of the shilling.

I have done nothing this two months. My thoughts have been called off to very different objects. My wife has been very ill of a fever occasioned by a severe cold, which she neglected so long, that it brought her to death's door. I thank God, she is now quite recovered; but as long as she goes to early prayers in the winter, she will be in danger of taking cold perpetually, which ends in rheumatic complaints, and makes her scarce able to walk. These warm contests about the government of Minorca have affected us. My son, as secretary to the Deputy Governor, could not properly avoid having some concern in them, and may perhaps lose his post; though it is a little hard to make persons suffer for what they do by the direction of their superiors in office.

I am glad Mrs. Bowyer rubs on so well. I advise her to fight all her weapons through, and die with as much skill as she can; though I hope at a very distant period."

"The

Feb. 15, 1765.

"The papers I have now sent to you, will shew you, that the Dean of Exeter has favoured me with a great many remarks upon these Saxon matters, more than I think it necessary to trouble you with. This letter is intended as a reply to what I am chiefly concerned in, and I beg you would read it over. It is submitted to your decision, like a bill in chancery, which you may dismiss, or determine upon the points in question at leisure. I hope you will be able to read it, though it is copied by my daughter; for writing is not so agreeable to me as it used to be; my hand tires, and especially when I am tired of the subject. The Dean has read a great deal of this middle-age learning, weighed almost all the coins in England, sent to Paris for the weight of those in the French king's library, and dealt much in Danish Antiquaries, &c.; but his sentiments do not seem to be so clearly digested as might be expected. His reading seems rather to puzzle, than explain a question. But you will see what I have offered in answer to his objections, and will let me know what you think of it, whether it is satisfactory or not. The thoughts of new-modeling the whole fourth chapter distresses me much.

I find that you are the only person at last disposed to assist poor Mr. Wright *: he seems to be almost tired out; I could not have thought that a scarf had been such a difficulty. Mr. Gerison seems to be, what he says you are, all spirits."

March 19, 1765.

"Since you assume some of the privileges of the Peerage, and can confer scarfs upon your friends, you must expect that numbers of the Clergy both young and old will make their court to you. I am sure I think myself obliged to thank you for the

* Mr. Bowyer obtained for Mr. Wright a Chaplaincy to a Peer.

favour

favour you have done poor Mr. Wright, for I do not know that he could have been accommodated any other way: all his other friends wanted either interest or inclination; and it is really hard that the incumbents of livings under value must be obliged to dispense. The law says, that livings must be eight pounds or upwards in the King's books. These are no longer in the King's books; they are discharged, they pay no first fruits; and in point of equity, as they are no longer in the King's books, one should think they should be discharged from this *onus*, as the other. But the observation in old Dean Colet's *Clerum* will be always true: "Superstitiosa est observatio legum istarum quæ lucrosæ sunt, posthabitis iis quæ ad emendationem morum spectant."

I hope you received the copy of the letter to the Dean of Exeter, which I sent by the coach, and that you will at leisure give me your opinion how far my answer is satisfactory or not: and then you may do what you please with it. The chief points in dispute are, the *incrementum*, the *solidus* of four pence, the *thrymsa*, and the reduction of the *mancus*. The *mark* I give up—but think it a horrid thing to have a whole chapter to new-model, and write all over again:—though I am much obliged to the Dean of Exeter; for, to prevent you from running into any mistakes is being very much your friend."

May 4, 1765.

"I thank you for your letter, which came full time enough for any purposes that I had in view, and much sooner than my own resolutions. My business does not require much dispatch. The papers that you obliged me with, for making some alterations in the second and third chapters, are not yet entered, for I have never seen those chapters since the beginning

ginning of last November, and so had no opportunity of entering them. Besides, many different principles concur in producing the present state of suspence; the disagreeable office, the *repetita crambe* in reviewing these Danish estimates, the trouble of new-modeling and new-writing a whole chapter, the gloom of the winter, having no eyes for candle-light, or hands for very cold weather, bring on such a state of indifference to these pursuits, that I must wait for a little more warm sun, tortoise-like, before I can put myself in motion. However, having a good opinion of the principles and judgment of your old friend the late Speaker, I suspected that I had treated the intermediate state of the Parliament, between the conclusion of the Saxon government and the beginning of the two houses, a little too concisely. I have therefore reviewed it, and sent you up all I am able to discover of any moment in that question. This appears to me to be the real state of it; and you may put it into his hands as from yourself, as a reform made from his animadversions; though, to tell you the truth, all the passages he appealed to were, like the *de apibus* in the Confessor's laws, mere general terms, that proved nothing at all.

I think at present to send you up the second and third chapters to put into the press as soon as you are at leisure after the rising of the Parliament. I shall get the fourth ready by the time you have printed off these. But, in the mean time, I approve your thought much of having little head-pieces *ad captandum populum*, which I beg you would provide by a pretty good hand. Those in Dr. Richardson's edition of "Godwin *de Præsulibus*" are well done, and might minister good hints to the engraver.

For the first chapter:

1. Domitian's commissary paying subsidies to the German princes; on one side a Roman town, with tables

tables on the outside the gate, with bags of money, a Roman delivering one to a German prince; tents, troops at a distance behind.

2. A view of the Western part of the Empire, with part of the Danube, ships unloading, and traffic carrying on with the Getæ—distinguished by their dress, quivers on.

3. Roger bishop of Salisbury sitting in the Exchequer, and raising the *incrementum* to the Crown.

4. Athelstan and the Dane, with their booty about them, making the new ordinances about money. A table with a clerk before them, with the *una moneta* on a scroll.

5. Mr. Vertue's ornament a little altered; ruins of Roman buildings pulled down to erect Gothic.

6. The emblems of the Roman coinage, from one of their coins.

Pray what is in the *three new volumes* of the Bishop of Gloucester*? Do not the two first stand unimpeached of any great incorrectness? and is the argument concluded, and wound up at last?"

July 3, 1765.

"I am much obliged to you for giving me leave to employ so much of your time, and exercise your patience so often, upon these trifling amusements. But, if I am incorrigible, you must excuse me, I do not know how to part with a liberty that makes me such advantageous returns. I assure you that I profit much by your sentiments, as they teach me how to correct or explain my own. But, though I trespass so much upon your time and patience, I cannot forbear telling you, that you sometimes, though undesignedly, pay me in kind. Your conversation with the Dean of Exeter, though I was much pleased with what you said, has produced terrible effects. I have just now received a letter of 60 pages, which was very kindly intended to save

* Dr. Warburton's "Divine Legation."

me

me the trouble of any farther researches upon this dark subject. You had pleased him much in saying, that he knocked my project at head; and this, I dare say, encouraged him to give it the *coup de grace*. You shall judge by the beginning of his letter: he says, "The business of Proselytism is of a bewitching nature; there is a sort of compliment paid to our reason in every conquest of this kind; you are not to wonder, therefore, if I endeavour to work farther conversions," &c. But to be obliged to be armed upon all occasions, and take the field whenever these conquerors take a pleasure in attacking you, is just like living in the neighbourhood of old Rome, and be forced either to submit, fight, or fly. These are a sort of slavish conditions, and I wish I could get quit of them; but that is not at present in my power: I must bear with them—*hoc mihi exedendum est*. All the lamentations in the world will not make it less. He has got some strange fancies in his head, about Danish weights, Danish pennies, &c. He has read much upon the subject, and some of his observations are not without their use.

But the chief business of this letter was, to tell you that I have just got my liberty; and, if you have a mind to make a visit at Dorking, and my company is not disagreeable to Mr. Markland, I would meet you there for two nights and a day. What disgust Mr. Markland has taken I know not; and it puzzles me a little to think that there should be so much candour with so much credulity: for I can truly say, though saying it generally signifies very little, that I have done nothing that ought to offend him or any body: but there is some pleasure in saying it, because it is true, if there be any such thing as truth—

Si quà est quæ restet adhuc mortalibus usquam
Intemerata fides.

Under this seal, you will give me leave to assure you that I am, dear Sir, your most obliged and obedient

W. CLARKE."

"I thank

June 11, 1766.

"I thank you for the books, and the sheets you sent with them. I see nothing wrong that has escaped your notice. I wish I was nearer to you; it might save you some trouble: but that is impossible —you must be content to correct as you go. When I make the notes and text differ, you see I cannot promise for any great exactness. But I think, now the House is up, and you possibly may have something more leisure, if you would read over as much of the copy as makes a sheet before-hand, and send me an account of the doubts you raise, or the errors you discover, they might be adjusted before the sheet was sent to press, and consequently no delay; but this as you see most expedient. For my part, I have just now fallen into very unexpected troubles: Bishop Ellys*, in his "Discourses on Liberty," has a whole chapter on the English Parliament; and says, "before the Conquest, during the Saxon Constitution, the Commons had always a share in the Legislative Authority," p. 203, *ad finem*.

I cannot let this pass unnoticed; and therefore must beg of you to send me down the fifth chapter, as soon as you can, that I may go to work, and reply to all his arguments. This is the consequence of getting into the press: if ever you get me in there again, you shall squeeze me to death †.

I own I was pleased to see Grævius and you, two great masters of punctuation, puzzle a passage by mere skill, and make the sentiment not quite so obvious, nor the language so easy as before.

I am sorry Mr. Markland thinks of leaving Milton court. What will become of him? He will not easily find such airy rooms, dry soil, and in many respects a desirable situation. Besides, I do not love removing old plants: and the very trouble of packing up must be disagreeable. I am sure it would be so to

Yours, &c.

W. CLARKE."

* Dr. Anthony Ellys, Bishop of St. David's; see under 1765.

† See "The Connexion of Coins," p. 454—467.

July 5, 1766.

"Though I dread the appearance of one of your packets, and am so busy in the Saxon Parliaments, that I might plead privilege, and be excused from all other business, yet I thank you for sending me this sheet.

I am as callous in some things as Dr. Swift, but not in all. I would not trouble the publick with the *nasty* ideas that he has done.

I am sorry to hear the melancholy tale about Milton court, and could heartily wish that I was able to meet you there; but I dare not venture. My feet are very tender—I have not been on horseback above these seven months. If the exercise should give me the gout, and lay me up at an inn, I should not know what to do, or how to get back again; and am at present much concerned about getting to Buxted.

If I can contrive any way, or think myself able to go to Dorking, it cannot be before the 7th of August; but you shall hear before that time.

I should be proud to have a sheet or two printed under your approbation, without traversing these two Counties; perhaps the following pages may want less correction."

1766.

"I thank you for the alterations you have made in this sheet, and approve them all—I wish you had made more—more I am sure were necessary, at least in the former sheet. But I take it for granted that these were my mistakes, and can say nothing in excuse, but that from the beginning I very honestly advertized you of these two things: First, that, the same ideas occurring so often, there would probably be such a sameness of expression, as would be disgusting. Secondly, that, as I had never read it over but with regard to the matter, many expressions might be incorrect, and such as ought to be altered, and would occasion no great trouble in altering.

This

This you have now done, to my great content, in this sheet; pray go on triumphantly, as if you were just mounting your car of immortality. We have no such carriages in the country. Whenever that rattling car of yours comes to our door, I am ten times in a worse condition than Gracchus's wife at the sound of the Fasces. I tremble all over, and expect to be carried immediately into some airy region, God knows whither! For my part, I would almost as soon ride Skymmington, as be riding about in the clouds. It always gives me the vapours. I would not part with the ease and repose of the Country for any of those airy equivalents that you can give us in Town. I am entirely of the same mind with that unambitious antient Sage, *Qui vetulam prætulit immortalitati.* But how was I relieved, when, after so much rattle, I ventured to look into your packet, and found there nothing worse than two or three blunders or omissions!

I have never seen the sheet F. When another packet comes down, pray let me have it; though I hope that will not be, till you can send four or five sheets together: heartily wishing that those sheets of Heraldry, which come on next, will not give you much trouble; as that office is held only in Greece, where you will easily find admittance.

You have done me the honour to put my sentiments about the *digamma* in the note to p. 42. I should have been just as well content with your own, and that delay saved.

For God's sake get Mr. Markland out of that house as fast as you can. Betwixt villainy and folly, they will tease him to death. Cannot he pack up his books, and put them into some friend's custody, till he could get into a new lodging? I should be glad to see him here till these matters are settled. We are quite snug, not a soul in the lane but ourselves. I will promise him he shall see nobody; and we have as much garden to walk in as he could wish. Pray persuade him to it. I do not care to write, because

I would not enter into this wretched affair. I thought Mrs. Rose a quiet, honest, indolent woman, but not fit to govern a family. What do you mean by Mr. Markland's *burning* his two Plays * ; what other besides the "Supplices ;" and are they really burnt by order ? You see the fate we must all come to ! What have you to do now but burn your press, that produces such an offspring, that so well deserves, and yet must not bear the light ? I, who am just going to the place of execution, cannot take my leave of you without some emotion and penitence. Adieu, therefore, dear sir ; and believe me to be, &c. &c."

Aug. 30, 1766.

"Now you have succeeded so happily in your very charitable intentions to serve poor Mr. Goodwin, what a melancholy thing is it for me to tell you, that I am the only person left to thank you for it ! The good honest man is just dead : the loss of his eye-sight obliged him to use much less exercise than before ; and his sedentary life, and perhaps some disconsolate reflections upon the present state of his family, hastened his death. He has left a widow and five children ; and if Mr. Smith's Trustees are impowered to bestow any part of this charity upon Clergymen's widows, they cannot perhaps find a more deserving object. You may suggest this to them, and hear their answer. You will have the pleasure of doing good, though you do not always see the fruits of it.

If my name has ever been mentioned to the Trustees upon this occasion, I beg you would in a most respectful manner present my very grateful acknowledgments, and thank them for their good offices. We are just as much obliged to them, as if Mr. Goodwin had lived to receive this benefaction.

* The two Iphigeniæ ; which Mr. Markland seriously talked of burning ; but they were afterwards published. See p. 297 ; and, whilst this sheet is printing, a new edition of them is advertised from the Oxford press.

I wish

I wish you joy of Mr. Nichols's prospect of doing so well in his hazardous complaint *."

Sept. 30, 1766.

"I thought you would have hazarded a proof-sheet, as we did a journey, to Chichester. We had a very safe, but fatiguing expedition; came through in a day, an experiment which I shall never try again. It would be the easiest and most convenient thing in the world, if we could change horses at proper stages. But, as that cannot be done, we were above an hour in the dark, when the weather and roads were both so fine. What must we have done, if both, or either of them, had been bad?

I had an accident the night before I set out, which made my journey much more troublesome, though I very mercifully escaped doing myself any great hurt. I went up on Wednesday evening, to help my wife to lock our linen chest; and, having had a little touch of the gout a day or two before, had the heels of my shoes down. In coming down the garret-stairs, I trod upon one of the shoe-straps; and this fixing the foot that was to move, but did not stir, I lost my balance, and fell headlong down stairs into the room, and was surprised to find my head on the floor, and my heels on the stair-case. I got up, and was very thankful for receiving so little hurt, only a broken shin, and an elbow a little bruised; when I might have broken a leg or an arm with all the ease in the world, and been laid up at Buxted the whole winter. A very merciful escape! But hanging down my leg all the next day has made it angry; and I dare not stir out, for fear of provoking it still more; so that at present nursing a broken shin is my chief business.

I hope this will find your inside in a better way, and reduced to a state of tranquillity. I lost almost all the benefit of the summer; was not on horseback

* A very severe and dangerous fever and sore throat; which had very nearly prevented the present Writer from further obtruding himself on the publick.

above

above three or four times, all my mornings almost being taken up in making a rough catalogue of Mr. Medley's books. He is so very civil that I could not refuse him. I have got a new curate, who pleases the parish very well; but I find there is like to be no harmony between Mr. Gerison and him. I doubt Mr. Wright left some bad impressions. It is strange what an effect our own passions often have upon other people's, with which they had no sort of connexion; but this will end probably in nothing more than in a cool and distant dislike, which is much better than fire or faggot."

Dec. 11, 1766.

"In humble imitation of your more spirited proceedings, I have written a sober remonstrance to Mr. Sylvester, Clerk of the Sussex roads, telling him how well disposed we were to encourage the revenue of the Post-office: willing to pay 6*d.* a sheet for going up and down; but, if we must be charged with double duties, the business of publishing would not well bear such impositions.

Say what you will of "Gloria Angliæ," how the coin is to be read; but certainly, as such a curiosity, it is worth exhibiting, though I do not see how ET can connect with the reverse at all. I should take the first opinion to be right.

Do not spend too much time in your Laboratory at the Friars*: it is not worth it. You have almost an equal mixture of confidence and suspicion, which is apt to run into either extreme, as your objects vary, which delude and seize you by turns.

I shall send up the fifth chapter to clear my hands of it. I have finished the account of our Parliaments as well as I could; read it over, and say whether it answers Mr. Harrison's directions."

* Mr. Bowyer's Printing-office was then in White-Fryars; whence he removed in the beginning of 1767, to Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street.

Dec. 16, 1766.

"I have made sad havock with this sheet, which will give you a great deal of trouble; but I believe I may promise to do so no more. I could not bear this, it was so awkwardly put together; and therefore I have parted the sentiments, to dispose of them, as I thought, to more advantage. I hope you will understand all the alterations; for, as the margin of the page would not hold them all, I have sent the principal alterations of the three first pages upon another sheet by themselves, which I send you here inclosed; and in it I have sent the two engravings of Pepin and Charlemagne's coins, and must beg of you to get that little coin of Theodebert's (the second in p. 22 of Le Blanc) engraved by Mr. Lodge, to roll off with them, and shew the great difference. When this sheet has been in the press again, I must beg to see it once more, to exercise your patience and mine."

"You may tell Dr. Heberden that Dr. Wilkins's letter is at his service. The account must be as authentic as it is unexceptionable. That he should be for altering the Confessional, I can easily believe. But that a Physician should be for no Confessional at all, is to me quite incredible. If the College had no power to publish *Dispensatories*, or reject *bad drugs*, but every apothecary had the liberty of doing what seemed good in his own eyes, I am afraid many of his Majesty's good subjects would be great sufferers. It would be just so in the Church without a Confessional: there would be strange doings. Nor can I think that a man who has só little charity as to suspect Wake and Butler of Popery can have (whatever his professions may be) much Religion."

Feb. 11, 1767.

"I doubt you think me very dilatory; but I assure you that I lose no time in my short mornings, and have no time at all in the afternoon.

I like your beginning very well, especially what you say of Gronovius; only I have altered *yield*, as if that implied some rivalship.

After this, I think what you have said wants a little more opening, especially for common readers; as it would make them understand the doctrine of Sesterces much better.

I would have you alter any thing that I have said, for better expressions; only keep this method."

Aug. 16, 1767.

"I do not like this long silence. How do you do? and how did you leave our old friend at Dorking? If he complains, he is a thousand times worse off than you or me.—There is nothing to relieve him but the reflections of his own mind. Our family connexions administer such comforts as he can never experience. They help to soften the anguish of infirmities, by that tenderness and assistance which are themselves excellent medicines. I remember with what compassion I used to look upon the old invalids in Colleges, who were perhaps scarce able to move, and had seen nobody for several days together but a bedmaker. I believe that solitude may be the nurse of sense, but not of the complaints which must in some degree or other attend old age. I look upon old Mr. Baker * as one of the happiest of those recluses, who, without being confined to his bed, was found dead upon his back on the chamber-floor.

I keep on rather mending, but feeble, and scarce able to bear the fatigue of riding above five or six miles. But I intend to persist, though this weather and a variety of trifling visits have hindered me much. But perhaps the winter may undo all that has been done. If it does, we must submit, and have a due thankfulness for the lessening those com-

* The celebrated Antiquary, of St. John's college, Cambridge;

plaints, which, perhaps, are not to be entirely removed. Pray favour me with a line or two to let me know how you go on.

P.S. I wish Toup would tell you why the explication of πυδμένες is wrong. The other sense seems to be an object much below a painter's notice. Who would think of describing in any figure, what could never possibly be seen, or, if it was, could not add the least beauty to it. It is just as if we were describing a graceful full-length portrait of Vandyke's, and then saying that part of its drapery consisted of two pair of breeches."

Sept. 14, 1767.

"What is become of you? We have been impatient to know how you got to town, ever since Mr. Gerison told us that you mounted the box, and drove all before you to London, rather than return to your friends in the Country. I begin to doubt that something is not as it should be in the inner regions; and that your back settlements are molested by some untoward accident or other. You would have made us very happy, if you would have taken a week's exercise upon one of our Rosinantes. We have no press-men, no politicks, no pursuits to molest us. The only difficulty we are under, is to procure such fluids as pass smoothly; every thing else in the country quiets the spirits, and makes us satisfied with all occurrences but bad weather. What escapes have I had, in all my little circuits, to come home without one shower!"

No. XIII.

DR. JOHN TAYLOR. (See vol. I. p. 229.)

This eminent Scholar was born at Shrewsbury, where his father was a tradesman.

"He was baptized at St. Alkmund's church in Shrewsbury, June 22, 1704, at which church his father John Taylor was married to his mother Anne Jarvis, on the 21st of September in the preceding year.

"The father was, I apprehend, admitted to his freedom as a 'barber chirurgeon,' in the company of those artisans in Shrewsbury, on the 3d of January 1694. I express this with some doubt, because it is not always easy to distinguish the father of our learned Civilian from another person of the same names and trade, exactly a contemporary with him in our town. In fact, another John Taylour (so the name is written in the document immediately to be quoted) was admitted to his freedom as 'a barber chirurgeon and periwig maker' in the same Company, on the 23d of January 1699. I conceive however the former entry to refer to our Doctor's father, as he was baptized (at St. Mary's) Oct. 11, 1670, and the age of 29 seems too far advanced for a person to take up his freedom.

"Though his occupation was humble, he was not without some pretensions to pedigree, if his father, the Rev. John Taylor, B. A. third master of Shrewsbury school, was, as there seems reason to believe, son of Andrew Taylour, a younger brother of the antient family of Tayleur of Rodington (now of Buntingsdale) of which I find a John Tailour, son of Galfrid, as early as 1313. Andrew Taylour was admitted

admitted a scholar of Shrewsbury school in 1588; the Doctor had an uncle of the same name.

"As to the manner in which Taylor's grandfather, who was but four years his junior, used to relate that it was in consequence of his father being employed to dress the wigs, and trim the beard, of ——— Owen of Cundover, esq. * That gentleman was accustomed to converse with his barber concerning his family, and his future prospects for his children: to all which the old man used to answer cheerily, except as to his son *Jack*, whom, he said, he could not get to take to the business, or to handle either the razor or comb. Hence, Mr. Owen determined to give young Taylor a learned education, in which expence he was, however, I doubt not, assisted by one of the exhibitions established from our school to St. John's college in Cambridge. I have been told that Dr. Taylor used to complain confidentially to his intimate friends, of the scenes of riotous festivity, of which gratitude obliged him to partake at the house of his Patron; whose favour he is said to have at length forfeited by refusing to drink a Jacobite toast on his knees †."

Young Taylor took the degree of B. A. at St. John's in 1727; M. A. 1731; S. T. B. 1738; was chosen fellow in 1730; and became D. D. in 1760.

One of the earliest, if not the first of his publications, was, "Oratio ‡ habitâ coram Academiâ

* "Edward Owen, esq. succeeded his father Roger in the Cundover estate in 1717, and died himself in 1728. I have no means of ascertaining whether the credit of this good-natured action belongs to the father or the son; but I suppose to the former."

† These particulars in the early life of this eminent Scholar were given, in 1807, in a letter from a respectable gentleman, in answer to some enquiries made for me at Shrewsbury by my late very good friend Mr. Gough.

‡ "Thomas Bentley, an aukward imitator of his uncle Richard, attacked the Latinity of this Oration, criticising anonymously in a news-paper the first sentence, as an unusual construction, without.

Cantabrigiensi * in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, die solenni Martyrii Caroli Primi Regis, A. D. 1730, à Joanne Taylor, A. M. Collegii D. Joannis Evangelistæ socio. Lond. *Typis Gul. Bowyer, Sen. et Jun.* † 1730," 8vo. This was followed the same year by "The Music-speech at the Public Commencement in Cambridge, July 6, 1730. To which is added, An Ode, designed to have been set to Music on that Occasion."

"Mr. Taylor was appointed Librarian ‡ in March 1732 (an office he held but a short time), and was

without two infinitive moods after *fore*,; which the Doctor vindicated in conversation, by authorities both antient and modern. He was abused in the same channel for saying the Scots sold their King; a fact well attested." *Mr. Bowyer, MS.*—May 21, 1713, was advertised, in a neat pocket volume, the most correct and beautiful edition ever yet printed, of "Q. Horatius Flaccus, ad nuperam Ricardi Bentleii editionem accuratè expressus. Notas addidit Thomas Bentleius, A.B. Coll. S. Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienses alumnus. Cantab. typis Academicis, impensis C. Crownfield." In 1718, he published "Cicero de Finibus." In 1741, an edition of "Callimachus" for schools, in which are contained the Hymns and several of the select epigrams, was published by the same Thomas Bentley; and not by his truly great uncle, to whom it was ascribed in the first edition of the "Biographia Britannica."

* Having in a former edition of these "Anecdotes" suggested a doubt whether this Speech was actually delivered in the Senate-house, I was favoured with the following anonymous information: "Your doubt concerning Dr. Taylor's Music-speech is easily cleared up: many now living heard it spoken in the Senate-house, on the Commencement-day; among them the Writer of this, one of the Doctor's earliest friends, who also recollects that the delivery of the verses was universally and very justly admired; and, what is more of an anecdote, that they were not finished many hours before they were heard in publick. Dr. Long's Music-speech was spoken at the Public Commencement in 1714; and was published under the title of "The Music-speech spoken at the Public Commencement in Cambridge, July 6, 1714, by Roger Long, M. A. Fellow of Pembroke-Hall."

† I have found no other title-page with the names of *the father and son*.

‡ "There are at present two, a Principal Librarian and a Librarian. The fact is, there never was but the latter till Dr. Middleton's

afterwards Registrar. Either whilst he was Librarian, or rather before, and perhaps after, he took great pains, as did some others, before Booksellers were obliged to be called in, in classing the noble present of George I. to the University, consisting of 30,000 volumes of the best books, besides MSS. formerly belonging to Bp. Moore. The Catalogue of the Bible class, which is so large as to form a moderate folio, is still preserved in his neat handwriting, and affords full proof of his industry and knowledge in that branch of learning in which he particularly excelled and delighted. I have often heard him say, that he would undertake to shew the Library to the best scholar in Europe, or a girl of six years old. Even this dull and laborious employ furnished him with some pleasant stories; for, among his many other good qualities, that of telling a story well was too remarkable to be entirely omitted here. He used to say, that, throwing the books into heaps for general divisions, he saw one whose title-page mentioned somewhat of *height*, and another of *salt*; the first he cast among those of Mensuration, the other to those of Chemistry or Cookery; that he was startled, when he came to examine them, to find that the first was "Longinus de Sublimitate," and the other "A Theological Dis-

Middleton's time, whose friends, taking the advantage of the accession of Bp. Moore's books, created an entire new place, to give the Doctor 50*l. per annum*, and to plague Dr. Bentley; and he took an early opportunity in a publication to style himself *Protobibliothecarius*; but the place has not the least superiority over the old one. Luckily this sounding title did not occasion the same animosities as that of *Protovates*, assumed by Whittington, did between him and Horman and Lilly. The two Librarians jointly examine every book yearly, beginning the Monday after the Commencement. The Under Librarian is always in the way, at proper hours, to deliver out books to the Members of the Senate that send for them, and shew the place to strangers who give him a fee." I owe this remark to *A Friend of Dr. Taylor*; to whom I have been indebted for much useful information in the progress of these volumes, distinguished by the initials *T. F.*

course

course on the Salt of the World, that good Christians ought to be seasoned with." One day shewing Library to the late Lord B. who was recommended to him, but of whose understanding the reports were unfavourable, he began by producing such articles as might be most likely to amuse such a person; but, observing him very attentive, though silent, he ventured to go a little farther, and at last, as the jewel to the whole, put Beza's MS. of the Gospels into his Lordship's hands, and began telling his story; but, in the midst of it, his Lordship broke his long silence, by desiring to know whether they were then in the county of Cambridge or Hertford. The Doctor added, that he snatched the MS. from him, and was very glad when it was in its proper place, as thinking it not unlikely but that it might have got tossed out of the window the next minute *."

In the year 1732 appeared the Proposals for his "Lysias †;" on which Mr. Clarke writes thus to Mr. Bowyer: "I am glad Mr. Taylor has got into your press: it will make his Lysias more correct. I hope you will not let him print too great a number of copies. It will encourage a young Editor, to

* This paragraph is by *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

† About the same time came out Proposals for a new edition of Robert Stephens's Latin Thesaurus (which was published in four volumes folio, 1734).—"If Mr. Taylor (says Mr. Clarke, May 5, 1733) is the author of the Proposals for the new Thesaurus, I am truly sorry for him. I have by accident seen the *Grub*, which I do not at present take in, being engaged deeper in the Dutch Gazette and Politicks. The ambition of being in the press, or the little advantage that can be squeezed from it, spoils many hopeful young fellows. He must now be under a necessity of doing something handsomely to recover his credit. I reckon you have him now a sure press-man. By what the Grub says, the Proposals are not only ill-writ, but the work very ill executed."—The Editors were, Messrs. Taylor, Johnson of Magdalen, Hutchinson of Trinity, and Law of Christ's. [See vol. V. p. 176.] —The Proposals were attacked by an anonymous writer in "The Grub-street Journal;" and the anonymous Editors defended themselves in "The Weekly Miscellany." The controversy is preserved among Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts, 1785," 4to, pp. 86—128.

have his first attempt rise upon his hands. I fancy you have got him in the press for life, if he has any tolerable success there; he is *too busy a man to be idle.*" It was published, under the title of "Lysiæ Orationes et Fragmenta, Græcè et Latinè. Ad fidem Codd. Manuscriptorum recensuit, Notis criticis, Interpretatione novâ, cæteroque apparatu necessario donavit Joannes Taylor, A. M. Coll. D. Joan. Cantab. Soc. Academiæ olim à Bibliothecis, hodie à Commentariis. Accedunt cl. Jer. Marklandi, Coll. D. Pet. Soc. Conjecturæ *."

At the end of this volume were advertized, as just published, "Proposals for printing by Subscription a new and correct edition of Demosthenes and Æschines, by John Taylor, A. M. Fellow of St. John's College, and Registrar of the University of Cambridge.—N. B. On or before the 24th day of December next will be published (and delivered to Subscribers if desired) Oratio contra Leptinem, which begins the third volume of the above mentioned work." The Dedication to Lord Carteret, intended for the first volume (which Dr. Taylor did not live to publish) is dated Dec. 3, 1747; the third volume (published nine years before the second) 1748; and the second 1757.

Earl Granville, then Lord Carteret, had before this time intrusted to Dr. Taylor's care the education of his grandson, Lord Viscount Weymouth, and

* See vol. II. p. 133.—"Reiske, when he is finding fault with the English Editors of Demosthenes in partnership, says, that Markland is continually running away from his Author to St. Paul's Epistles, which was owing to his being a Clergyman. Could he make this mistake from Cl. prefixed to his name? One cannot wonder that the same person should blame in Dr. Taylor his frequent digressions to explain other authors, gems, or inscriptions; to us these form the very nectar and ambrosia of his writings. Let any body read his own edition of his "Elements of Law," and the late abstract of it, and then judge. I apprehend that if it had been intended to give a favourable representation of the Doctor's learning, the direct contrary practice should have been observed; *i. e.* the digressions should have been presented to the reader by themselves." *T. F.*

Mr.

Mr. Thynne; and, as the Doctor informs us, at the same time laid the plan, and suggested the methods, of their education. In consequence of this Nobleman's recommendation, "to lay out the rudiments of civil life, and of social duties; to inquire into the foundations of justice and of equity; and to examine the principal obligations which arise from those several connections into which Providence has thought proper to distribute the human species," Dr. Taylor was led, as he says, to "the system of that people, who, without any invidious comparison, are allowed to have written the best comment upon the great volume of Nature." These researches afterwards produced his "Elements of the Civil Law," printed in 4to, 1755, and again in 1769: and this latter work, it is well known, occasioned a learned, but peevish, preface to the third volume of the "Divine Legation."

Dr. Taylor was admitted an advocate in Doctors Commons, Feb. 15, 1741; and in 1742, he published "Commentarius ad Légem Decemviralem de inope Debitore in partes dissecando: quem in Scholis Juridicis Cantabrigiæ, Junii 22, 1741, recitavit, cum pro gradu solenniter responderet, Johannes Taylor, LL. D. Collegii D. Joannis Socius. Accedunt à viris eruditissimis confectæ, nec in lucem hactenùs editæ, Notæ ad Marmor Bosporanum Jovi Urio sacrum. Dissertatio de voce *Yonane*. Explicatio Inscriptionis in antiquo Marmore Oxon. De Historicis Anglicanis Commentatio." 4to.

In 1743 the learned world was gratified by the publication of "Orationes Duæ: una Demosthenis contra Midiam, altera Lycurgi contra Leocratem, Græcè et Latinè; recensuit, emendavit, notasque addidit Joannes Taylor, LL. D. Coll. D. Johan. Soc."

In the next year appeared, "Marmor Sandvicense, cum Commentario et Notis Johannis Taylori, LL. D." * being a Dissertation on a Marble brought into

* Mr. Gough had a copy of this, full of Dr. Taylor's MS notes.

into England by Lord Sandwich in 1739; containing a most minute account of the receipts and disbursements of the three Athenian magistrates deputed by that people to celebrate the feast of Apollo at Delos, in the 101st Olympiad, or 374 before Christ, and is the oldest inscription whose date is known for certain.

"Lord Sandwich, on his return from his voyage round the Mediterranean in 1738 and 1739, brought home with him, among many other curiosities, a marble vase from Athens, with two figures in basso relievo, and a very long inscription, as yet undecyphered, on both sides of a piece of marble about two feet in height. This marble, as a mark of respect to the Society of which he had been a member, he presented to Trinity-college, Cambridge; and it is now preserved in their Library. The inscription on it has been, with wonderful sagacity, explained and illustrated by the late learned Dr. Taylor: who has made it legible, and intelligible by every reader of the Greek language. What so respectable a person says of the noble Eárl, it would be injustice to his memory to withhold: 'Nolui certè meam opellam deesse, tali potissimùm viro hortante, cujus inter postremas laudes olim recensebitur, potuisse eum cum fructu, non solùm proprio, verùm etiam publico, peregrinari.' The circumstances under which his Lordship discovered this valuable relic are rather singular. 'He saw it,' he tells us, 'lying among some rubbish and lumber, in a sort of wood-yard belonging to Niccolo Logotheti, the English Consul, of whom he begged it. The Consul could give no account when or where it was found; otherwise than it had lain there a good while in his father's life-time. He set no sort of value on it, and wondered much that his Lordship would be at the trouble of carrying it away *."

* Rev. John Cooke's Preface to the Earl of Sandwich's Voyage round the Mediterranean, p. iv.—To the merits of this publication, let the two following letters from the late truly venerable

Dr. Taylor succeeded Dr. Reynolds, as Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln, in April 1744; but did not then think proper to enter into holy orders.

In a letter to Mr. Bowyer, without date, but written probably in 1744, whilst Lord Carteret was Secretary of State, Mr. Clarke says, "if he (Dr. Taylor) still persists in not going into orders, though an Archbishop would persuade him to it, it is plain he is no great friend to the Church, though, as my Lord Halifax said when he kept Mr. Addison out of it, I believe it is the only injury he will ever do it. I heartily wish he may be more agreeably, he will scarce be more usefully employed. Supposing, which I am in hopes of, from his Grace's recommendation, that my Lord Carteret should make him one of the Under Secretaries, what will become of all the Orators of the ages past? Instead of publishing the sentiments of antient Demagogues, his whole time will be engrossed in cooking up and concealing

venerable Bishop Dr. Douglas to the son of the Noble Author bear testimony:

1. "The Bishop of Salisbury, with compliments to Lord Sandwich, begs leave to trouble his Lordship with his best thanks, for gratifying him with the perusal of the work now returned;—a work which does great honour to the noble Writer, who presents to the reader throughout, a variety of the most striking instances of an intimate acquaintance with Classical Learning, and History both antient and modern. There is nothing trifling recorded, but only such topicks selected as must please every reader who would wish to be instructed while he is entertained."

2. "My Lord, Permit me to trouble you with my thanks for the honour your Lordship has done me in favouring me with a copy of the Voyage; a present which I owe entirely to your partiality to me, and not to any effectual service which I could perform in forwarding the publication. The work, I am confident, will afford instruction and entertainment to every candid and capable reader, and do honour to the memory of the great man, whom the publick will now consider as a learned Author, as well as an able Statesman. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Lordship's obliged and most humble servant,

J. Sarum.

Grafton-street, Wednesday, April 17, 1799."

the

the many finesses of modern politicks. But, however, I should rejoice to see him so employed, and hope there is some prospect of it."

The fact is, the Doctor intended to be a Civilian; and, to enable him to keep his fellowship, without going into orders, as all are obliged to do at St. John's, except two Physicians and two Civilians, he was nominated to a Faculty Fellowship on the Law line: but, continuing in College to superintend his edition of Demosthenes, he probably saw that, in order to make the figure he could wish in that profession, he should have devoted himself to the practice of it earlier; and the prospect of a valuable College-living becoming now near, he took orders, and the rectory of Lawford being vacant, he claimed it: this was a new case then, and has never happened since. It was thought by many of the Society at least hard, that a person should be excused all his time from reading prayers, preaching, and other Ecclesiastical duties in College and the University, which must be performed in person, or another paid for doing them; and then, when the reward of all this long service seems within reach, that another, who has not borne any part of the heat and burthen of the day, should step in before you, and carry off the prize. The Doctor was however so lucky, as he generally was, as to carry his point, but not without much difficulty. His friends indeed, who kept up the credit of the house for punning, said from the first, that the Doctor would certainly *go to Law for 't* *."

His preferments, after he entered into orders, were, the rectory of Lawford in Essex, in April 1751; the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, 1753; the Residentiaryship of St. Paul's in July 1757, succeeding Dr. Terrick, who is said to have been raised to the See of Peterborough expressly to make

* This is related on the authority of the friend who assumed the signature of *T. F.*

the vacancy * ; and the office of Prolocutor to the Lower House of Convocation the same year. He was also Commissary of Lincoln and of Stowe ; and was esteemed one of the most disinterested and amiable, as he was one of the most learned, of his profession †.

Browne Willis, in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, 1757, expresses his expectation that Dr. Taylor was to have had Dr. Neve's great prebend of Lincoln.

After he had actually entered into the Church, he continued to dine in common with the Advocates in Doctors Commons four times every term with their unanimous consent, except on those days in which the learned Civilians transacted the business of their Society, of which he always had notice; and this he did to the end of his life ‡.

* "One would imagine that Dr. Terrick, who afterwards got London, could not have got Peterborough but that Dr. Taylor might get the Residentiaryship; but, if Taylor was the only person to be served, there was no occasion for disturbing Terrick, as Taylor would certainly have no objection to stepping over his head into the Bishoprick. Will you say that Dr. Terrick would not have got Peterborough if there had been no such person as Dr. Taylor? I own, it was part of the arrangement. Such language was used when Dr. Law was made Bishop of Carlisle, as if it was for the sake of making Dr. Ross prebendary of Durham.—A better story from the Doctor himself. When Earl Granville asked the King for it, the King said, that he had never heard of Dr. Taylor, and that he understood it was a good piece of preferment, and was usually given to a Scholar of note. The artful Statesman took the hint, and said the Doctor's fame for learning was celebrated all over Germany. There was no occasion to say more." *T. F.*

† "In a conversation at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, Dr. Johnson said, "*Demosthenes Taylor* was the most silent man, the merest statue of a man, that I have ever seen. I once dined in company with him; and all he said during the whole time was no more than *Richard*. How a man should say only Richard, it is not easy to imagine. But it was thus: Dr. Douglas was talking of Dr. Zachary Grey, and ascribing to him something that was written by Dr. Richard Grey. So, to correct him, Taylor said (imitating his affected sententious emphasis and nod), *Richard!*"

Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. II. p. 340.

‡ This circumstance was communicated by Dr. Ducarel.

In

In 1748, one volume (the third) of the long-expected labours * of Dr. Taylor appeared, under the

* A copy of the original Proposals for the whole work, dated Cambridge, March 10, 1739, shall here be given, for the satisfaction of the curious:

"It is proposed by John Taylor, M. A. Fellow of St. John's college, and Registrary of the University, to print by subscription, a new and correct edition of the Orations, Epistles, and other remains of Demosthenes and Æschines, diligently collated with the former impressions, and most valuable MSS. (not yet compared) that can be procured in Europe.—Plan: Particular care will be taken throughout to conform to the editions of Jerom Wolfius, more especially with regard to the order and distribution of the Orations. In pursuance of which division, it is apprehended that this Work will consist of four nearly equal volumes, of the same size with the edition of Lysias published at London in April last. It is intended to represent the text of the edition set out at Frankfort MDCIV, on a neat Paragon letter; to which will be immediately subjoined the Latin version of Wolfius, as in the specimen annexed to this Proposal. The Greek Scholia will be added at the close of their respective Orations; not only those of Ulpian, revised and corrected, with proper distinctions of what is more material from what is less so; but likewise those of Zosimus Ascalonita upon Demosthenes, at present in MS. in the Vatican Library, and that of the King of France, and of Apollonius upon Æschines, in the possession of the Editor. The notes are intended to be such as shall either vindicate the true reading of the text, or occasionally explain some particular circumstances of the Athenian Constitution; in which will be comprehended not only all the material and necessary observations of Wolfius, but likewise a proper regard will be had to the labours of Erasmus, Budæus, H. Stephens, Lambin, Obsopæus, Salmasius, Palmer, Tourreil, Lucchesini, and whoever else to this time has contributed towards the illustration of these authors, as well in the way of translation as comment. These will follow in the same order with the Scholia; so that whatever shall concern each particular Oration or Epistle will be found in its proper and most natural situation. To the whole Work will be prefixed a distinct account of the lives of Demosthenes and Æschines, faithfully collected from the best writers, and other monuments of Antiquity; which is designed to serve for an historical comment upon the text, and to comprehend the most important transactions of that very remarkable period of Greek history, viz. from the reduction of Athens by the Lacedæmonians under the command of Lysander, and its restoration by Thrasybulus (with which the life of Lysias concludes) to its overthrow by the Macedonians. In which will be interwoven whatever pieces of Antiquity more immediately relate to those lives; such are those of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Plutarch, Lucian, Phi-

title of "Δημοσθένης, Αἰσχίνης, Δεινάρχου, καὶ Δημάδου τὰ σωζομένα. Græcè et Latinè. Tomus Tertius. Edidit Joannes Taylor, LL. D. Col. D. Joan. Cant. Socius, et Cancellarius Lincolniensis. Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis;" to which was prefixed (as has been before noticed, p. 495) the Dedication to Lord Carteret, originally intended for the First Volume.

In a letter to Mr. Upton, dated July 24, 1739, the very learned Mr. Harris says, "I was much pleased to find in Taylor's Preface to Lysias, that he intended also to publish Demosthenes *. Before

lostratus, Hermogenes, Libanius, Photius, Zosimus, Apollonius, Suidas, Eudocia, &c. The last volume will conclude with a large and complete Index of the Attic words and phrases to be found in both authors. The Editor humbly submits this plan of his intended edition to the public consideration; and makes this Proposal as well to receive their direction, as to solicitate their encouragement. He also takes this opportunity earnestly to intreat the assistance of those gentlemen that shall be willing to communicate their observations, or an account of such MSS. as may escape his notice: and to return his thanks for the signal favours he has already received in both those particulars. He lastly begs leave to assure his Subscribers, that this Work shall be conducted with such care and application, as is suitable to the reputation of those eminent Writers, whose memory he is endeavouring to preserve; to the credit of that University, of which he has been for some time an obliged Member; and to the honour of that very illustrious Character that presides over the edition. Conditions: I. The price to Subscribers for one copy in quires, printed upon a fine Genoa demy, of equal goodness with that of the Specimen, will be Three Guineas (which is somewhat under the rate of two-pence per sheet); two of which to be paid down, and the other at the delivery of a complete book. II. The price to Subscribers for one copy in quires, printed upon a superfine Genoa royal, will be Five Guineas; at the payment of three upon subscription, and two at delivery. III. The usual allowance will be made to booksellers, and such as shall subscribe for several sets. N. B. The names of the Subscribers will be prefixed as encouragers of the edition. Subscriptions are taken in, and receipts delivered, by Messrs. Innys and Manby, Vaillant, Gyles, Bathurst, Nourse, booksellers in London; Thurlbourn, in Cambridge; Clements, in Oxford; Hildyard, in York; and by the Editor, at St. John's College in Cambridge."

* The following elegant and affectionate compliment was paid by the writer of the above letter to his two friends after their death:

I received your letter, I went to collating, and have finished the four Philippics; these, if you will tell me how to direct to him, I will send; and if from the specimen he thinks the rest worth having, care shall be taken of having it performed *. Taylor

death: "Nor must I forget Dr. Taylor, Residentiary of St. Paul's, nor Mr. Upton, Prebendary of Rochester. The former, by his edition of Demosthenes (as far as he lived to carry it), by his Lysias, by his Comment on the Marmor Sandvicense, and other critical pieces; the latter, by his correct and elegant edition, in Greek and Latin, of Arrian's Epictetus (the first of the kind that had any pretensions to be called complete) have rendered themselves, as scholars, lasting ornaments of their country. These two valuable men were the friends of my youth, the companions of my social as well as my literary hours. I admired them for their erudition; I loved them for their virtue. They are now no more.—

"His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere.—"

Harris's Philological Enquiries, Part I. Chap. 6.

* The learned Mr. Merrick of Reading, in a letter to Dr. Warton, Dec. 21, 1765, thus expresses his sentiments on a subject of no small utility to young scholars:

"Dr. Gregory Sharpe has lately informed me, that a young gentleman under his care is ready to undertake any work that I might recommend to him. A youth of 18, now in Reading, has transcribed the whole of Xenophon's Cyri Expeditio, in order to an Index; and has entered upon Thucydides, for the same purpose, as I have advised him not to cut in pieces his collections from Xenophon, till his return to London. Another young man here has attacked Harduin's folio edition of Themistius; and the senior youths of Magdalen school in Oxford are jointly composing an Index to the first volume of Dr. Battie's Isocrates. Could the first volume of Dr. Taylor's Demosthenes be procured in sheets, I should hope that four or five of the young gentlemen at the head of Winchester school might very willingly (instead of some other exercise) take each a share of the volume, and when it was transcribed, might join in forming an Index to it. I have received from Mr. Harris, the author of Hermes, and from Dr. Lowth, strong expressions of approbation on the subject of this exercise; but how far it may be consistent with other more important employments established in any particular school, I can by no means say. Give me leave to observe to you (what I knew not when I took the liberty of addressing you publicly) that experience has shewn us a way of saving much time (perhaps more than half of the whole time required) in transcribing an Author for an Index, by first transcribing all the words of a page, and then getting down the

is a man of sense, and a scholar; but there is a crabbedness in his style, from an affectation of phrases, and a pedantic way of triumphing over his brother Commentators, which I could wish away. This last he apologizes for himself in his Preface, but in my opinion he had better not have made such an apology necessary *."

The Second volume was published in 1757, with a title similar to the third; but the Editor is there styled, "Joannes Taylor, LL. D. Ecclesiæ de Lawford, in agro Essexiensi, Rector; Archidiaconus Buckinghamiensis, et Dioceseos Lincolniensis Cancellarius." This volume, which has neither Introduction nor Preface, is inscribed to John Earl Granville; and bears this colophon: "Excudebat Cantabrigiæ Josephus Bentham, Academiæ Typographus, Mense Maio MDCCLVII."

Dr. Taylor published two single Sermons; one, preached at Bishop's Stortford on the Anniversary School-feast, Aug. 22, 1749; the other, before the House of Commons, on the Fast day, Feb. 11, 1757.

He was for many years a valuable member both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, his name being distinguished in the publications of the former †; and was appointed Director of the latter, April 23, 1759, and at the next meeting one of their Vice-presidents.

In a letter to Mr. Bowyer, Feb. 21, 1766, Mr. Clarke says, he is "sorry to hear Dr. Taylor lies

number of the page, and line after each word of the page instead of adding the number immediately as each word is written."

Wool's Life of Warton, p. 310.

* Wool's Life of Warton, p. 211.

† He was the author of the three following papers in the Philosophical Transactions: 1. "An Explanation of an antient Inscription at Rutchester, upon the Roman Wall, 1744," XLIV. 344; 2. "Account of an Earthquake, March 18-19, 1749-50, felt at Portsmouth," XLVI. 649; 3. "Observations on two antient Roman Inscriptions discovered at Netherby in Cumberland," LIII. 133.

still on his couch; that is but the first step from the bed." And on the first of April following, Mr. Clarke addressed the following letter to the Rev. Samuel Pegge:

"Reverend Sir, I am very sorry that I cannot give you a better account of our friend Dr. Taylor; he grows weaker and weaker every day. His physicians have given him over ever since Sunday se'nnight; when he was taken with such a violent shaking fit, that the bed trembled under him, which lasted near half an hour. The very medicines that relieve in one respect, lay a weight upon him in others; take away his appetite, and, without some nourishment, it is impossible he should last long. How long it may be, God knows. But he bears it with great composure, and an entire submission to the divine will. I have been detained here by the gout much longer than I could conveniently stay, but it has been some little amusement and relief to him: and it has all the inconveniences arising from my confinement very greatly over-paid. He was much pleased with your ingenious and just explication of *verimas* *, and says it is certainly right. He sends you his kindest remembrance and best wishes; and I will only add, that though I am doing him this melancholy office, it gives me the pleasing opportunity of saying how much I am, &c.

WILLIAM CLARKE."

Dr. Taylor died, universally lamented and beloved, at his Residentiary-house, Amen-corner, April 4, 1766; and was buried in the vaults under St. Paul's, nearly under the Litany-desk, where there is an inscription on a marble slab, which merely

* Mr. Pegge reads it *verinas* from French *verre; id est*, glass windows. The corrupted word occurred in a Record, 17 Hen. III. cited by Mr. Walpole, "Anecdotes of Painting," I. p. 3, and was very puzzling to that gentleman; but it is found nevertheless in Du Fresne, v. *verrinæ*; and *verina* with a single *r*, as in the emendation, is a glass window in R. Swapham, p. 107. It is properly an adjective, *fenestra* being understood.

enumerates his titles. But, by way of monumental memorial, his friend the Rev. Edward Clarke suggested the following inscription:

"Plorate, Linguarum, Artium, Scientiarum,
vos O doctissimi Cultores!
quotquot huic marmori funereo
aliquando accesseritis,
desiderio quærentes lacrumabili
quale quantumque corpori caduco
hic sit superstes nomen.
Quippe hic jacet Hellas propria,
hic Lepos Atticus,
hic Dorices *Ψιθύρισμα*,
hic suave mel Ionicum.
Scriptores Græciæ veteris et Latii numerosos,
Jus Civile, Urbanum, Municipale,
Leges, Ritus, Cerемonias, Mores,
reconditissimæ Antiquitatis,
quis illi par sic unquam expedivit?
Te sublato! mancus, debilis semper jacet,
ille tuus Demosthenes *παιάνιευς*,
imperfecta restant *τὰ* Æschinis *σωζόμενα*,
solus integer et superstes Lysias *.

* "So much praise is lavished by this panegyrist on the Doctor, that one would think that Salmasius, Scaliger, and Bentley, might have been glad to have exchanged learning and fame with him: yet, if we believe Reiske, who has published the text of Demosthenes since, and had all Dr. Taylor's papers put into his hands, the latter knew so very little of the matter, that he could adopt only five of his emendations in so large a work. He allows him indeed a little knowledge of Attic Law; but that, he says, was very easy after Petit, &c. It would not be difficult to give Reiske a trimming for the fault he finds with Dr. Taylor for the mode of his edition. His making a Parson of Mr. Markland, and, as such, accounting for, and excusing, his frequent Remarks on St. Paul's Epistles have been noticed, p. 495. Reiske slights all, but treats Jurin best, and trims Toup; thinks Jurin might have done somewhat well, if he had not died young; which, however, was not the case. Jurin was master of the Free-school at Newcastle in the former part of his life, till he had got money enough to follow his favourite profession. He acquired by it a fortune at Hackney; and as he did not begin very

Hæc solummodo qui legerit
nemo non possit non exclamare,
Hic situs est
JOHANNES TAYLORUS, Salopiensis,
Ecclesiæ Lincolniensis Cancellarius,
Sancti Pauli Canonicus,
obiit annum agens sexagesimum tertium,
4 Aprilis, 1766."

At the time of his death, though a very large number of the quarto edition of Demosthenes * remained unsold, an octavo edition of that work was

a right to be angry or sorry, Reiske was the last man in the world that should have uttered a syllable; but I have not the least desire to provoke his manes, or enter into a dispute with his learned Relict." *T. F.*

* "Dr. Taylor's assets are like to run short at last; at least it will be difficult to make them answer all the demands upon his executors. Dr. Ogden takes 200*l.* for dilapidations; and there is 131*l.* now due to the University press. But his stock in their warehouse will more than answer all their demands. There are more than 700 of his Quarto Demosthenes to dispose of.

Of Vol. II.	374 Copies Demy 33 Ditto Royal
Of Vol. III.	355 Copies Demy 17 Ditto Royal
Of his 8vo Demosthenes, in 2 vols.	500 Copies Demy 50 Ditto Royal
Of his Appendix to Suidas, which contains only 4 sheets.	1000 Copies in Common Paper 100 Ditto in Large.

I suppose these last are the property of the University; but the Demosthenes sure must be his—when the University press is paid. But I am amazed to think how few Copies are sold of these Two Volumes; but 126 of the Second Volume, and 145 of the Third. It is absurd to publish pieces of books that never can be finished. And what are all the remaining Copies worth, viz. 779 of the Quarto, and 600 of the 8vo in two volumes? And I should be obliged to you, if you would tell us, which is most probably the best manner of disposing them. To let them lie there as lumber any longer, would not be right. I would not have this affair of Dr. Taylor's take air among the trade, perhaps it might hurt the sale. *Rev. W. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer*, Oct. 24, 1766.

"779 Copies at 7*s.* would fetch 270*l.* sure; and 600 Copies of the 2 Volumes at 4*s.* 120*l.* i. e. 390*l.* Would that be more than they would come to at market, or less?"

just finished at the University press *; and an "Appendix to Suidas †" was begun, of which only four sheets were printed.

Some Remarks of Dr. Taylor's (and also of Mr. Markland's ‡) were inserted in Mr. Foster's "Essay on Accent and Quantity, 1763."

A Latin Poem of his in 1723, on the Death of Mr. Robert Eyles §, has been already given. In 1725, he addressed some verses to Brownlow Earl of Exeter, on the birth of his son; and in 1734 he also presented an excellent Poem, "To the Right Honourable the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, upon the Marriage of his only Daughter, the Lady Margaret Harley, and William Duke of Portland." Both these, with some other Poems by Dr. Taylor, shall be given at the end of this article.

A Letter in explanation of a scarce gold coin, supposed to be Saxon, addressed to him in 1756, by his "old and invariable friend," the Rev. Samuel Pegge, is printed in The Gentleman's Magazine for 1756, vol. XXVI. p. 284.

* The notes only were wanting. These were afterwards added, and the book published in 1769. "Without drawing an invidious comparison between the typographical labours of the two Universities, Dr. Taylor's editions of the Greek Orators will do immortal honour to the Cambridge press." *R. G.*—*T. F.* adds, "If there is any doubt of the merit of the Cambridge press, look at Virgil, Terence, &c. 4 volumes in 4to; Bentley's Horace; Pieces of Tully by Davies; Cæsar by the same; Bentham's Ely, &c. &c."

† It was thus advertised at the end of the 8vo Lysias, 1741: "In the University press, and shortly will be published, Appendix Notarum in Suidæ Lexicon, ad paginas Edit. Cantab. A. 1705, accommodatarum: colligente, qui et suas etiam aliquammultas adjecit, Joanne Taylor, A. M. Coll. Joan. Soc."

‡ It should have been noticed before, that Dr. Squire's edition of Plutarch "de Iside et Osiride," was not collated with any new MS. but much improved by the corrections of the learned; particularly R. Bentley and J. Markland. See Wyttenbach's list of editions of Plutarch's Works.

§ See vol. I. p. 229; where Mr. Taylor is on this occasion styled "a junior soph, a pretty modest lad."

Having shewn the preceding part of this Memoir to the *Friend of Dr. Taylor* to whom I had before been so much obliged, I was favoured with the following particulars: "You have mentioned that Dr. Taylor was too busy a man to be idle. This is too shining a particular in the Doctor's temper and abilities not to be a little more insisted upon. If you called on him in College after dinner, you were sure to find him sitting at an old oval walnut-tree table entirely covered with books, in which, as the common expression runs, he seemed to be buried: you began to make apologies for disturbing a person so well employed; but he immediately told you to advance, taking care to disturb, as little as you could, the books on the floor; and called out, 'John, John, bring pipes and glasses;' and then fell to procuring a small space for the bottle just to stand on, but which could hardly ever be done without shoving off an equal quantity of the furniture at the other end; and he instantly appeared as chearful, good-humoured, and *degagé*, as if he had not been at all engaged or interrupted. Suppose now you had staid as long as you would, and been entertained by him most agreeably, you took your leave, and got half-way down the stairs; but, recollecting somewhat that you had more to say to him, you go in again; the bottle and glasses were gone, the books had expanded themselves so as to re-occupy the whole table, and he was just as much buried in them as when you first broke in on him. I never knew this convenient faculty to an equal degree in any other scholar. His voice to me, who know nothing of music, appeared remarkably pleasing and harmonious, whether he talked or read English, Latin, or Greek prose, owing to his speaking through his lips much advanced, which always produces softness: this practice, or habit, I believe, he learned from a speaking-master, to whom he applied to correct some natural defect; for which purpose he always kept near him an ordinary

the use of which was unknown to his friends; but in preaching, which he was fond of, one might perceive a shrillness or sharpness that was not agreeable; perhaps he could not speak so loud as was required, and at the same time keep his lips advanced and near together, as he had learned to do for common conversation. He understood perfectly, as a gentleman and scholar, all that belongs to making a book handsome, as the choice of paper, types, and the disposition of text, version, and notes. He excelled in many small accomplishments. He loved and played well at cards; was fond of carving, which he did with much elegance; an agreeable practice, but which, notwithstanding what Lord Chesterfield says, some persons who have frequented good tables all their life-time cannot do, though they can blow their nose passing well. He always appeared handsomely in full dress as a Clergyman, was grand in his looks, yet affable, flowing, and polite. Latterly he grew too plump, with an appearance of doughy paleness, which occasioned uneasiness to those who loved him, whose number, I think, must be considerable. He wrote a large, fair, elegant hand; was a perfect master of Dr. Byrom's short-hand, which he looked upon as barely short of perfection, and which he taught to as many as chose to learn, for the benefit of his friend. He never made a blot in his writing: always, besides his Adversaria, kept a proper edition of most books for entering notes in their margin, as the Louvre Greek Testament in folio. These were what Dr. Askew was entitled to by his will, besides his common-place books, which, I think, in his open way of writing, for he never spared paper, amounted before he left College to forty volumes in folio *; in those he had put down

* Among Dr. Askew's MSS. were sold 38 volumes of Dr. Taylor's MSS. on paper, containing notes on 1 Homer, 2 Xenophon, 3 C. Nepos, 4 Apoll. Rhodius, 5 Juvenal, 6 Æsop, 7 Porphyry, 8 Cicero, 9 Aristophanes, 9b Index to Philes Carmina,

a vast variety of philological learning, without neglecting matters of pleasantry; and I should think it must be impossible, if one that knew his manner and short-hand had liberty to examine them, but that they must furnish an excellent *Taylorian*a *. I do not remember that he had any ear for music †; no more had the excellent Dr. Powell, late Master of St. John's, nor the justly celebrated Linnæus, nor the equally far-famed Moralist and Philologer Dr. Johnson, and a thousand others whose organs were in other re-

getes, 13 Nicandri Theriaca et Alexipharmaca, 14 Æschylus, 15 Callimachus, 16 Oppian; of which No. 1 for 3*l.* 10*s.* 2 for 1*l.* 5*s.* 4 for 10*l.* 10*s.* 5 for the same, 8 for 12*s.* 14 for 7*l.* 7*s.* were bought by the University of Cambridge, together with MS notes relating to the Civil Law of the Romans, 2 vols. for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Analecta Critica, 8vo, for 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* other common-place books with passages from various writers, 5 vols. for 4*l.* 2*s.* Plutarchi *πολιτων ψυχης ἡ σωματος επιδημια ἡ λυπη*, ex MS. Harl. 5612. with MS notes, 10*s.* 6*d.* Analecta Critica, 2 vols. folio, for 1*l.* 15*s.* The Indexes and two volumes of Inscriptions were purchased for the University of Oxford; a volume on old manners and customs, as were many of his MSS. partly in short-hand, by Mr. Gough, as also a copy of Middleton de Medicorum Conditione. A few went to the British Museum.

* In a communication from the same gentleman 20 years after the above was first printed, he says, "Dr. Taylor's MSS. were numerous and fairly written: many of them were bought by Mr. Gough and the University; and though it is now many years since, I do not remember that a single critical emendation, or light *bon-mot*, has ever been produced; which puts me in mind of what Mr. Masters has advanced in his Life of Mr. Baker: Mentioning the numerous MSS. he divided between the University and Lord Oxford, he says, 'there must be many valuable things amongst the latter;' these he never saw, and so was not competent to speak of them; and of those in the University, which he might see every day, he is silent: so what encouraged him to speak so favourably of the others, I cannot tell. I never read them myself; but Dr. Ross, Bishop of Exeter, after reading, or rather turning over the volumes, assured me, that there was nothing worth noticing in them; and his judgment is confirmed by nobody's having thought proper to publish a single paper from either collection, which are very numerous. This reminds me of some strange things said in the Biographia Britannica, that Mr. Baker should have kept a transcriber, &c. which shew a perfect ignorance of College-rooms, and the habits of their inhabitants." *T. F.*

† I have been well informed that he had. EDIT.

spects happily formed and arranged. He was also of remarkable *sang-froid* in very trying cases. Once being got into a coach and four with some friends, for *a scheme* as we call it, the gentleman driver, the late Rev. Roger Mostyn, who was remarkably short-sighted, picked up the reins as he thought, but left those of the leaders below, who being smartly whipped to make them go off at an handsome rate, soon found that they were at liberty, and went off with a speed beyond what the rest of the party could desire. They proposed to the Doctor to jump out, who replied with the utmost coolness, 'Jump out! why jump out? have not I hired the coach to carry me?' This looks more like the language of *Jack Tar*, than of one bred in the softening shade of Academus' grove; yet I have little doubt of its being literally true, as he used much the same language to me when the fore-wheel of the post-chaise came off twice in one stage. He also told me himself, that when the last of the two earthquakes at London happened (I mean that at six in the morning), he was waked by it, and said, 'This is an earthquake!' turned himself, and went to sleep instantly. Yet nothing of this appeared in his common behaviour; but all was soft and placid. When we used to joke with him on the badness of his furniture *, which consisted of the table aforesaid, and three or four ordinary chairs, and they always filled with books, he used to say that his room was better and more expensively furnished than any of ours; which was certainly true, as he sat in the midst of an excellent library, containing a very fine collection of philological, classical, and juridical books, which formed the proper furniture of a scholar's room, though I cannot say that it is the usual or fashionable furniture of the times.

* "In St. John's, and I believe most Colleges, the Undergraduate that first had a set of mahogany chairs is still well remembered." *T. F.*

"This

"This fine and large collection he increased greatly after he got to London, as all those who knew it in Amen-corner will bear me witness. This was the more necessary for him to do, as he no longer had the command of the well-furnished libraries of Cambridge; and, as it was his taste and passion to do so, he was enabled to gratify them by his goodly income, which, had he lived, would have been very sufficient, even though it had received no farther increase. His testamentary disposition of this valuable library gave me less satisfaction than any other act of his life. The general fault consisted in not keeping them together, thereby depriving his admirers of the suite and connexion of his ideas, as he had put them down in different books, but with references backwards and forwards. It is plain that he could not be actuated by the low fears and policy of Cujacius, who, to prevent this, ordered his books to be sold separately; because the Doctor entrusted the complete sett with Dr. Askew, where any thing of this kind might be practised with more likelihood of success and secrecy, than if deposited in a public library, where every person that consulted them would know the use that was made of them by others. He probably meant well, and thought that the surest way of keeping them together for a long time was to place them in his learned friend's princely collection. But the futility of this provision quickly appeared; and it would have been much the same whether the hammer had sounded over them immediately on his death, or in the very few years after, when it did *.

* Dr. Askew's magnificent library produced, at the sale by auction, about 4000*l.* to which add the MSS. and books with MS notes, amounting on the whole to near 6000*l.*—His Majesty offered 5000*l.* for it entire; but, though there were not above 3000 volumes, they were mostly so curious and well collected, that his executors preferred the risque of public sale. *Craftsman*, *Sept.* 14, 1774.—This Dr. George Scott believed not true. His Majesty was a purchaser to the amount of about 300*l.*; Dr. Hunter about 500*l.*; and M. De Bure (who had commissions to the amount of 1500*l.*) about 500*l.*—Some valuable articles were bought by Dr. Maty for the British Museum.

The folio Terentianus Maurus *, Mediolani, 1497, which cost the Doctor four guineas out of the Harleian Collection, and which, I dare say, long before he was in easy circumstances, an hundred would not have got from him, was purchased for twelve guineas by Dr. Hunter, and is for the present at least safely lodged in that noble repository of curiosities of all kinds †. Nor do I much more approve of his disposal of the other part; had he given one, two, or three sets of the most useful Classics, with Dictionaries, &c. to the School ‡, this would have remained a testimony of his gratitude, and been very serviceable to the Masters, Scholars, and neighbourhood, without any prejudice to the University, which is well supplied with these writers. Not so with the many curious articles that he had picked up singly at a great expence from foreign parts as he could hear of them. These are not likely to be of much service in the Country; but might probably have been looked into in the University, which also would have been the proper place for distant Literati to have inquired for them, where access would be remarkably easy and agreeable. Upon this occasion one can hardly help mentioning, that when he heard of Dr. Newcome's death, om he did not love (and, as we hope his aversions were not many, they might be the stronger) he inquired how he had disposed of his books; and though the account was a very good one, he received it with an air of contempt; upon which one of the company said, 'Then, Doctor, do you now take care to do better;' upon which he

* In this book is the following MS note: "This is judged to be the only copy of this edition in England, if not in the whole world. If so, it is worth any money.—Dr. Askew could find no copy in his Travels over Europe, though he made it his earnest and particular search in every Library which he had an opportunity of consulting. JOHN TAYLOR, Cantabrig."

† Since consigned to the University of Glasgow.

‡ At Shrewsbury. He was born in the parish of St. Alkmond in that town.

sunk into seriousness, and said softly, 'I wish I may!' He was silent in large companies, but fond of dealing out his entertainment and instruction before one, two, or three persons. He entertained his friends with an hospitality and generosity that bordered upon munificence, and enjoyed himself in the convivial hours.

"I could add much more about the Doctor; as, a defence of him against Reiske, and those who blame the order of his publications, from himself; some pleasant tales, for he was an excellent story-teller; also others of a contrary nature. But please to take notice, that whatever I say of him, I neither do it through adulation, or any bad motive; having never received the value of a Denarius, further than perhaps dining with him once or twice in Ave-Maria Lane, where he kept a noble table; the only fault of which was, that it was too open to all comers; some of which were the dullest companions possible. One of them, who, I think, had been a schoolmaster, was, of all men I ever met with, the stupidest; and this man used to go about, and declare to every body, that he made it a point frequently to call on the Doctor, and sit long with him, to prevent his being dull, &c.; whereas the Doctor's known character was, that no one knew how to employ his time better.

"It may be a means of prolonging some worthy man's days, to mention, that he shortened his own by a modesty or shyness that prevented him from making his case fully known, and submitting himself to the direction of a physician, though he was intimately acquainted with several of the most eminent in the profession. He one day mentioned to me with some peevishness, that he was costive; I asked him why he would not consult Dr. Heberden: he said, 'How can I do so? he will not take any thing.' I replied, 'that he would certainly give him the best advice out of friendship and regard; but that there were others to whom he might apply, who might

not have the same delicacy.' The misfortune was, that he had applied to three, and smuggled a receipt for a purge from each, and used them all alternately, and almost without intermission, at least in a manner they never intended; I think there were 175 charged in the Apothecary's bill for the last year. This calamity had hardly happened had he lived in a family, I mean with friends and relations about him, and not servants only, as the former could never have consented to his treating himself in such a strange manner."

In letters written by Mr. Markland about two years after, he says:

1. "If Dr. Taylor could have attained to the gout, he probably would have had no need of the surgeon's knife."

2. "What Mr. Clarke told me that he died worth 14 or 1500*l.* surprizes me, in so learned and generous a man *."

Dr. Taylor to Mr. Bowyer.

"Fabricius, tom. 3, Bibliotheca Græca, in his treatise concerning the Commentators on the New Testament, delivers, that Musculus commented upon Matthew, John, and all St. Paul's Epistles; so that you may be pretty secure, that there is nothing upon Mark, Luke, and Acts. But query if upon *all* St. Paul's Epistles?

A pretty exact writer that I have by me, giving an account of Musculus and his Works, reckons up his Comments upon Matthew, John, Rom. et Corinth. *(sic.)* Gal. Ephes. Philip. Coloss. Thessal. 1 et 2. Timoth. 1.

St. John's College Library: Musculus, in Matthæum, Bas. 1578 et 1611; in Joh. Bas. 1545 et

1580; Rom. et Cor. Bas. 1566—1600; Gal. et Ephes. Bas. 1569; Phil. Coloss. Thes. et 1 ad Tim. Bas. 1578. So the Libraries here: University Library, Royal, &c."

Dr. TAYLOR to Dr. DUCAREL.

Nov. 23, 1750.

"The reason why I troubled you with the question to Mr. Gale was, to know if there were such things preserved as Dean Gale's *collated books*, &c. which I was sensible did not come down with his MSS. And if they were, secondly, to know how to get at them, for there is one or two that I should be glad to consult.

There is an Hungarian here at Cambridge, who brought me a copy of a Greek Inscription in Mr. Ames's custody, consisting of two lines, and two words over them, namely

ΣΕΔΑΡΙΟΙ ΜΟΡΜΙΛΛΟΝΕΣ.

I wish you would send to Mr. Ames for an exact copy of it, or a fac-simile, which I am sure he will be very willing to communicate, and also the condition and circumstances of the stone, as whether the Legend be intire or not. The first word, I am satisfied, should be ΕΣΕΔΑΡΙΟΙ or ΕΣΣΕΔΑΡΙΟΙ. Perhaps a careful inspection will confirm it. Desire him also to let me know where it came from.

I am, Sir, Your most obliged and obedient humble servant,

J. TAYLOR."

Specimens of Dr. TAYLOR'S Poetry.

1. *To* Bonny Brook.

Say, my Celinda, if thy soul divines
What ardent purpose breathes the following lines.
Does not the Lover and his verse proclaim
The idle message of a well-known flame?
Or has not yet the fair her power survey'd,
And in my conduct read the waste she made?
(When smooth discretion from the helm withdrew,
And youth's unguarded follies blaz'd anew)
Mark'd the fond wish, and met the rising fires,
Something beyond what cool respect inspires,
Beyond the even pulse that just admires?
Have I not lov'd in terms more clear and strong
Than all I ever said, or ever sung?
Has the soft sigh no message to impart,
And love no language nearer to the heart?
In Beauty's triumphs, though we bow to you,
Some share of glory is our sex's due.
The nymph for whom no well-bred lover sighs,
No sword-knot quarrels, and no garter dies,
That only learns the lightnings of her face
From the spread canvass, or the unconscious glass,
Just shares conditions with the cloister'd fair,
Who waste an angel's bloom in work and prayer;
Whose useless eyes the task of life forsake,
And only are employ'd to weep and wake.
'Tis yours in soft engagements to excel;
'Tis ours to lend them life by suffering well.
Embalm'd by vows, gay beauty never dies,
And Lovers' incense wafts it to the skies.
Yet let the fairest of her sex beware;
Hear the soft whisper, but suspect the snare;
Check the fond heart that offers but to glow
At the fool's incense, or the coxcomb's vow;
Lest sorrowing Loves the fatal waste lament,

Perhaps betray'd (forgive a lover's fears)
To lace, to folly, impotence, or years,
Some tasteless rival shall those beauties bless,
That never lov'd, like Damon, to excess.
In vain for him has Love those lustres shed,
Weav'd the soft tresses, and the forehead spread,
With gay delight enrich'd the damask cheek,
And turn'd the column of the marble neck:
He feels his bosom with no raptures swell,
Nor hears the music which thy lips distil.
To all that wit or beauty can endear
Lifts the fool's eye, and turns the adder's ear.
Or, oh! imagine that thy false-one flies
To light forbidden fires at other eyes,
Unaw'd by beauty, unrestrain'd by shame,
With guilty damsels shares a vulgar flame,
Brings cold indifference to thy widow'd bed,
And starves where Love has all his plenty spread,
Then all too late (neglected, loath'd, betray'd,)
To call the sex's softness to thy aid;
Thine nor thy sex's softness well can bear
The curse of pity from the happier fair.
Unmiss'd at balls, and at the ring forgot,
Slow wasting nights and silent tears her lot,
The scorn'd unnoted beauty blooms in vain,
And wants the last sad refuge to complain.
In such an hour—shall lost ideas join,
And raise the image of a love like mine?
When cold reflection lifts to fatal view,
Whose heart you weep for, and whose bled for you,
And the just scale, by pitying Loves upborne,
Weighs Damon's fondness with the husband's scorn;
Then for that awful fear one sigh may break,
Which check'd my passion when I died to speak.
One tear, in many dropt for his neglect,
Chide the cold distance of my dumb respect;
Then could thy wish, did vows permit, remove
The fool of nature for the fool of love!
When age her hoary livery shall have spread,
Those lilies faded, and those roses shed,

Or, oh! more fatal yet, when forward care
Lays waste the bloom that age would learn to spare,
Then shall thy lover, whose unwearied eye
Now thinks it rapture but to gaze and sigh,
Ask where the thousand Loves and Graces hung
That shap'd his manners, and that smooth'd his song;
Shall wonder that his soul could e'er forget
All that the sober world calls grave or great,
Ambition, business, books, and friends disclaim,
And, next to Love, the best of passions Fame.

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2. *To the Right Hon. the Earl of* OXFORD *and* MORTIMER, *upon the Marriage of his only Daughter, the Lady* MARGARET HARLEY *, and* WILLIAM *Duke of* PORTLAND.

WHILE you, my Lord, a fleeting age repair,
And glad a Kingdom in a Father's care,
Your ripen'd honours to your Country lend,
To future virtue raise the future friend;
Your Britain loudly speaks, with glad consent,
The thanks that Harley asks—her own content!
His course of glory well has Oxford run;
He ow'd his Country nothing but a Son.
Down through the line of Mortimer and Fame,
Fondly the Muse pursued the flattering theme;
From Sire to Son the rich succession drew,
And Oxford's manners copy'd out anew.
There, purg'd from noisy zeal and public strife,
Blaz'd the bright honours of a useful life:
Unaw'd the heart, and uncorrupt the hand,
The frown undreaded, and the place disdain'd:
There sprung to light the honest Arts that fled,
And silent Virtue rear'd her drooping head.

* Afterwards Duchess Dowager of Portland.

There, as in purest streams the lineage roll'd,
A thankless and forgetful world was told
How Anna taught her blessings to extend,
And in her Harley's was her Country's friend.
How oft beyond their line our wishes fly!
'Tis fix'd, nor Oxford's better name shall die:
Superior beauty scorns the vulgar lot,
To please one race, and be the next forgot.
Thus Harley bids her charms to ages last,
And bless succeeding, as they warm'd the past.
So Fate of old plann'd out the fair design,
And built the glories of the Julian line:
There, as the rising leaf display'd to sight
The nation's wonder, and the world's delight,
Consign'd the task to Cytherea's eyes,
And match'd the fairest daughter of the skies.
Marriage, the coxcomb's jest, has fed too long
The slanderous novel, and licentious song;
Our age, in notions sunk of mutual love,
This pair shall wake, where precepts could not move,
And future mothers moralize their youth,
With Portland's virtue, and with Harley's truth.
Betray'd by Celia's cheeks, or Chloe's eyes,
To pains and penance heedless Damon flies;
Awhile his thoughts like fluttering insects rove,
In gawdy summer and a waste of love.
But, oh!—
When wint'ry age has each fair gloss consum'd,
Or cankers winter where carnations bloom'd,
Love with those graces spreads the faithless wing,
And Love, like Beauty, knows no second spring.
'In vain, of either age thou best delight!
Insulting Time shall meditate the flight;
Nor Love shall weep the havock of his way,
But plead a great exemption from his sway.
When age shall bid thee those bright looks resign,
(If age can triumph o'er a form like thine,)
Then every grace, and all those softer powers,
That ever bless'd thy sex, or melted ours,

The mind's sweet lamp shall feed the generous fire,
Nor want the aid of beauty to inspire:
Portland thro' years shall court thy hoary truth,
And age shall mellow every wish of youth.
  Titles and place the weaker maid invite,
And tie two souls that never can unite.
Thus poor Cosmelia, neither slave nor wife,
Yet each by turns, blaz'd an unenvy'd life:
Swift round the King bade twice three coursers fly,
Yet ill at ease gave all her state the lie:
Glar'd in the side-box, but from thence survey'd
No greater wretch—except the wretch she wed.
  Thus, by mistaken roads, from real bliss
We range; that sex betray'd, or injur'd this.
Harley, to every grace as Portland dear,
With softer lessons disciplines the fair,
And shews how vows may bind, and passion be sincere.
While, strictly weigh'd with honour and desert,
She chose the equal partner of her heart,
Selected from mankind the youth to prove
The mutual rival of her mutual love.
  Thus spoke the Muse—and the connubial powers
With every blessing charg'd the rosy hours;
Sweet-smiling Concord weaves the nuptial veil,
And little Loves support the golden scale.

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3. *To* Brownlow, *Earl of* Exeter, *on the Birth of his Son.*

"My root was spread out by the waters, and the dew lay all night upon the branch: my glory was fresh in me, and my bow was renewed in my hand." Job xxix. 19, 20.

From this auspicious hour let glory trace
The lengthen'd honours of the Cecil race;
And, as her eyes indulge the purple scene,
The glad procession, and the shining train,

Of

Of ermin'd ancestors, and Burleigh's son,
And annals ever-blending with her own;
Weigh every worth, and each distinguish'd claim
To the vast splendour of superior fame;
Till fairest omens check her fruitless care,
And fix the long-disputed lustre here.
To polish worth, and fill the glowing heart
With purest strains of honour and desert;
Till finish'd merit can refine no more,
And Nature gives the generous conflict o'er;
Till the last touch completes the labour'd piece,
And Glory cries, "I 'm satisfied with this:"
The toil of rolling seasons must engage,
The pang of years, the labour of an age.
In this fair pledge of Burleigh's endless name,
This happy earnest of continuing fame;
Let generous Cecil lend one falling tear,
And read the narrow date Mortality must share.
Pass but a year, an age, or æra by,
Ourselves, our merits, and our names, shall die:
The poor capricious beings of a day,
The slender vassals of a swift decay.
Like shadowy heroes of a theatre,
Born for a while to blaze—and disappear;
The mouldering subject of a scanty date,
Prais'd in this age—and in the next forgot.
But gracious Heaven with healing care ordains
For transient merit still its kind remains;
Thus god-like stems she labours to retrieve
From the dark bosom of the silent grave;
And by successive blooms of worth repays
The hasty flow of quick-expiring days.
His course of glory well has Cecil run;
He ow'd his Britain nothing but a Son,
To speed th' immortal glories of his line
Along the flood of ages, and the flow of time.
If Patriots claim an interest in the praise,
And share the future glories of their race:
The father blooms with triumphs of the son,
And all the distant merit is his own;

Repaid is he that watch'd for Britain's Queen,
Nor has great Burleigh merited in vain.
Illustrious Youth! to early fame appear,
And answer all Eliza's forming care;
Here in thy own Britannia's annals learn,
What time and glory ask from Cecil's Son.
Already I survey this watchful care,
To crush the embryo seeds of rising War;
To prop the awful pile of Britain's state,
To curb the Rhine, and balance Europe's fate:
Hear thee proclaim'd thy Country's best defence
And chose to speak a loyal Nation's sense.
But, oh! when Heaven grows envious of his joys,
And re-demands her blessing to the skies;
Let Burleigh join his labours with thy own,
And be the tutelary saints of Britain's throne.

J. TAYLOR, B. A. St. John's Coll. Cambr.

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4. *To the* FAIR UNKNOWN *, on seeing her at the Musick-booth at* STURBRIDGE FAIR.

COULD these faint numbers glow with equal fire
To that which in his breast the writer feels;
Could Phœbus like the FAIR UNKNOWN inspire,
Or verse but emulate the flame it tells,
The Lover some success had found, and she
Been known to Fame, though lost to Love and me.

Wound not that love with too severe a name,
Which was not chance, but passion in excess,
Conceal the shaft from whence the arrow came,
My hopes may be, but not my anguish less;
Strikes not the lightning with a fate as true,
Though baffled Reason wonder'd whence it flew?

If not in pity to your Lover's woes,
For your own sake, at least, yourself reveal,

* In a copy which I have seen, the name of *Mrs. Abthorp* is

Lest, when I die, and thou the latent cause,
You lose a triumph you deserve so well;
Nay, ev'n repaid will all my sufferings be,
And envied be my fall—if known, I fall by thee.

Yet more—a thousand Loves may lurk behind,
And half the course of glory yet to run;
A flowing wit, discreet and beauteous mind,
May crown the conquest which your eyes begun;
Nor bid me dread the thousand deaths in store,
I look'd, I sigh'd, and lov'd—and was undone before!

In vain the midnight anchorite may boast
Of rugged maxims and pedantic rules,
For what is life, its best enjoyment lost
In the dull mazes of insipid schools?
Love must refine what Science scarce began,
And mould the letter'd savage into man.

Let lazy Hermits dream in College-cells,
Severely great, and indolently good,
Whose frozen breasts such glimmering rapture
As lifeless, dull Platonics understood. [tells.
Go, tell that doating Sage, who looks on thee
With Plato's eyes, may question if he see.

Judge now my passion by severest truth,
And read what rigorous justice cannot blame;
If I have err'd, inform a willing youth,
At least, mistaken only was my flame:
Was Love a crime? then teach me to adore,
And zeal shall be what passion was before.

---

5. In praise of Silence *.

To Mrs. —— *of* Durham.

Go, gentle verse, and to the fair
Thy master's bashful soul reveal,

* The verses were given to me by the late Rev. George Ashby, who copied them many years ago in short-hand, and suspected

A tale, if fit for her to hear,
Oh! doubtless fit for thee to tell:
Since e'en that mute and silent tongue
That shames the Bard must seize the song.

Perhaps the compass of a day
Together will our fortunes join,
Then thou to Silence dropp'st a prey,
Thy busy voice as hush'd as mine,
Alike forgot, some years to come,
That thou couldst prate, or I was dumb.

Yet ere by that sad doom o'ertook
To crisp a curl, or wrap perfume,
Ere Betty seize thee for the cook,
Or Veny drags thee round the room,
O let thy voice the tale supply,
I 'd rather thou shouldst tell than I.

Tell her, like tints of shade and light
Our different parts in life conspire,
'Tis hers to point the brilliant wit,
'Tis mine to listen and admire.
In vain that canvass e'er was spread *,
Where all is light or all is shade.

A thousand things will let her see,
What I allege, and she must own,
How kindly flats and sharps agree,
To keep the play of life in tune:
Thus discords make the concert sweet;
And Silence is a sauce for wit.

Silence, with Justice doom'd to quit
Polite assemblies, beaux and belles,
Unenvied sure may find retreat
With midnight drones in College-cells;
A thoughtless dull insipid breed,
That read and smoke, and smoke and read.

* "This verse is much like that in Proverbs: 'Surely in vain the net is spread,' but must here mean, 'Spread with colours,' painted, which is harsh. The whole wants ease and elegance, and probably was written when he was very young." Knight.

Thither when Fate shall point my way,
To turn the tasteless volume o'er,
Then dies the thought that 's brisk and gay,
Then —— calls to smile no more.
Forgot, how studious once to please,
I turn'd the verse to buy my peace.

---

6. Ode on Light.

"And God said; Let there be Light, and there was Light."
Gen. i. 3.

All hail! illustrious Parent of the day,
Hail! thou of Heaven first-born
To glad Creation at her dawn,
And gild the growing harmony.
Source of Ages, flow of Time,
By thee the Hours have fledg'd their wing,
Æras start, and Seasons spring;
From thee they spring, by thee they glide.
Light! ever fleeting, ever gay,
Light! their spring, their lamp, and guide:
Thou measur'st out their line,
And chalk'st their destin'd way.
By thy nimble speeding,
Wearied wish exceeding,
Ray on ray succeeding
Will we trace,
Thy furious bound, thy eager pace,
*If that all-forming summons to appear,
That spoke thee to exist, and bade thee canton out the year.

Say, to what friendly aid we owe
Those gleams that in the mind's fair mirror play:
From what rich fountain flow
Those ripening beams of intellectual day?

* "This certainly should be *In*; the first propagation of light being almost equal to the *fiat* that spoke it into being."

By whose fair pencil is each image wrought,
That teems to birth, and burnishes to thought;
How Fancy every shape puts on:
How kindling sparks her form compose,
And whence the constant shining train,
That memory, or experience shows;
How Reason's lamp burns with incessant toil,
To light the judgment, and to guide the will.
Yet where benighted Reason strays
In Faith's unnavigable ocean lost,
There Heaven a bounteous light displays,
And steers the scatter'd vessel to the coast.
First, in the hallow'd signs,
The glimmering truth in mystic notes we trace,
Till, gather'd in a full meridian blaze,
The swelling prospect shines.
Thus mimic colours, on the canvass laid,
Rise, by degrees, in nice distinction spread,
The light itself displays, and animates the shade.
Muse, must the light of Learning die?
Muse, forbid obscurity;
Lest, what the rolling flood of years had swept away,
Rust, and tarnish to decay;
Muse, the fleeting hours retrieve,
And bid forgotten æras live:
Bid the sister-arts advance,
Swell the pomp, and crown the dance.
Hark! the strings obsequious move;
See! the bounding singers rove;
Now the majestic Epic sails along,
Hail the great notes, and bless the rising song!
Now, in sadly-pleasing strains,
Weeping Elegy complains:
Now, now the giddy Lyre
Gives life to sound, and sense to wire;
Blending notes, and accents changing
In broken airs, and wild tumultuous fury ranging;
Distemper'd Darkness rears her lazy head,

Science blooms, and Arts refine,
Letter'd ages know
In fair array to glide;
Athens revives where Cam and Isis flow.

---

7. *Poetical Part of a* MUSIC SPEECH *at* CAMBRIDGE, 1730.

AND now a while let sterner Science rest,
While Verse and Music hail the softer guest:
To Beauty sacred are the chord and song, [sprung;
And homage-numbers speak from whence they
Theirs is the well-tun'd verse and glowing note,
Whatever Orpheus swell'd, or Prior thought:
By them inspir'd, I draw th' adventurous line;
Theirs all its graces, all the failings mine.
Ladies! our homely simile would say,
That by the model of this single day,
The *gremial Doctor* shapes his awkward way,
Rubs, frets, disputes, and thinks his compass through,
Till fifty winters mellow on his brow.
His noon of Life in reverend slumber past,
His evening soul to Love awakes at last;
The late, the closing science is a wife,
And Beauty only cheers the verge of life.
Now will those Oxford wags be apt to fleer
At these old-fashion'd tricks we practise here.
Those enterprising Clerks, I 've heard them say,
Have found a better and a nearer way:
Plato with Hymen they have learn'd to blend,
And jointure early—on their Dividend.
There Marriage-deeds with Buttery-books can vie,
They storm and conquer,—whilst we toast and sigh.
Ladies! we own our Elder Sister's merit,
The forward girl had e'er a bustling spirit.
'Tis there politeness every genius fits, [Wits:
Their Heads are Courtiers, and their 'Squires are

There *Gentleman* 's a common name to all,
From *Jesus College* down to *New Inn Hall*:
'Tis theirs to soar above our humble tribe,
That think or love as Statutes shall prescribe:
They never felt a fire they durst not own,
Nor rhim'd nor languish'd for a *Fair Unknown* *:
Nay Verse, that earnest Pleader with the Fair,
Has found a Portion and Professor there;
Whilst We our barren, widow'd bays regret,
And Cambridge Muses are but Spinsters yet.
By this plain-dealing will the Fair-ones guess
Our clumsy breeding, and our lame address.
'Tis true, our Courtship 's homely, but sincere,
And that 's a doctrine which you seldom hear.
Nay, I expect the *flatter'd* Fair will frown,
I see the pinner o'er the shoulder thrown:
See every feature glowing with disdain,
The awful rap of the indignant fan,
The head, unmindful of its glories, tost,
And all the business of the morning lost.
I hope the charge is not so general yet,
As no good-natur'd comment to admit.
Pray, cast your eyes upon our youth below,
And say, what think you of our *purpled* Beau?
For, if the picture 's not exactly true,
The thanks to white-glov'd *Trinity* are due.
What though our *Johnian* plead but scanty worth,
Cold and ungenial as his native North,
Who never taught the Virgin's breast to glow,
Nor rais'd a wish beyond what Vestals know;
The *Jesuit* cloister'd in his pensive cell,
Where vapours dark with contemplation dwell,
Dream out a being to the world unknown,
And sympathise with every changing moon;
Though Politics engross the sons of *Clare*,
Nor yields the State one moment to the Fair;
Though *Ben'et* mould in indolence and ease,
And whist prolong the balmy rest of *Kay's*;

* See p. 524.

And

And one continued solemn slumber reigns,
From untum'd *Sidney* to protesting *Queen's*:
Yet, O ye Fair!—
Let this one dressing, dancing race atone
For all the follies of the pedant gown.
The Templar need not blush for such allies,
Not jealous *Christ Church* this applause denies.
How sleek their looks! how undisturb'd their air,
By midnight vigils, or by morning prayer!
No pale reflection does those cheeks invade,
No hectic Student scares the yielding Maid.
Long from those shades has learned dust retir'd,
And Toilets shine where Folios once aspir'd.
Pass but an age—perhaps thy labour *, Wren,
Rear'd to the Muse, displays a softer scene.
Polite reformers! luxury to see
The pile stand sacred, Heidegger, to Thee.
Where Plato undisturb'd his mansion keeps,
And Homer now past contradiction sleeps,
The Vizard Squire shall hear the Concert's sound,
And Midnight Vestals trip the measur'd round.
I see the Classes into Side-boards flung,
And musty Codes transform'd to modern Song;
The solemn Wax in gilded sconces glare,
Where poring Wormius dangled once in air.
Yet still in justice must it be confess'd,
You 'll find some *modern* Scholars here at least.
Profound Adepts, which Gallia never knew!
For who would seek Ambassadors in you?
An handsome Envoy is no blunder yet,
A well-dress'd Member, or a Treasury Wit:
Toupees in Britain's Senate may have rose,
But who e'er read of balance-holding Beaux?
For, oh! unhappy to your powder'd heads,
'Tis sure that Brancas thinks, and Fleury reads.
'Tis yours in softer numbers to excel,
To watch how Modes, not Empires, rose and fell;

* Trinity College Library, built by Sir Christopher Wren.

Prescribe the haughty Prude a narrower sphere,
And sigh whole years in treaty with the Fair;
To parley ages on a Snuff-box hinge,
And mark the periods of the Bugle fringe.
Memoirs, like these, well gilded, may adorn
The ebon cabinet of Squires unborn;
With what serene composure of the brain
Shall future Beaux turn o'er the rich remain!
The well-spelt page perhaps with rapture dwells
On Pepys' gilded shew, or Woodward's shells:
Important truths are couch'd in every line;
What Cambridge Toast excell'd in Twenty-nine,
What new Embroidery this Commencement grac'd,
And how complexions alter'd since the last.
Ev'n China Nymphs shall live in Sonnet there,
Or Polly Peachum stroll'd to Sturbridge Fair.
Perhaps, though schemes ill suit so soft a pen,
The gilded leaf some secrets may contain:
What shower-drench'd Sinner, reeling from the Rose,
Did first the hint of Hackney-chairs propose:
Who bade Sultanas clasp the well-shap'd Maid:
Who first projected Cæsar's Cavalcade:
Who, fond of planting Opera Statutes here,
Struck out the modish thought of ticketing the Fair.
The moral of my tale might fairly show
The Northern Vicar that commences now,
How Alma Mater better days expects,
And Reformation thrives against the next.
But oh, ill-fated Youth! he sees the last,
And Trent, like Styx, for ever holds him fast:
Before him flits the visionary scene,
He sees Commencements rise on every green:
The red-rob'd Doctor struts before his eyes,
And Galleries of Southern Beauties rise;
Then moulds his scanty Latin, and less Greek,
And Hereboords * his parish once a week.

* In quibúsdam Codd.
"And Harry-Hills his parish once a week."
Hills was a retailer of cheap-printed Sermons.

Perhaps,

Perhaps, if flames can glow beneath the Pole,
Some distant Cælia fires his youthful soul,
Proud to retail the little All he knew,
He vends his College-stock in Billet-doux;
Whate'er his Tutor taught his greener age
Of Muses breathing o'er the letter'd page;
Whate'er our legendary Schools instill'd,
Of raptur'd Bards with holy transports fill'd,
The Tale, ye Fair-ones, with distrust survey,
There 's not one word of truth in all they say.
In Ledger-rolls indeed of antient Writ,
We find a Grecian Factory for Wit;
And musty Records give some dark account
Of one Director Phœbus of the Mount:
Nay, from our files, I 'll venture to supply ye
With several bills endors'd by Banker Clio.
But whether Stocks declin'd, or Dealers broke,
The Trade is now an arrant South-Sea joke;
For sure the modern Bank of Love and Wit
Is what we mortals mean by Lombard-street.
But more exalted numbers wake the chord,
And flying sounds inform the melting word!
Hear the glad string explains the Poet's thought,
And Greene express how Pope with justice wrote *.

8. ODE FOR MUSIC,

On opening the new Regent House at the Public Commencement at CAMBRIDGE, 1730.

GODDESS of the Brave and Wise,
On whose divided Empire wait
The martial triumphs of the Great,
And all the tuneful throng
That wake the vocal chord, and shape the flying song!
A while successive to thy trust
Let Britain's Genius, great and just,

* Pope's Ode on St. Cecilia, set to Musick by Dr. Greene. Printed in Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, vol. V. p. 312.

The

The fate of Empires guard:
A while let Arts, thy other care,
To toils of Glory be preferr'd;
And say, amidst the waste of War,
Did ever to thy wondering eyes
A fairer scene of Triumph rise?
Then swell the verse, and let it be
Sacred to Science, Harmony, and Thee.
Let widow'd Empires speak thy sterner sway,
The mouldering arch, the ruin large,
The column faithless to its charge,
And bitter waste that marks the Conqueror's way:
But be thy softer, better praise,
Be thine, and Music's toil to raise,
To mend the soul, and melt the heart:
Music! the Founder Art,
Music! the soul of Verse, and Friend of Peace.
Who pois'd the well-tun'd Spheres,
And led the chorus of the circling years,
When Chaos held distemper'd sway,
And jarring atoms, Cold and Heat,
The Light, the Grave, the Dry, the Wet,
In sullen discord lay?
'Twas Harmony, 'twas Builder Harmony:
'Twas Harmony compos'd this Concert frame,
'Twas Harmony which upwards flung the active flame,
Prescrib'd the air in middle space to flow,
And bade the Wave and grosser Earth subside below.
Then all yon tuneful restless Choir
Began their radiant journeys to advance,
And with unerring symphony to roll the central dance.

CHORUS.

Whilst we the measur'd Song decree,
Builder Harmony, to thee,
Tune every chord, and every note inspire.

But hark! Amphion shakes the yielding strings,
And animated rocks around him throng,
The Marble from his veiny cavern springs,

The

The Flint forsakes his drowsy cell,
And, all obsequious to the potent spell,
Hears the commanding strings, and listens to the Song.
'Twas, Cadmus, thine the elder fate,
To mould the infant growing state;
But Dircé still laments the fenceless shed,
Still Thebes inglorious rears her towerless head.
There wants the vocal Patriot yet
To make thy labours by his own complete,
And fix the Warrior's and the Muses' seat.

Now by the sweetly-plaintive Lute,
Warbling broken faith and slighted Love:
By the sprightly Violin, and mellow Flute,
That teach the measur'd dance to move:
By the hallow'd fire, [Poet's lyre;
That shakes the Prophet's Harp, and strings the
By the Trumpet's loud alarms,
That rouse the nations up to arms;
By holy strains that deep-mouth'd Organs blow,
To whom the pious use is given
To wing the silent glowing vow,
And waft the raptur'd Saint to Heaven:
Be, Music, thy peculiar care
To shed thy choicest blessings here;
Let every Muse and every Grace,
Soft-smiling Joy and rosy Peace,
And all the verdant, faithful train,
That wait thy balmy, happy reign,
With tuneful Seraphs guard the hallow'd place.

So, when at Britain's wide command,
The Austrian Eagle learns to fear,
The pile to Thee shall sacred stand,
Thy genial Empire founded here.

Then every arch, with faithful verse
Inscrib'd, shall joyfully rehearse
How Granta's arts with Britain's conquest swell:
Then thou, beneath her guardian wing,
To-either praise shall tune the string,
And Britain's glories shall inform the shell.

No. XIV.

THE GALES *. (See vol. I. p. 249.)

The family of GALE, which was of eminence in the North and East ridings of Yorkshire † in the 16th Century, contributed so much in the 17th and 18th to adorn the list of British Antiquaries, that it would be inexcusable not to preface these anecdotes of the two learned brothers ROGER and SAMUEL GALE with a short account of them.

Their father THOMAS GALE, celebrated for his knowledge of the Greek language and antiquities, was born in 1636, at Scruton in Yorkshire. At a proper age he was sent to Westminster-school ‡; and, being admitted King's-scholar there, was elected in 1655 to Trinity-college in Cambridge, and became Fellow of that Society. Having taken his first degree in Arts in 1656. he commenced M. A. in 1662 §. In the prosecution of his studies, he applied himself to classical and polite literature; and his extraordinary proficiency therein procured him early a seat in the temple of Fame. His extraordinary knowledge in the Greek tongue recommended him

* These memoirs, originally begun in the first edition of these Anecdotes, were enlarged to nearly their present form in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. II.

† James Gale, the earliest of the name that occurs, was seated at Thirntoft near Scruton, in the hundred of East Gilling and North Riding, 1523; his eldest great-grandson Robert, or Francis, at Akeham Grange, in the hundred of Ansty in the East Riding, 1590.

‡ From this school, Richard Gale had been elected to Oxford in 1638; and William Gale to Cambridge in 1640.

§ University Register. He was incorporated M. A. at Oxford, on the opening of the Sheldonian Theatre there, in 1669. Wood's Fasti, vol. II. col. 177.

in

PEDIGREE of GALE. Compiled

Arms: Azure, on a fe

James Gale, of 7

Oliver Gale,

James Gale, resided some time in Spain ‡. — George died Ju

1. Francis Gale, of Acham Grange, treasurer of the royal mint of York; died 1590. = Anne, daughter of William Clapham, of Beamsley, widow of Mr. Thwaite, of Marston; remarried to John, brother to sir William Ingleby, of Ripley. — 2. 7

1. George Gale, died s. p. — 2. George Gale, died s. p. — 3. Robert Acham G

Robert Gale, of Acham Grange. = Elizabeth, daughter of William Langdale, esq. — Matthew Gale. — George

1. Francis Gale. — 2. Robert Gale. — Anne, daughter of Edmund Thorold, of Hough on the Hill, co. Lincoln, esq. — 3. John Gale. — 1. Barbara, married Richard Mallet. — 2 3

1. ROGER GALE ||, of Scruton, esq. bo. 1672; d. June 25, 1744, æt. 72. = Henrietta, dau. of Henry Roper, of Cowling, Kent, esq. died 1721. — 2. Charles Gale, rector of Scruton, died 1738. — Cordelia, da Mr. Thos. of Burrell,

Roger-Henry Gale, born 1710. = Catharine, daughter of Christopher Crow, of Kipling, esq. — Cordelia, died an infant. — Thomas, r Rumton died Ju

1. Catharine, born 1741; di. 1744. — 2. Roger Gale, born 1743; di. 1751. — 3. Henry Gale, born 1744; liv at Scruton 1789. = Mary, dau. of Francis Dalton, esq. — 4. Harriet, born 1745. = Capt. Atkin Blansha

Henry Gale, born July 11, 1781. — Mary, born Feb. 9, 1780.

* This Pedigree varies in a few points from one given by from Hopkinson's Pedigrees of the West Riding, compared

† This is the only one of the family in the magistracy o sheriff in 1665. — In York cathedral is this epitaph:

"Here lyeth George Gayle, esquier, who was twyc he was also treasurare. With whome lyeth here by Lady God pardon. All thoys that redythe this, or see, of yo soules, all Xten soulls. A. 1567.

"J. H. U.
Marcy, Marcy, Marcy, | L H

ROGER GALE, Esq. From a MS. Copy by Dr. STUKELEY in the hands of Mr. GOUGH *.

[To face vol. IV. p. 536]

tween three saltires Argent, as many lions heads erased of he field, langued Gules.

hirntoft, near Scruton, co. York, 1523. = ...

of Thirntoft. = Ellen, daughter of .... Marshall, of Richmond.

Gale †, of York, goldsmith; sheriff of that city 1530; lord mayor 1534 and 1549; = Mary, daughter of Robert
ly 2, 1557. The name was spelt Gaile in the city records, and for some time afterward. — lord of Kendal.

homas Gale, died s. p. — 1. Isabella, married Ralph Hall, merchant, lord mayor of York 1573. — 2. Anne, married Robert Peacock, merchant, lord mayor of York 1567. — 3. Alice, married Christopher Clapham, esq. — 4. Dorothy, mar. first, John Rokesby, esq.; secondly, Sir Thomas Fairfax, by whom she had Thomas Lord Fairfax of Cameron in the kingdom of Scotland, and mother to Thomas Bellasyse, the first viscount Fauconberg. — 5. Elizabeth, married Thos. Garbray, of Beverley. 6. Ursula.

Gale, of Grange. = ... daughter of Mr. Dunton. — 4. John Gale, of Scruton, died 1624. = Jane, eldest daughter of Jn. Frank, of Pontefract, died 1624. — Mary. = Thomas Meynell, of Kilvington, esq.

Gale. — 1. Christopher Gale, born 1597. = Frances, dau. of .... Conyers, of Holtby, d. 1656. — 3. Ralph Gale, citizen of London. — 4. John Gale, born 1601; d. Feb. 1685-6. = Joanna, da. of Miles Dodson, esq. of Kirkby Overblows. — Margaret. — Dorothy.

Two daughters.

Jane. — Mary. — Cordelia, born and died in 1637. — 1. William Gale, and 2. John Gale, died infants. — 3. THOMAS GALE, D.D. dying April 8, 1702, in his 68th year, was buried in the cathedral of York §. = Barbara, daughter of Roger Pepys, esq. of Impingson, co. Cambridge, d. 1689.

Miles Gale, M. A. = Margaret, daughter of Dr. Christopher Stones, chancellor of York from 1660 to 1687. — Henry Gale. — Francis Gale.
rector of Kighley 1712.

ghter of Thwaites, ied 1721. — 3. SAMUEL GALE **, esq. surveyor of the Customs, London, 1743; d. Jan. 10, 1754. — Eliza-beth; 2d w.; d. s. p. = William Stukeley, rector of All Saints, Stamford, M.D. & F.S.A. styled the Arch-Druid. — 4. Thomas Gale, d. s. p.

Christopher Gale, attorney-general, and chief justice of North Carolina ††. = Sarah, relict of .. Harvey, esq. governor of Carolina. — Miles Gale. — Thomas Gale, rector of Linton. — Edmund Gale. — Mary.

ector of West and Scruton, 7, 1746. = Eleanor, daughter of ..... Crowle, esq. — Charles Gale, died s. p. — Samuel Gale, died s. p.

John Gale. — Miles Gale. — Elizabeth. — William Gale.

Roger Gale. = Jane, daughter of ... Conyers, esq.

1 — 5. Samuel Gale, born 1746, admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1769; of Ben'et College 1770; rector of Everingham, in the East Riding of the county of York. — 6. Catharine, bo. 1752. — 7. Christopher Gale, born 1756.

Charles Gale, born 1752. Thomas Gale, died s. p. — Convers Gale. — Roger Gale. — Jane, died s. p. — Cordelia, d. s. p. — Henry Gale. — Jane. = Thomas Harle. — Samuel Gale, d. s. p.

Richard Blanshard, born and died in 1779. — 2. Richard Blanshard, born 1789.

esby, in his Ducatus Leodensis, p. 203,
arleian MS.
York, except Edward Gaile, who was

thys cittye, and of the King's mynt
ffe and Thomas his sone, whose soulles
on Paternoster and an Ave for theyer

And all the Saints in Heaven
Pray for us."

‡ He was afterwards of Ireland, whence his descendants during the rebellion there transplanted themselves to Whitehaven, where they still continue. Thoresby, Ducatus Leodensis, p. 583.

§ His epitaph is given in p. 539.—Henry Gale, esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Taunton Dean in Somersetshire, mentioned in Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. III. p. 341. was a relation of the Dean, and himself distinguished for letters, chiefly relative to polemic (nity. He died, says Bromley, in 1742, but upon what authority does not appear.

|| He was F. R. and A. SS. and M. P. for Northallerton in 1708; also a commissioner of the excise.

** Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and treasurer of that Society 21 years; a learned judicious writer.

†† He gave Thoresby some tea from North Carolina; Bibl. Top. Brit. vol. II. p. 451; an Indian axe, p. 472; and a MS. 542. 529.—He calls him Major Gale, p. 615.

in 1666 to the Regius Professorship of that language in the University *; and his Majesty's choice was approved, by the accurate edition which he gave of the antient Mythologic Writers, as well physical as moral, in Greek and Latin, published in Cambridge † in 1671, 8vo.

This brought his merit into public view; and, upon the death of Mr. Samuel Cromblehome the following year, our Professor was appointed to succeed him as head-master of St. Paul's-school ‡ in London; soon after which, by his Majesty's direction, he drew up those inscriptions which are to be seen upon the Monument, in memory of the dreadful conflagration of the Metropolis in 1666; the elegance of which will be a perpetual monument of his literary merit, for which he was also honoured with a public testimony, in a present of plate made to him by the City. His excellent conduct and commendable industry in the School abundantly appear from the great number of persons eminently learned who were educated by him; and, notwithstanding the fatigue of that laborious office, he found time to publish new and accurate editions of several antient and valuable Greek authors.

* He resigned it in 1672.

† His name is subscribed to a Greek copy of verses in the "Epicedia Cantabrigiensia, 1671," 8vo; and at that period he was "Taxator Academiæ Sen. Coll. Trin."

‡ "Ad Thomam Galum, M. A Paulinæ Scholæ Archididascalum nuper electum, Gratulatorium.

Prudens Paulinæ Moderator, Gale, Juventæ,
Verum tam fausti nominis omen habe.
Tu pueris sis ergo *Φερώνυμος*, aura secunda,
Doctrinæ ad portum quos, Palinure, vehas.
Det Deus ipse *ἄνεμον πλησίστιον, ἴκμενον ἔρον*,
Et tibi, Paulinæ et prospera vela rati.
Undique sic verum nomen, doctissime Gale,
Seu *Paulinurus*, seu *Palinurus* eris.
Paulinum * appellat *Palinurum* Bilbilitanus,
Quam bellè quadrat nomen utrumque tibi!
Paulinæ Seneca, Præceptor Cæsaris, olim
Conjux: *Paulinæ* tu *Seneca* esto tuæ."

Duport, Musæ Subsecivæ, 1676, p. 16.

* Martial 1 Epig. iii. 73.

He

He accumulated the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity in 1675 *; and, June 7, 1676, he was collated to the prebend Consumpt. per mare in the cathedral of St. Paul †. He was also elected into the Royal Society, of which he became a very constant and useful member, was frequently of the Council, and presented them with many curiosities, particularly a Roman urn, with the ashes, found near Peckham in Surrey. Part of these burnt bones he gave to Mr. Thoresby ‡: and on St. Andrew's-day 1685, the Society having resolved to have honorary Secretaries, who would act without any view of reward, Dr. Gale was chosen with Sir John Hoskyns into that office, when they appointed the celebrated Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Halley for their clerk assistant, or under-secretary §, who had been a distinguished scholar of our author's at St. Paul's-school; at the head of which Dr. Gale continued with the greatest reputation for the space of 2 years, till 1697, when he was promoted to the deanry of York; and, being admitted into that dignity Sept. 16, that year, he removed thither.

This preferment was no more than a just reward of his merit; but he did not live to enjoy it many years. On his admission, finding the Dean's right to be a Canon-residentiary called in question, he was at the expence of procuring letters patent, in 1699, to annex it to the Deanry, which put the matter out of all dispute. On his removal from London, he presented to the new Library, then lately finished at his College in Cambridge, a curious collection of Arabic manuscripts. During the remainder of his life,

* University Register.

† Newcourt's Repertory, vol. I. p. 141.

‡ See his "Ducatus Leodiensis," p. 429.—Thoresby appears to have had in his Museum "Memoirs of the Family of Gale," particularly of the Dean, and Christopher Gale; see the Bibl. Top. Brit. No. II. p. 542.

§ Birch's "History of the Royal Society, under the year 1685," vol. IV.

which

which was spent at York, he preserved an hospitality suitable to his station; and his good government of that church is mentioned with honour. Nor has the care which he took to repair and adorn that stately edifice passed without a just tribute of praise *.

Having possessed this dignity little more than four years and a half, he was taken from thence, and from the world, April 8, 1702, in the 67th year of his age. He died in the Deanry-house, and was interred in the middle of the choir of his cathedral; where a black marble is thus inscribed:

" Æ. M. S.
THOMÆ GALE, S. T. P. Decani Ebor.
Viri, si quis alius,
ob multifariam eruditionem,
apud suos exterosque celeberrimi.
Quale nomen sibi conquisivit,
apud Cantabrigienses
Collegium S. S. Trinitatis, et
Græcæ Linguæ Professoris Regii Cathedra;
apud Londinates,
Viri literatissimi in Rempublicam
et Patriæ commodum
ex Gymnasio Paulino emissi;
apud Eboracenses,
hujus res Ecclesiæ
heu! vix quinquennio,

* " After the Reformation, some avaricious Deans leased out the ground on each side the steps on the South side, for building houses. These were standing, just as they are represented in Hollar's draught in the Monasticon; and were of great discredit as well as annoyance to the fabrick, till the worthy Dean Gale, among other particular benefactions, pulled down the houses, and cleaned this part of the church from the scurf it had contracted by the smoak proceeding from these dwellings." Drake's Eboracum, p. 480, 572.—" On the wall on the North aile of the choir, Dean Gale, who had the interest of the fabrick much at heart, caused a large table to be erected, with the names and dates of the several founders and benefactors to this church. There has been no addition to the catalogue since his time." Drake, p. 527.

at

at dum per mortem licuit,
sedulò et fideliter administrata;
et ubicunque agebat donata luce
veneranda Linguæ Græcæ
et Historiæ Anglicanæ
Monumenta, Marmore loquaciora,
perenniora,
testantur.
Obiit Ap. viii. A. S. H. MDCCII. ætat. suæ LXVII."

"The loss of this great man," says Mr. Drake *, "would have been irreparable, did not the father's genius still subsist in the son."

From the list of his publications †, it is evident that Dean Gale was a learned Divine, and well

* P. 565.

† 1. "Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica, et Physica, Gr. et L. Cantab. 1671," 8vo; reprinted at Amsterdam, 1688, 8vo, w great improvements. This collection consists of Palæpha Heraclitus, et Anonymus de Incredibilibus; Phurnutus de turâ Deorum; Sallustius de Diis; Ocellus Lucanus; Ti Locrus de Animâ Mundi; Demophili, Democratis, et Sec Philosophorum Sententiæ; Joannis Pediasimi Desiderium Muliere bonâ et malâ; Sexti Pythagorei Sententiæ; Theoph Characteres; Pythagoreorum Fragmenta; et Heliodori Lari Capita Opticorum. 2. "Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores Anti Græcè et Latinè. Accessere breves Notæ, et Indices necessarii," Paris. 1675, 8vo. These are, Apollodorus Atheniensis, Conon Grammaticus, Ptolomæus Hephastion, Parthenius Nicuensis, et Antoninus Liberalis. 3. "Rhetores Selecti, Gr. et Lat. viz. Demetrius Phalereus de Elocutione; Tiberius Rhetor de Schematibus Demosthenis; Anonymus Sophista de Rhetoricâ; Severi Alexandrini Ethopœiæ. Demetrium emendavit, reliquos è MSS. edidit, et Latinè vertit; omnes Notis illustravit Tho. Gale, Sc. Co. M. Oxon. 1676," 8vo. 4. "Jamblichus Chalcidensis de Mysteriis Ægyptiorum, Epistola Porphyrii de eodem Argumento, Gr. et Lat. Interprete T. Gale, Oxon. 1678," 8vo. 5. "Psalterium juxta exemplar Alexandrinum. Oxon. 1678," 8vo. 6. "Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum libri X. ejusdem Narratio de Vitâ Homeri; excerpta à Ctesiâ, et H. Stephani Apologia pro Herodoto: accedunt Chronologia, Tabula Geographica, variantes Lectiones, &c. Lond. 1679," fol. 7. An edition of Cicero's Works was revised by him, Lond. 1681. 1684, 2 vols. folio. [Mr. Robertson, in the Critical Review, vol. LII. p. 248, observes on this work; "We are not informed upon what authority

versed in historical knowledge. This gained him the esteem of most of the learned men his contempo-

thority this is said, nor what share Dr. Gale took in the revisal. The Preface to the edition of 1681 was written by Adam Littleton; but Gale's name is not mentioned in it. It is included, we suppose, in the word *correctoribus*: 'exactissima cura in *correctoribus* non defuit.' We know of no edition in 1684." 8. "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores Quinque, &c. Oxon. 1687," fol. This volume contains Annales de Margan, from 1066 to 1232. Chronicon Thomæ Wikes, from 1066 to 1334. Annales Waverleienses, from 1066 to 1291. G. Vinisauf Itinerarium Regis Ricardi in Terram Hierosolymitanam. Chronica Walteri de Hemingford, from 1066 to 1273. He reserved the remainder of this last Chronicle for another volume, which he intended to publish, but did not live to execute. [Concerning this, see Hearne's Preface to his edition of Hemingford, p. xxiii.] 9. "A Discourse concerning the Original of Human Literature with Philology and Philosophy;" Phil. Trans. vol. VI. p. 2231. 10. "Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ et Anglicanæ criptores XX. ex vetustis codd. MSS. editi operâ Thomæ Gale, Th. Pr. Prefatio ostendit ordinem. Accessit rerum et verum Index locupletissimus. Oxon. 1691," folio. This work sists of three volumes, though Dr. Gale published but two. first (containing Ingulphus, Petrus Blesensis, and three writers) was compiled by Mr. William Fulman (not *Falconer*) the patronage of Bp. Fell, 1684. This volume contains de Excidio Britanniæ, Eddii Vita Wilfridi, Nennii Hisserii Annales, Higdeni Poly-chronicon, G. Malmesbusis de Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiæ et Libri 5 de Pontibus Angliæ, Historia Ramesiensis, Historia Eliensis, Chronica T. Wallingford, Historia Rad. Diceto, Forduni Scotichronicon, cuinus de Pontificibus Eboracensibus. [This is called by Gale e first volume, and that which contains the Quinque Scriptores (Ingulphus, Petrus Blesensis, Chronicon de Mailros, Annales Burtonenses, et Historia Croylandensis) though published in 1684, is called the second, as the authors are of a more modern date. It has no connexion, as Mons. Fresnoy and others have imagined, with the volume of English writers compiled by Mr. W. Fulman, under the patronage of Bp. Fell, in 1684. W. of Malmesbury, Hen. of Huntingdon, Roger Hoveden, Chronicon Ethelwardi, Ingulphus Lib i. were published by Savile 1696. Decem Scriptores were published by Twisden, 2 vols. in 1652.] He left in MS. "Origenis Philocalia, variis Manuscriptis collata, emendata, et novâ Versione donata; Jamblichus de Vitâ Pythagoræ; and Antonini Iter Britanniarum;" the latter published afterwards by his son, as were his "Sermons preached on Public Occasions" in 1704. Mr. Drake, quoting a letter from him to Mr. Morris, rector of Aldborough, on a Roman road in Yorkshire, calls him "that great antiquary Dean Gale;" Ebor. p. 25.

in

raries, both at home and abroad. With some of them he held a particular correspondence, as Father Mabillon *, Monsieur Baluze, Peter Allix, James Cappel, Sebastian Feschi, John Rudolf, Wetstein of Basil, Henry Wetstein of Amsterdam, J. G. Grævius, Louis Picques, and the celebrated Peter Huet, who had a singular respect for him, and declares it to be his opinion, that our author exceeded all men he ever knew both for modesty and learning †.

It appears by Ballard's Collection of MS Letters in the Bodleian Library (XV. 32.) that Dr. Gale had an intention of continuing Abp. Parker's "Antiquitates Britannicæ."

In "The Philosophical Transactions," No. 231, is a letter from Thoresby to Lister, 1697, concerning two Roman altars found at Collerton and Blenkinsop castle in the county of Northumberland, with not by Dr. Thomas Gale ‡.

The late Dr. Ducarel had several MS Prayers this very pious and learned Divine.

Dr. Gale married Barbara daughter of Th Pepys, Esq. of Trumpington §, in the cou Cambridge, who died 1689; by whom he h sons and a daughter, of whom in their order.

in the next page "that profound antiquary;" in p. 371, "t most industrious antiquary;" and p. 37, quotes some MS pap of his.—Fabricius, in his "Bibliotheca Græca," XIII. 640, l very properly distinguished our author from a very eminent Dissenting Divine, Theophilus Gale; but with this inaccuracy, that Theophilus is made to be the father of Thomas; whereas Theophilus was son of Theophilus prebendary of Exeter, and of a good family in the West of England. This and some following pages in Fabricius should be carefully perused.

* From him he received the MS. of Alcuin de Pontificibus Eboracensibus, published in his Hist. Brit. Scriptores, 1691.

† This eulogium is in the Comment. de rebus ad eum pertinent. l. v. p. 315. A great number of Huet's letters to Dr. Gale were in the possession of his eldest son Roger.

‡ This was the Greek Inscription to Hercules. See Horsley, p. 245.

§ "Tho. Gale, M. A. of Trin. Coll. and Barbara Pepys, married Jan. 1, 1673-4." *Trumpington Register.*

his

his eldest son he left his noble library of choice and valuable books, besides a curious collection of many esteemed manuscripts, a catalogue of which is printed in the "Catalogus MSStorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ *."

Roger Gale, Esq. F. R. and A. SS. eldest son of the Dean, was educated under his father at St. Paul's schoo!; admitted at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1691; made scholar of that house 1693, and afterwards Fellow (being then B. A.) in 1697. He was possessed of a considerable estate at Scruton, in Yorkshire, now in the possession of his grandson Henry Gale, Esq.; and represented North Allerton in that county, in 1705, 1707, 1708, and 1710. His name was added to the Commissioners of Stamp Duties, Dec. 20, 1714; and was continued in a bsequent commission, May 4, 1715; and he was ointed a Commissioner of Excise † Dec. 24, 5. He was the first Vice-President of the Society ntiquaries ‡, and Treasurer to the Royal Society.

III. p. 185.

In the year 1735, though he was (except one) the oldest mmissioner, he was wantonly displaced, without any other son given by the then Premier (Sir Robert Walpole) than that had wanted to provide for one of his own friends—a mode of nisterial politicks occasionally adopted in later times.

‡ When Peter Le Neve, esq. was President, 1721, it was proed to collect accounts of all the antient coins relative to Great tain and its dominions. Dr. Stukeley undertook the British; George Holmes the Saxon in the possession of Counsellor ; Mr. James Hill those in Lord Oxford's possession; Mr. er Gale the Roman; his brother Samuel the Danish. This gn was resumed in 1724, when the Earl of Hertford was Pre- nt; when Lord Winchelsea was associated with Dr. Stukeley, Ainsworth with Mr. Roger Gale; Mr. Wanley undertook the n; the President, Mr. Le Neve, Mr. William Nicholas, and Rev. Mr. Creyke, the English.

ne following extract of a letter from Mr. Roger Gale to Sir Clerk at Edinburgh, dated April 26, 1726, will exhibit a of this learned body in its early state:

As for the Antiquarian Society, I cannot but look upon it its infancy, and scarcely formed into such a body as it l be, though of five or six years standing. It was first begun

Though he was considered as one of the most learned men of his age, he only published the following books :

begun by a few gentlemen, well-wishers to Antiquities, that used to meet once a week, and drink a pint of wine at a tavern for conversation, from which we have not yet been able to rescue ourselves, through difficulties we have always had to encounter in providing ourselves with a private room to hold our assemblies in, though long endeavouring it, and now in hopes of obtaining commodious chambers in Gray's Inn for that purpose*. I think it will be of more advantage to us than is in general view : for by this means we shall not only be honoured with the accession of some persons of the first quality, who object with a great deal of reason to our present place of meeting ; but I am sure it will cut off a great many useless members, that give us their company more for the convenience of spending two or three hours over a glass of wine, than for any love or value they have for the study of Antiquities. Our number is too large, being limited to no fewer than 100 ; and I believe there are 90 actually entered a Members into our books, though we have had two or three views and expurgations. We have some few rules as to adn sions, and other regulations. Every body proposed to be a M ber is to be nominated one Wednesday-night, and a char given of him by his proposer, that the Society may have ti enquire into it before they ballot for his admission the Wedn night next following ; but I do not recollect that any one posed was ever rejected. As soon as any new Member is elec the proposer pays down his admission fee, which is 10*s.* 6*d.* to applied to the expences of the Society. No election or new gulation can be made, except nine Members are present. Besi the half guinea paid upon admission, one shilling †-is deposit every month by each Member ; and this money has been hither expended in buying a few books, but more in drawing and en graving, whereby a great many old seals, ruins, and other m numents of antiquity, have been preserved from oblivion, a the danger of being lost in a little time. As for the expences wine, every body pays for what he calls for. We have a Tr surer, to collect and keep our money, and make all payment ordered. A Secretary, that takes minutes of what passes o read before us, and enters all that we judge proper in a regis book. A Director, that oversees all the drawings, engravi &c. and keeps all our copper-plates, papers, and prints, manages the ballot, when requisite. A President, who poses every thing to be done to the Society, who governs and keeps us in as good order as he can. He nominates t Vice-Presidents for the year, that one of them may be al

* Chambers were procured in Gray's Inn in the October following they were too little, and inconvenient.

† This was increased to two shillings after the meeting in Gray's Inn.

1. "Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illustratum Thomæ Gale, S. T. P. nuper Decani Ebor. Opus posthumum revisit, auxit, edidit R. G. Accessit Anonymi Ravennatis * Britanniæ Chorographia, cum Autographo Regis Galliæ MSo, et codice Vaticano collata: adjiciuntur Conjecturæ plurimæ, cum Nominibus Locorum Anglicis, quotquot iis assignari potuerint. Lond. 1709," 4to.—In the Preface to this book, Mr. Gale very properly points out what parts of it were his father's, and what his own.

Mr. Gough had three copies of this edition, enriched with many valuable MS notes, by Mr. Roger Gale, Nicholas Mann, Esq. and Dr. Abraham Francke, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of West Dene in Wiltshire, 1728; and a fourth, with MS various readings from the two MSS. whence Henry Stephens first printed this Itinerary †.

there to supply his place. We meet at seven, and very few stay after ten in the evening, on Wednesday-nights. New officers are chosen for the ensuing year, and our accounts examined, the third Wednesday in January. We seldom fail of having something curious laid before us, or some pieces of learning read to the company. Our discourse is limited to the topicks proper to our Constitution: all politicks, news, and other subjects not relating to Antiquities and Learning being excluded, which is absolutely necessary, as well for answering the end of our Institution, as to obviate all disputes and quarrels that would arise in a society of gentlemen of all professions and opinions; but hitherto we have kept so good harmony, that should a stranger come accidentally among us, he would not suspect any difference in our sentiments as to public affairs. In matters of curiosity, debates are the life. In our private affairs they cannot always be avoided, but never run high, being soon determined by the ballot. I had almost forgot to tell you, that whenever we publish any prints, &c. every Member has a dividend of them as agreed on; the rest we sell as we can, and the money is paid to the Treasurer towards carrying on new works."

* On this writer, see Gent. Mag. 1807, vol. LXXVII. p. 1002.

† Dr. Stukeley, his brother-in-law, inscribed to him the seventh Iter of his "Itinerarium Curiosum," which he entitles "Iter Septimum Antonini Aug." "The reasons I have to address the following journey to you are both general and particular. Of

2. "The Knowledge of Medals; or, Instructions for those who apply themselves to the Study of Medals both antient and modern, by F. Jobert;" translated from the French. Two editions of this work were published by Dr. Gale without his name; one of them in 1697, the other in 1715, 8vo *.

3. "Registrum Honoris de Richmond †, Lond. 1722," fol.

the first sort, the title affixed to it could not but put me in mind of the claim to those kind of disquisitions from any hand, whose excellent Commentary on Antoninus' Itinerary has deservedly given you the palm of antient Learning, and rendered your character classic among the chief restorers of the Roman Britain. But I am apprehensive it will be easier to make these papers of mine acceptable to the world than to yourself, both as the most valuable part of them is your own, and as I purpose by it to remind you of favouring the world with a new edition of your work, to which I know you have made great additions; and in this I am sure they will join with me. The honour you have indulged me of a long friendship, and the pleasure and advantage I have reaped in travelling with you, and especially a part of this journey, are particular reasons, or rather a debt from myself and the world; if any thing of antique enquiries I can produce that are not illaudable; if what time I spend in travelling may not be wholly a hunting after fresh air with the vulgar citizens, but an examination into the works of Nature and of past ages. I have no fears that aught here will be less acceptable to you, because perhaps in some things I may differ from your sentiments. The sweetness of your disposition and your great judgment, I know, will discern and applaud what is really just, and excuse the errors. Difference of opinions, though false, is often of great service in furthering a discovery of the truth. To think for one's self is the prerogative of learning, and no one but a tyrant in books will persecute another for it. It is certain Antoninus' Itinerary is an endless fund of enquiry. I doubt not but in future researches I shall be induced as much to vary from myself as now from others, and after our best endeavours succeeding writers will correct us all." *Itin. Cur.* I. 168.

* The original work was re-printed, after the author's death, with large additions and improvements, in two volumes, 12mo. Paris, 1739.

† See vol. I. p. 249. This curious muniment was published by subscription, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, who directed Mr. Gale to get it transcribed from the original in the Cotton Library. See Mr. Gough's Anecdotes of British Topography, vol. II. second edition, p. 444.

His

His Discourse on the Four Roman Ways in Britain is printed in the sixth volume of Leland's Itinerary *.

His Remarks on a Roman Inscription found at Lanchester are printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XXX. p. 823; and in vol. XLIII. p. 265, are extracts of two of his Letters to Mr. Peter Collinson, F. R. S. concerning the Vegetation of Melon Seeds 33 Years old, and of a Fossil Skeleton of a Man, found at Lathkill-dale near Bakewell, in the County of Derby, dated in 1743 and 1744.

In Phil. Trans. 1731, No. 420, is "An extract of a Dissertation, de stylis veterum et diversis chartarum generibus, by Roger Gale, Esq †."

Explanation of a Roman Altar found at Castle Steeds in Cumberland, in Gent. Mag. 1742, vol. XII. p. 135.

In Horsley's "Britannia Romana," p. 332, &c. is published, "An Account of a Roman Inscription found at Chichester. By Roger Gale, Esq."

"Observations on an Inscription at Spello, by Fred. Passarini and Roger Gale, Esq." are printed in the Archæologia, vol. II. p. 25.

* "The author is a gentleman of excellent learning and great judgment in these affairs. He hath studied the subject with all possible care and diligence; and as this Essay is written with abundance of modesty, and without any affectation, so I do not question but it will be a standing monument of the author's fame, and will meet with a favourable reception from all such as have a just value for learning and antiquities." Hearne's Preface to Vol. VI. In the Preface to Vol. VII. he says, the author "left no means unattempted to trace the course of the four great military ways through this isle, and to that end made all the enquiries he could after them, which he reduced into this discourse, which hath met with due approbation from the best antiquaries."

† At a meeting of the Royal Society, March 4, 1731, Mr. Roger Gale read a learned Discourse concerning the Papyrus and Stylus of the Antients, extracted in English from a larger Discourse in Latin, composed by Sir John Clerk, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland; and at the same time he presented them with the original.

Mr. Roger Gale contributed a map to Mr. Wesley's "Dissertationes in Librum Jobi;" and Maurice Johnson another.

He presented to Mr. Drake's History of York a plate of a beautiful little bronze female bust, which he supposed Lucretia, found at York, engraved by Vertue, and now in the possession of Henry Gale, Esq. To him also Mr. Drake * acknowledges himself obliged for a discovery that fixes the building of the Chapter-house at York to Abp. Grey †.

He died at Scruton, June 25, 1744, in his 72d year ‡, universally esteemed, and much lamented by all his acquaintance; and left all his MSS. § by will to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was once Fellow, and his cabinet of Roman coins to the Public Library there ||, with a complete catalogue of them drawn up by himself ¶. His correspondence included all the eminent Antiquaries of his time; and the late George Allan, esq. of Darlington had for some time in his possession a large collection of letters to and from him, the principal of which are printed in the second Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica;" as a va-

* P. 407.

† In p. xci. Mr. Drake has published part of Sir Thomas Herbert's History of Ripon Church, from a MS. belonging to Roger Gale.

‡ On the Ichnographical Plate of York Cathedral, under Mr. Gale's arms, Mr. Willis had written in his copy:

"Ob. Jun. 25, 1744, apud Scruton,
Rog. Gale arm. anno ætatis 71."

Though in another MS note by Mr. Willis, in his copy of Antoninus, he has entered it thus: "Rog. Gale, esq. ob. at Scruton, June 26, 1744, aged about 72, and buried in the church-yard obscurely, by his own desire."

§ Stukeley's Carausius, I. p. 153.

‖ Mr. Cole copied many years ago from thence a folio of his gift, containing the escheats of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

¶ Of this Catalogue *twenty* copies only were printed, in 4to, 1780, by J. Nichols, for the use of particular friends.

luable

luable addition to Antiquarian Literature. The originals are still in the possession of Henry Gale, Esq.

The late Rev. Wm. Cole of Milton had several of his letters to Mr. Browne Willis, concerning various matters of Antiquity; with a MS History of the Town of Northallerton in Yorkshire. It is of a good length, being written on two or three sheets of paper, and was probably drawn up by Mr. Gale for Mr. Willis, to have been inserted in his Notitia Parliamentaria, according to the plan of the two first volumes of that work; but the design being altered in his next volume of 1750, it was omitted. However, Mr. Gale has given the principal occurrences relating to that Borough in his "Observationes in Appendicem Registri Honoris de Richmond," pp. 173, 174, 175, 176; and in "Observationes in Registrum" at the end, p. 237, 238. The curious will not be displeased to find it copied at large in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica *;" in which also is included Mr. Gale's history of his own parish at Scruton †; his Tour in Scotland ‡; his account of Rollrich Stones §; his Essay on the Earls of Richmond ‖; and a considerable number of his letters to his antiquarian friends.

It appears by Mr. Ballard's Collection of Letters in the Bodleian Library, that Mr. Roger Gale offered Mr. Thwaites the loan of an antient MS. of Ephraim Syrus; and Mr. Tanner, his father's improvements of Leland de Scriptoribus, xvii. 27; that he accompanied Dr. Stukeley to view Stonehenge, 28; several particulars concerning the publication of Registrum Honoris de Richmond, 29, 30, 32; he gave an exact description of Warburton's fine Map of Yorkshire, 32; and presented Dr. Charlett with his edition of Antoninus, 33.

Mr. Gale had a manor in Cotenham near Cambridge, left to him by Mrs. Alice Rogers, for whom he erected an elegant monument in that church;

* No. II. pp. 200—212. † *Ibid.* pp. 215—219.

but, this lying at a great distance from his other possessions, he sold it many years before his death.

He married Henrietta daughter of Henry Raper, Esq. of Cowling, who died 1720; by whom he had Roger-Henry, born 1710, admitted Fellow-Commoner of Sydney College, who married Catharine, daughter of Christopher Crow, esq. of Kipling; and had issue Catharine, born 1741, died 1744; Roger, born 1743, died 1751; Henry, born 1744, now living at Scruton; Harriet, born 1745; Samuel, born 1746, admitted at Trinity College, 1769; Fellow-Commoner of Bene't, 1770; presented to the rectory of Everinghart, in the East Riding of the county of York, 1752; and Christopher, born 1756.

Dr. Knight, who had been with Mr. Gale at Scruton not long before his death, told Mr. Cole, that he ordered himself to be buried in the churchyard there, in a vault by himself, about 8 or 10 feet under ground; and that a plank of marble should be laid over the vault under ground; with an inscription deeply cut, with his name, station, and time of decease.

Charles Gale, the Dean's second son, was admitted pensioner of Trinity College 1695, and scholar of the House April 23, 1697. He was afterwards rector of Scruton, and died in 1738, having married Cordelia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thwaits of Burrel, who died 1721, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas Gale, M. A. succeeded to his father's rectory in 1738, and to that of West Rumton in the same county in April 1742, and died July 7, 1746.

Samuel, the youngest of the Dean's sons, was born in the parish of St. Faith, near St. Paul's, London, Dec. 17, and baptized Dec. 20, 1682; Samuel Pepys *, esq. being one of his godfathers. He was

* This gentleman gave his library, containing a number of antient and modern political tracts, particularly those relating to the Admiralty, of which he was Secretary, to Magdalen Col-

educated at St. Paul's school, when his father was master there, and intended for the University; but his elder brother Roger being sent to Cambridge, and his father dying 1702, he was provided for in the Custom-house, London, and at the time of his death was one of the Land Surveyors there*. He

Mr. Pepys' library contains every thing that is wanting in the other libraries, so as to be their complement. To instance in a small particular: in three or more volumes, according to their sizes, he has collected almost every writer on short-hand, with a complete catalogue of all that he could ever hear of. His collection of Calligraphy is large: and all the articles are got together, and arranged and catalogued in a scientifical manner; so that nothing is wanting to make it very valuable, but the being able to see it without the presence of a Fellow; as the present mode, directed by the founder, occasions an unreasonable confinement to a good-natured resident-member of a small Society; and disposes many to decline the benefit of using it, rather than be troublesome. One curious article in this Library is, a Collection of original letters of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, and of many noblemen of those times, bound up in one volume; an abstract of which is given in the catalogue of that Library; with a fac-simile, or apograph, of the names of the writers of those letters, drawn up with great exactness by one of Mr. Pepys's clerks. It would reflect great credit on Magdalen College, if this abstract was to be engraved at their expence: it being, I am informed, drawn out properly for that purpose.—Mr. Pepys's large collection of prints and drawings to illustrate the history of London (his native city) are likewise particularly worth notice. They were arranged by him in 1700 in two large folio volumes, under the following heads: Vol. I. maps, views, and plans—buildings, monuments, and churches—Thames and its views. Vol. II. Regalia and habits of the city—lord mayors shews—companies arms—Sessions house, Newgate, &c.—parliament and convocation—coronations and public entries—cavalcades and triumphal arches—processions—habits—cries—vulgaria, or miscellaneous articles. Mr. Pepys was president of the Royal Society (where an original portrait of him is preserved) from 1680 to 1682; and died May 26, 1703. See more of him in Granger, IV. 323; who describes two well-executed portraits, both engraved by R. White from a painting by Kneller.

* Mr. Drake, in his Eboracum, Pref. p. 9, says, "What has served greatly to enrich the Ecclesiastical part of this work, are the collections of Mr. Samuel Gale. That gentleman had a design of once publishing something on this subject himself; and, from his father's papers and his own industry, he had made a considerable progress in it. Being called from an attention on these matters

was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, and their first Treasurer. On resigning that office 1739-40, he was presented by them with a silver cup, value ten guineas, made by Mr. Dingley, and inscribed,

"SAMUELI GALE, arm.
ob quæsturam
amplius XXI annos
bene et fideliter gestam
Societas Antiquariorum
Londinensis, L. D. D. *"

He was a man of great learning and uncommon abilities, and well versed in the Antiquities of England, for which he left many valuable collections behind him †; but printed nothing in his life-time, except "A History of Winchester Cathedral ‡, London, 1715," begun by Henry Earl of Clarendon, and continued to that year, with cuts.

matters to a public employ, his design, of course, dropped with it; by which means the world is frustrated from seeing a more noble performance than I am able to give. Upon my application to this gentleman for some intelligence, he very readily put all his papers into my hands; told me he could not now think of publishing them himself; and wished they might be of any use or service to my intended performance. What use they have been to me the reader may find in the course of the Church account; where, especially in the Appendix, are many things printed from these papers, and some I think of great value. See Appendix, p. lxxiv."

* A drawing of it was made for the Society; and Mr. Vice-President Alexander presented it to Mr. Gale.

† One of the Gales, probably Samuel, furnished Hearne with various readings of Leland's Itinerary. See description of an original portrait on wood of Fair Rosamond, in Mr. S. Gale's possession, who referred it to the time of Henry VII. by Hearne, in Glossary to Peter Langtoft, p. 561. Vertue's prints of the old chapel under London bridge were designed under his patronage; and with his personal assistance, and that of Dr. Ducarel; both of whom are represented in that curious print.

‡ The plate of the monument of Weston Earl of Portland, in this History, is inscribed by him to his brother Roger. I suppose this was published by the late Dr. Richard Rawlinson; for Mr. Gale's Preface is dated London, Sept. 8, 1715; the Dedication to Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Winchester, from whom

His Essay on Ulphus's Horn at York * is in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 168.

Another, on Cæsar's Passage over the Thames, Ib. p. 183 ; which is criticized in vol. II. p. 145.

In the Antiquarian Society's "Rerum Elenchus," the third plate is, "Baptisterium in Templo D. Jacobi apud Westmonasterienses, ex Delineatione Societati à Samuele Gale armigero, ejusdem Quæstore, exhibitâ."

To Mr. Peck's History of Stamford Mr. S. Gale gave the plate of the seal of the Bishop of Elphin.

Mr. S. Gale's Tour through several Parts of England in 1705, as revised by him in 1730, is printed in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica †;" with his Essay on the Birth of Constantine the Great ; and several of his Letters, on antiquarian subjects, to Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Ducarel ‡.

he acknowledges favours, having no date. Probably he gave it to Dr. Rawlinson, as he did his Collections relating to York to Mr. Drake, to do what he would with it ; for he was living at the publication in 1715, and long after. Vander Gucht the engraver, in his inscription on his five plates of the curious old font in this Cathedral to him, where he calls him, in 1729, "Samuel Gale of London," Gent.

* This Essay was read before the Society, and ordered to be printed ; but Mr. Gale, for a particular reason, declined it. After his death, Dr. Stukeley, being his executor, found it among his papers, and gave it to Dr. Ward for the use of the Society. The Horn had before been engraved by the Society from a drawing in Mr. Gale's possession by B. M. and is drawn in Drake's Eboracum, in the Appendix to which Mr. Drake was in hopes of inserting it. See p. 481. A Latin Dissertation on this horn by Mr. Gale was in MS. in the hands of Dr. Ducarel, and afterwards of Mr. Gough, with this title : "De Cornu Antiquo Anglo-Danico in Basilica Divi Petri Eboraci adservato ; sive de investiturâ eidem Ecclesiæ ab Ulpho Principe concessa, Dissertatio Historica ; auctore Sam. Gale, arm." The same Society engraved the font in St. James's church from another drawing in the same collection, by C. Woodfield, exhibited to them by Mr. Gale while treasurer. Woodfield made the drawings for the History of Winchester cathedral ; and the Society are possessed of his originals of two of them, probably the gift of Mr. Gale.

† No. II. pp. 1—48. ‡ *Ibid.* pp. 185, 195, 453—460.

Mr.

Mr. S. Gale died of a fever, Jan. 10, 1754, in the 73d year of his age, at his lodgings, the Chicken-house at Hampstead * ; and was buried Jan. 14, by Dr. Stukeley, in the new burying-ground, near the Foundling Hospital, belonging to St. George's parish, Queen Square, of which Dr. Stukeley was rector. His very valuable library, and fine collection of prints by Hollar, Callot, &c. were sold by auction in 1754 by Mr. Langford.

Mr. Gale dying a bachelor and intestate, administration of his effects was granted to his only sister ELIZABETH; who in 1739 became the second wife of Dr. Stukeley, and died before her husband, leaving no children. By that means all her brother's MSS. papers, &c. fell into the Doctor's hands; who had a design in 1760, to draw up an eulogium on him and his brother Roger, and to speak it before the Society of Antiquaries, to whose revival these three able associates had jointly contributed in 1717; but I believe it was not executed †.

After Dr. Stukeley's decease, (by the generosity of Mrs. Fleming, his daughter by a first wife) Dr. Ducarel was favoured with several of Mr. Samuel Gale's MSS.; which, at the sale of Dr. Ducarel's library, were purchased by Mr. Gough. Among these are, Mr. Gale's

* "On Thursday last died Samuel Gale, esq. son of the Dean of York, and brother of Roger Gale, esq. formerly M. P. for Scruton, and one of the Commissioners of the Excise; all three eminent Antiquaries, as appears by their printed works. This gentleman had the post of land-surveyor, and more particularly searcher of the books and curiosities imported to the Custom-house; an office in which he behaved himself with so great Integrity, as well as Humanity (two persons not much known in public offices) as to give satisfaction to all concerned. He collected and preserved Antiquities of various kinds, and was most communicative of them for the public benefit. He was one of the oldest members of the Society of Antiquaries, of the present and first Charter Council. He lived well beloved, and died much regretted by his numerous and learned, as well as other acquaintanee." *From a printed Newspaper.*

† See the Introduction to the Archæologia, I. xxviii.

History

History* of York Cathedral, often mentioned by Mr. Drake, who also cites a MS. given him, and drawn up by Mr. Samuel Gale, on the City of York †; his Tour through many parts of England in 1705 ‡; his Account of Sheperton, Cowey Stakes, &c. 1748 §; of some Antiquities at Glastonbury, and in the Cathedrals of Salisbury, Wells, and Winton, 1711; Observations upon Kingsbury in Middlesex, 1751; Account of Barden, Tunbridge Wells, &c. with a List of the Pictures at Penshurst; Account of a Journey into Hertfordshire, Bucks, and Warwickshire, with a List of the fine Portraits and Pictures in Lady Bowyer's Gallery at Warwick Priory, in a Letter to Dr. Stukeley, 1720; also Mr. Roger Gale's Tour into Scotland ||, 1739.

The following family-pictures are still at Scruton:
Dean Gale, by Kneller, in 1689.
Roger Gale, by Vanderbank, in 1722.
Samuel Gale, esq. by Whood.

* In this history he had made great progress so early as 1715. See Thoresby, p. 497.

† Drake's Eboracum, p. 257.

‡ See p. 553.

§ See p. 549.

No. XV.

MICHAEL MAITTAIRE. (Vol. I. p. 363.)

THOUGH the birth-place of this eminent Scholar is not known, he was evidently of foreign descent, and was born in 1668. Happily for him, he was sent to Westminster-school, where Dr. Busby well grounded him in the Greek and Latin languages, keeping him some years longer than usual. He then gained another experienced and powerful friend, Dr. South, for whom he compiled a catalogue of the Greek words falsely accented in Dr. Sherlock's books, which so highly pleased Dr. South, that, being a canon of Christ-church, he introduced him as a canoneer * or student of that house, where he took the degree of M. A. March 23, 1696. From 1695 till 1699 he was second master of Westminster school; which was afterwards indebted to him for "Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti, in Usum Scholæ Westmonasteriensis, 1706," 8vo, (a work recommended in the warmest terms by Dr. Knipe to the school over which he presided, "cui se sua omnia debere fatetur sedulus Author,") and for "The English Grammar, applied to, and exemplified in, the English Tongue, 1712," 8vo.

In "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ, Oxon. 1697," t. ii. p. 27, is inserted "Librorum Manuscriptorum Ecclesiæ Westmonasteriensis Catalogus; accurante Viro erudito Michaele Mattærio." But, before the volume was published, the whole collection, amounting to 230, given by Bp. Williams, except one, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1694 †.

* Commonly so called, as being brought in by a canon, and not elected from Westminster school.

† Widmore's "History of Westminster Abbey," p. 164.

In

In 1699 he resigned his public situation in Westminster-school; and remained in a retirement he loved, because consecrated to Learning.

In 1711, he published "Remarks on Mr. Whiston's Account of the Convocation's Proceedings with relation to himself: in a Letter to the Right Reverend Father in God George Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells;" 8vo; and also "An Essay against Arianism, and some other Heresies; or, a Reply to Mr. William Whiston's Historical Preface and Appendix to his Primitive Christianity revived," 8vo.

In 1709 he gave the first specimen of his great skill in typographical antiquities, by publishing "Stephanorum Historia, Vitas ipsorum ac Libros complectens," 8vo; which was followed in 1717 by "Historia Typographorum aliquot Parisiensium, Vitas et Libros complectens," 8vo.

In 1719, "Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine ad Annum MD. Hagæ Com." 4to. To this volume is prefixed "Epistolaris de antiquis Quintiliani Editionibus Dissertatio, clarissimo Viro D. Johanni Clerico." The second volume, divided into two parts, and continued to the year MDXXXVI, was published at the Hague in 1722; introduced by a letter of John Toland, under the title of "Conjectura verosimilis de primâ Typographiæ Inventione." The third volume, from the same press, in two parts, continued to MDLVII.; and, by an Appendix, to MDCLXIV. in 1725. In 1733 was published at Amsterdam what is usually considered as the fourth volume, under the title of "Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine, ad Annum MDCLXIV. Operâ Mich. Maittaire, A. M. Editio nova, auctior et emendatior, Tomi Primi Pars posterior." The awkwardness of this title has induced many collectors to dispose of their first volume, as thinking it superseded by the second edition; but this is by no means the case; the volume of 1719 being equally necessary to complete the sett as that of 1733, which is a

excellent work was closed at London, by "Annalium Typographorum Tomus Quintus et ultimus; Indicem in Tomos quatuor præeuntes complectens;" divided (like the two preceding volumes) into two parts. The whole work, therefore, when properly bound, consists either of five volumes, or of nine; and in nine volumes it was properly described in the catalogue of Dr. Askew, whose elegant copy was sold to Mr. Shaftoe for 10*l.* 5*s.* I have deviated from chronological order to place the "Annales Typographici" in one view.

In the intermediate years, Mr. Maittaire was diligently employed on various works of value.

In 1713 he published by subscription "Opera et Fragmenta Veterum Poetarum, 1713," two handsome volumes in folio, inscribed to Prince Eugene. The title of some copies is dated 1721; but I believe there was no new edition.

In 1714, he was editor of the Greek Testament, 2 vols. The Latin writers, which he published separately, most of them with Indexes, came out in the following order: In 1713, Christus Patiens *; Justin; Lucretius; Phædrus; Sallust; and Terence. In 1715, Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius; Cornelius Nepos; Florus; Horace; Juvenal; Ovid, 3 vols. and Virgil. In 1716, Cæsar's Commentaries; Martial; Quintus Curtius. In 1718 and 1725, Velleius Paterculus. In 1719, Lucan. In 1720, Bonefonii Carmina. And here he appears to have stopped; all the other Classics which are ascribed to him having been thus disclaimed, by a memorandum which I have under his own hand, in the latter part of his life: "As the Editor of several Classics some years ago printed in 12mo, at Mess. Tonson and Watts's press, thinks it sufficient to be answerable for the imperfections of those editions, without being charged with the odium of

* An heroic poem by Renè Rapin, a Jesuit, first printed in 1674.

claiming

claiming what has been put out by Editors much abler than himself; he therefore would acquaint the publick, that he had no hand in publishing the following books, which in some newspapers have been advertized under his name; viz. Sophoclis Tragœdiæ; Homeri Ilias; Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta; Livii Historia; Plinii Epistolæ et Panegyricus; Conciones et Orationes ex Historicis Latinis. M. M."

In 1721 he published "Batrachomyomachia Græcè, ad veterum Exemplarium Fidem recusa; Glossâ Græcâ; variantibus Lectionibus: Versionibus Latinis; Commentariis et Indicibus illustrata *;" 8vo. At the end of this volume he added Proposals for printing by subscription Musæus in Greek and Latin, for half a guinea; and Rapin's Latin works, for a guinea, both in 4to; Musæus to be comprised in twelve sheets, Rapin in fifty. But neither of these were ever committed to the press, from want probably of sufficient encouragement.

In 1722, he published "Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, cum Versione Latinâ et Notis," 4to; and in 1724, at the request of Dr. John Freind, at whose expence it was printed, compiled an index to the works of Aretæus, to accompany the splendid folio edition of that author which appeared from the Clarendon press in 1723. This index is introduced by a short Latin preface.

In 1725 he published an excellent edition of Anacreon in 4to, of which no more than 100 copies were printed, and the few *errata* in each copy corrected by his own hand. A second edition, of the like number, was printed in 1741, with six copies on fine writing paper.

In 1726 he published "Petri Petiti Medici Parisiensis in tres priores Aretæi Cappadocis Libros Commentarii, nunc primùm editi," 4to. This learned Commentary was found among the papers of Grævius.

* Of which see vol. I. p. 199.

From

From 1728 to 1732 he was employed in publishing "Marmorum Arundellianorum, Seldenianorum, aliorumque Academiæ Oxoniensi donatorum, unà cum Commentariis et Indice; Editio Secunda *," folio; to which an "Appendix" was printed in 1733, of which see under those years.

The Life of Robert Stephens in Latin, revised and corrected by the author, with a new and complete list of his works, is prefixed to the improved edition of R. Stephens's Thesaurus, 4 vols. in folio, 1734.

In 1736 appeared "Antiquæ Inscriptiones duæ," folio; being a Commentary on two large Copper Tables discovered near Heraclea, in the Bay of Tarentum.

In 1738 were printed, at the Hague, "Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti in Scholæ Regiæ Westmonasteriensis Usum recogniti Operâ Mich. Maittaire. Præfationem et Appendicem ex Apollonii Dyscoli Fragmento inedito addidit J. F. Reitzius." Mr. Maittaire prefixed a Dedication of this volume to the Marquis of Granby, and the Lords Robert and George Manners, his brothers; and a new Preface, dated 3 cal. Octob. 1737. This was again printed at London in 1742.

In 1739 he addressed to the Empress of Russia a small Latin Poem, under the title of "Carmen Epinicium augustissimæ Russorum Imperatrici sacrum."

His name not having been printed in the title-page, it is not so generally known that he was Editor of Plutarch's "Apophthegmata, 1741," 4to.

The last publication of Mr. Maittaire was a volume of Poems in 4to, 1742, under the title of "Senilia, sive Poetica aliquot in Argumentis varii Generis Tentamina."

It may be worth mentioning also, that Mr. Baxter's dedication to his "Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum" was much altered by Mr. Maittaire.

He died August 7, 1747, aged 79. There is a good mezzotinto print of him by Faber, from a

* *Secunda* is not to be understood in respect to *Maittaire*, but to the *Marbles*.

painting

painting by B. Dandridge, inscribed, "Michael Maittaire, A. M. Amicorum Jussu." His valuable library, which had been fifty years collecting, was sold by auction by Mess. Cock and Langford at the close of the same year, and the beginning of the following, taking up in all 44 nights. Mr. Cock, in his prefatory advertisement, tells us, "In exhibiting thus to the publick the entire library of Mr. Maittaire, I comply with the will of my deceased friend; and in printing the catalogue from his own copy just as he left it (though, by so doing, it is the more voluminous), I had an opportunity not only of doing the justice I owe to his memory, but also of gratifying the curious." I scarcely need add that the printing of it was committed to the care of Mr. Bowyer: but shall take this opportunity of observing, that the present mode of compiling Catalogues of celebrated Libraries for sale, so much more laconic than that practised in the middle of the last century (except when Mr. Samuel Paterson exerted that talent of cataloguing for which he was particularly distinguished), cannot possibly do equal justice with the antient mode, either in a literary or pecuniary view.

Mr. Maittaire very justly prided himself on the very useful but laborious talent he possessed as an Index-maker: to which his very excellent editions of the Classicks bear ample testimony; as does also the Index to his "Annales Typographici *."

* On this subject he addressed the following letter:

"Epistola D. Mich. Maittaire ad D. P. Des Maizeaux, in quâ Indicis in Annales Typographicos Methodus explicatur, &c. Clarissimo Doctissimoque Viro, Petro Des Maiseaux, R. S. S.

P. S. D. Mich. Maittaire.

"Nostra inter libros, vir eruditissime, primùm nata est, et deinceps adolevit familiaritas. Juvat meminisse, quantâ cum voluptate ego, merus φιλόβιβλος, in librariâ Pauli Vaillant celeberrimi non ita pridem bibliopolæ officinâ, codices cùm typographorum tum authorum antiquitate venerandos manibus avidis tecum et tum aliis tui similibus φιλοβίβλοις et φιλολόγοις versando, tempus otiosum fefelli, et lucro apposui. Mihi indè exarserat desiderium de rebus illis nonnihil chartis illinendi; et in *Annales*

He possessed a reputation that few have attained; and was honoured by the friendships of so many men

corraseram, supellectilem conjiciendi : non quod campum tam lâtè patentem falculâ meâ demeti posse, messémve tam uberem in horreolum meum cogi, putaverim ; sed ut specimen quantulumcunque exhiberem, et quoddam compingerem chartophylacium à peritioribus augendum ; quò quivis posset, quicquid rarius occurrerit, in memoriæ subsidium reponere. Diu sanè est, ex quo hoc saxum volvo : opusque præter spem paulatim incrementum cepit ; cuique annum, aut plus eo, duntaxat destinaveram, decennali obsidione vixdum potuit expugnari. Ad metas tandem, quas designavi, perveneram ; cum laborem alium animadverti exantlandum. Opus quippe, quod in septem * jam Tomos ex multiplici materiæ farragine intumuerat, postulabat Indicem : sine quo facilè prævidebam totam, quam impenderam hactenus, operam, si non omnino periisse, at certè lectoribus (quorum commodis consulere potiùs quàm suo oleo parcere editores omnes oporteret) minùs utilem futuram. Mihi calcar admovit exemplum viri labore, doctrinâ, judicio, omnigenâque literaturâ eximii Jo. Alberti Fabricii ; cujus maxima in literatos omnes merita, æquè est infra vires meas, dignè satìs laudare, ac æquare. Vir ille in librorum notitiâ exercitatissimus, postquam totidem Græcæ Bibliothecæ volumina, quot Philippica Cicero, conscripsisset, tantis laboribus exudatis se non defunctum existimavit, priusquam Indicem copiosissimum perutili artificio contextum adjecisset. Fas sit mihi, viri præstantissimi aliorumque multorum eodem laboris genere illustrium, quos nominatim memorandi hic locus non est, vestigiis pro brevi meæ facultatis modulo insistere. Moras interim (quæ mihi non minùs, quàm ipsi, sunt admodum molestæ) indignatur Bibliopola. Rerum verò nostrarum cursum haud parum retardavit et suspendit præli, sub quo sudant Annales, longinquitas. Si enim tam procul non abesset, singuli (utì excudebantur) Quaterniones ad me potuissent transmitti : negotii onus particulatim divisum humeris leviùs incubuisset, et expeditiùs processisset ; cujus moles tota simul et semel ingruens me tantùm non obruit. Verùm ne fortè, quoniam id expectatione (quæ dilationem minimè gentium patitur) lentius procedit, ignaviæ insimuler ; visum est in antecessum te certum facere, qualem velim à me expectes Indicem : ut, cùm scias, quàm operosum mihi insistat pensum, hæc tarditas et procrastinatio minùs odiosa habeatur. Index, quem molior, non nuda tantùm librorum authorúmque nomina complectetur ; sed titulos, quantum ad brevem notitiam sufficiat, declarabit ; et quo loco annoque, per quem typographum, necnon quâ voluminis formâ libri prodierint, indigitabit. Paulum itaque est, quod intersit aut differat à præcedentibus Annalium Catalogis hic Index ; nisi quòd in illis libri juxta annorum, in

of real eminence, that it is no wonder the fine engraving of him was *jussu Amicorum*, as it is inscribed.

hôc juxta Alphabeti seriem; in illis singulæ uniuscujusque libri editiones (id enim requirebat tempus, quo evulgabantur, diversum) dispertitæ, in hôc omnes sub unum conspectum collectæ sistantur; in illis rei quæsitæ indagatio sit non adeò prompta, in hôc statim obvia; in illis memoria locis variis distrahatur, in hôc per compendium reficiatur. Porrò cùm Typographicæ Historiæ ratio exigat frequentissimam rei literariæ virorúmque in regionibus diversis literatorum mentionem; in Indice reperiet lector compendiarias Typographorum præsertim, et aliorum subinde, qui bonarum literarum studio et culturâ insignes suas ad Typographiam promovendam symbolas certatim contulerunt, vitas; copiámque rerum eódem pertinentium, quas hujus Epistolæ non est sigillatim enumerare, miscellaneam. Præterea quoniam tum in singulos, dum conficiebantur et imprimebantur, annalium tomos multa irrepserunt errata (humanum est, et omnium maximè meum, errare), quæ deinceps per otium corrigendi, relegendo et diligentiùs haud absque tuâ sæpe et amicorum in hujusmodi rebus versatorum ope examinando, fuit potestas; tum post impressos, nova plurima et mihi priùs incognita sese ultro obtulerunt, aut mecum fuerunt aliunde communicata; non pauca item obscura et dubia clariorem lucem fidémque certiorem acceperunt; illa omnia, asteriscis aut obelis distincta, Indici (qui ex recenti materiæ accessione fiet multò auctior) suis quæque locis inserentur. Denique ne lectori, cui vacaverit aut libuerit omnia minutatim perquirere, succincta hæc rerum in Indice expositio non satisfaciat; eum ubique ad tomos singulos numerus cujusque paginæ lineæque adjunctus remittet. Habes jam, vir peritissime, mei totius Indicis prospectum; nec difficilis erit conjectura, quantum laboris in hujus constructionem sit insumendum; quantum tædii devorandum; quantum temporis in materiâ, tam siccâ (ut ita dicam) aridâque et ingratâ, conterendum; quot Alphabetorum diagrammata [*διαιρεσεις* et *ὑποδιαιρέσεις*, si dialecticè loqui liceat] describenda, antequam universus iste apparatus in unius alphabeti ordinem, qualem (quoad per me potest) servare mihi constitutum est, digeratur. At mihi videor te increpantem audire et inclamantem, *Ohe jam satis est, ohe*—Id oro nihilominus amici importunitati indulgeas, ut hæc diutius te tantisper detineat Epistola, dum unum, ex quo reliqua omnia æstimes, exemplum proferam. Fiat hoc, sine, in Cicerone, summo illo Latinæ eloquentiæ principe, specimen.

Ciceronis opera omnia integra,

sinè Commentariis, } per varios typographos; diversis locis, formis;
cum Commentariis, } continuâ annorum serie disposita.

Eadem, ex Aldinâ Officinâ; singula diversis annis, in 8vo.

The Duke of Rutland had one portrait of him, and Sir Richard Ellis another. Mr. Maittaire possessed all the good qualities that can interest; and in his

Operum partes complures, diversis annis singulæ:
in 4to, apud Michaëlem Vascosanum:
Joan. Lodoïcum Tiletanum;
Franciscum Gryphium;
in 8vo, apud Simonem Colinæum:
Aliquot in fol. apud Mich. Vascosanum:
in 8vo, et 12mo, apud Franc. Gryphium:
in 4to, et 8vo, apud Sim. Colinæum:
in 4to, apud Jodocum Badium:
in fol. 4to, et 8vo, apud Joannem Roigny:
in fol. 4to, 8vo, et 12mo, apud Rob. Stephanum:
in 8vo, apud Franciscum Stephanum:
in 4to, et 8vo, apud Carolum Stephanum:
in 8vo, apud Henricum Stephanum:
in 12mo, apud Mamertum Patissonum:
in 8vo, apud Rob. Stephanum juniorem,
Antonium Stephanum:
in 4to. et 8vo, apud Gulielmum Morelium:
in 4to, apud Adrianum Turnebum,
Joannem Bene-natum,
Federicum Morellum:
in 4to, et 8vo, apud Claudium Morellum:
in 4to, ex officinâ Joannis Libert, et Cramoisianâ.

Singularibus hísce editionibus expositis; quas, partim ob famam diligentiámque Typographorum, partim ob Typorum elegantiam, nec minùs èo quod rariùs occurrant, nôsti curiosis in pretio semper fuisse; pergo ad

Ciceronianorum operum portiones singulas: sinè Commentariis; aut cum Commentariis; prout à primâ Typographiæ origine, per varios passim typographos, variis annis, locis, formis lucem aspexerunt:
Rhetoricæ: Orationum:
Epistolarum: Philosophiæ.

Ciceronianorum Operum Index octodecim paginas in 4to manuscriptas implet.

Satìs tibi nunc (nisi fallor) esse compertum spero, quâ animi intenti pertinaciâ, quàm assiduo et longo labore opus sit, ut tot res variæ, tam fusæ latéque dissipatæ, conquirantur; conquisitæ adunum caput reducantur, et ordine commodo disponantur; demum, unâ sæpe plus vice, manu (nam non eâ sum dignitate, ut amanuensi utar) meâ describantur; antequam exemplar accuratum prælo committi possit. Quos in hóc arduo opere progressus fecerim, ipse testis oculatus fuisti. Non est acutissimi (fateor) ingenii, non altissimæ eruditionis, Indices contexere. Majorem tamen nil molestiam editori, nil lectori utilitatem affert; cúmquer ei cujuslibet necessitas ex ipsius utilitate oriatur,

et

religion was equally orthodox and zealous; in temper he was modest and unassuming; despising the pride of learning, yet fond of friendly intercourse; respectable at Westminster; and, if possible, more so in his private academy; a strict regard to honesty, content with a mediocrity of circumstance; he loved the shade, better than the blaze of the sun; but his fame could not be concealed, that spread abroad as well as at home *.

Mr. Beloe, in his remarks on the Editio Princeps of Homer, which he considers, for beauty and splendour, not to be inferior to any of the Greek Poets printed in the fifteenth century, says: "It becomes me to affirm that I have derived the most satisfactory information from Maittaire, whose

et in eâdem consistat; quidni affirmem nihil ferè essę magìs necessarium? Non itaque sum sollicitus, quantillo esse ingenio, quàm parum eruditione videar valere, dum literatorum commodis quomodocunque inserviam. In construendis ædibus, operarius bajulúsque, non minùs architecto prodest. Sub anni proximè elapsi finem, infirma adeo me afflixit valetudo, ut vita propè in discrimen adduceretur. Tunc tamen minimè cessavi: et id de me tibi omnibusque persuasissimum volo, me nunquam cessaturum, donec meam hanc opellam reddidero literatis gratam et utilem; quodque institui, quàm cito per rei difficultatem meamque valetudinem licebit, ad finem nemini magis quàm mihi optatum perduxero. Vale, Vir dignissime; mihique et meis conatibus, pro more tuo, favere perge.

Ex Museolo, Kalendis Junìis, CIↃIↃCCXXXI."

*** The Author of the Annales Typographici, finding a complaint made by the persons who have already bought the preceding volumes in large paper, that Mr. Humbert will not let them have the last, lately printed, in the same large paper, unless they buy over again what they have already bought, thinks himself obliged to declare, that he has no hand in this proceeding, and that he himself is a sufferer by it; having been refused to have more than two copies in large paper for his own use, though he had bargained for four; for which four Mr. Humbert was to be paid, as he has been for the two. The Author besides is sorry to find the title which he had prefixed to this Supplemental volume, altered. Therefore, in order to gratify such persons as have already purchased the foregoing volumes in large paper; it is proposed, that, if they who have purchased the same, will be pleased to send their names to Mr. Prevost, and the number can answer the charges, this Supplemental volume shall be printed for them in large paper at the same price as the others have been sold. It is besides advised, that the Index to all the volumes (now ready for the press) shall also be printed here very soon, without farther delay; of which Index no copies in large paper shall be printed, but such as shall be subscribed for.

See Bower's *Historia Literaria*, vol. II. 401, and vol. IV. 418.

work, now of great rarity, is so intrinsically valuable, that no Writer on these subjects can proceed with security or confidence without his aid. Indeed, it may be asserted of Maittaire, that he laid the foundation of this branch of knowledge.—Maittaire, who, unlike the generality of Bibliographers, is not contented with giving a dry and accurate description of the book before him, but improves us by his learning, and interests us by his taste, is elevated almost to rapture when speaking of this first Homer. 'Milan,' he observes, 'and Venice, had some reason to be proud, as having produced the first Greek books; but Florence could not bear to be outdone (*erubuit vinci*), and accordingly produced what made ample amends for her delay. What had hitherto been done in Greek typography might be said to resemble slight skirmishings before a great battle; for what is a single sheaf compared with the fulness of the harvest? What is the Grammar of Lascaris compared with the Homer of Florence? Whilst other Cities were making feeble and immature efforts on the threshold, as it were, of Learning, Florence, by one mighty effort, arrived at once at the summit, and produced what defied all competition.' He then proceeds to expatiate on the neatness of the type, the splendour of the paper, and other distinguished excellencies of the work. Many fine copies of this superb book are to be found in this country. The finest is that in the collection of Earl Spencer, which appears to be on *large paper*. The Bishop of Rochester, and my learned friend Dr. Raine of the Charter-house, have also noble copies. A copy on vellum is in the National Library at Paris, which was brought thither from Venice or Florence a few years since. The volume containing the Odyssey, &c. on vellum is in this country, and was in the valuable collection of Mr. R. Heathcote *."

Some Letters by Maittaire may be seen in Ballard's Collection in the Bodleian Library: where see also Rawlinson's Athenæ Oxonienses, 72.

No. XVI.

BISHOP HOOPER. (Vol. I. p. 373.)

This excellent Prelate was born at Grimley in Worcestershire, about 1640, and educated in grammar and classical learning at Westminster school, where he was a king's scholar. From thence he became a student of Christ-church in Oxford, in 1656 *, where he took his degrees at the regular times; and distinguished himself above his contemporaries by his superior knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, Greek and Roman antiquities, and the Oriental languages.

In 1672, he became chaplain to Morley bishop of Winchester; and not long after to Archbishop Sheldon, who begged that favour of the Bishop of Winchester, and in 1675 gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and afterwards the precentorship of Exeter.

In 1677, he commenced D. D. and the same year, being made almoner to the Princess of Orange, he went over to Holland, where, at the request of her Royal Highness, he regulated her chapel according to the usage of the Church of England. After one year's attendance, he repassed the sea, in order to complete his marriage, the treaty for which had been set on foot before his departure. This done, he went back to her Highness, who had obtained a promise from him to that purpose; but, after a stay of about eight months, she consented to let him return home.

In 1680, he was offered the divinity-professorship at Oxford, which he declined; but was made king's chaplain about the same time.

In 1685, by the king's command, he attended the Duke of Monmouth, and had much free conversation with him in the Tower, both the evening before, and the day of his execution. The following year he took a share in the Popish Controversy, and wrote a treatise, which will be mentioned presently with his works.

In 1691, he succeeded Dr. Sharp in the deanery of Canterbury. As he never made the least application for preferment, Queen Mary surprised him with this offer, when the King her husband was absent in Holland. He was made chaplain to their Majesties the same year.

In 1698, when a preceptor was chosen for the Duke of Gloucester, though both the Royal Parents of that Prince pressed earnestly to have Hooper *, and no pretence of any objection was ever made against him, yet the King named Bishop Burnet for that service.

In 1701, he was chosen prolocutor to the Lower House of Convocation; and the same year was offered the Primacy of Ireland by the Earl of Rochester, then Lord Lieutenant. The year after the accession of Anne to the throne, he was nominated to the bishopric of St. Asaph. This he accepted, though against his inclination; and in half a year after, receiving a like command to remove to that of Bath and Wells, he earnestly requested her Majesty to dispense with the order, not only on account of the sudden charge of such a translation, as well as a reluctance to remove, but also in regard to his friend Dr. Kenn, the deprived Bishop of that place, for whom he begged the Bishopric. The Queen readily complied with Hooper's request; but, the offer being declined by Kenn, Hooper, at his importunity, yielded to become his successor. He sat in the see of Bath and Wells twenty-four years and six months; and, Sept. 6, 1727, at the advanced age of 90, died at Barkley in Somersetshire, whither he sometimes retired; and was interred, in pursuance of his own request, in the cathedral of Wells, under a marble monument with a Latin inscription.

Besides eight Sermons, he published several books in his life-time, and left several MSS. behind him, some of which he permitted to be printed. The

following is a catalogue of both: 1. "The Church of England free from the Imputation of Popery, 1682;" 2. "A fair and methodical Discussion of the first and great Controversy between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, concerning the Infallible Guide: in three Discourses." The two first of these were licensed by Dr. Morrice, in 1687, but the last was never printed; 3. "The Parson's Case under the present Land-tax, recommended in a Letter to a Member of the House of Commons, 1689;" 4. "A Discourse concerning Lent, in two Parts. The first, an Historical Account of its Observation; the second, an Essay concerning its Original. This subdivided into two Repartitions, whereof the first is preparatory, and shews that most of our Christian Ordinances are derived from the Jews; and the second conjectures, that Lent is of the same Original, 1694;" 5. A Paper in the "Philosophical Transactions for Oct. 1699, entitled, 'A Calculation of the Credibility of Human Testimony;" 6. "New Danger of Presbytery, 1737;" 7. "Marks of a defenceless Cause;" 8. "A Narrative of the Proceedings of the lower House of Convocation, from Feb. 10, 1700, to June 25, 1701, vindicated;" 9. "De Valentinianorum Hæresi conjecturæ, quibus illius origo ex Ægyptiaca Theologia deducitur, 1711;" 10. "An Inquiry into the State of the Antient Measures, the Attic, the Roman, and especially the Jewish. With an Appendix concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content, 1721;" 11. "De Patriarchæ Jacobi Benedictione Gen. 49, conjecturæ," published by the Rev. Mr. Hunt of Hart-hall in Oxford, with a preface and notes, according to the Bishop's directions to the Editor, a little before his death.

The MSS. before mentioned are the two following: 1. "A Latin Sermon, preached in 1672, when he took the degree of B. D. and 2. "A Latin Tract on Divorce." A beautiful edition of his whole Works was published at Oxford, 1757, folio.

under the superintendance of Dr. Thomas Hunt, canon of Christ Church.

The following Character of Bishop Hooper was printed in "Mist's Journal" soon after his decease:

"MR. MIST, Somersetshire, Oct. 11, 1723.

"According to the character you have in the world, it might be expected that you should have done justice to the memory of a late Prelate, and not barely have told us that Bishop Hooper was dead, without leading us into some of the most beautiful scenes of his life and actions.

"As this Prelate was the last of Queen Anne's promotion, and the most remarkable for his affection to the Church of England; so I must tell my friend Mist, that his character would have made a shining figure in his Journals, and atoned for the tediousness of twenty little stories concerning the bribery and corruption of a paltry Corporation.

"What you have omitted, shall be my province to attempt; not at length, but in miniature; with a design only of preserving gratitude in the minds of those he has obliged, and of exciting imitation in such as shall succeed him in the Episcopal office.

"As the generality of readers are desirous to know something of the birth, life, and preferments of a great man; so I shall briefly inform them, that Dr. Hooper was born in Worcestershire, educated in Westminster-school, elected from thence a student of Christ Church, and proceeded regularly through all his degrees in the University of Oxford. He was successively chaplain to Bp. Morley and Abp. Sheldon, and presented by the latter to the rectory of Lambeth, and the precentorship of Exeter. Upon the marriage of the Princess Mary with the Prince of Orange, he was appointed one of her chaplains, and went with her into Holland; and after the Revolution, was promoted, by her interest, to the deanery of Canterbury. Whilst he was in this post

he was unanimously chosen Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, and became a zealous defender of the rights and privileges of the English Presbyters. Upon the accession of Queen Anne to the throne, he was first advanced to the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, and afterwards translated to the see of Bath and Wells. Here it was, that he was received with the universal applause both of the Clergy and Laity, and, by the future conduct of his life, verified that saying of his master Busby, 'That Dr Hooper was the best scholar, the finest Gentleman, and the completest Bishop, that ever was educated in Westminster school *.'

"Under this threefold notion, I shall beg leave to give you an imperfect draught of this eminent Prelate, and to enlarge so far upon his virtues, as the compass of your paper will allow me.

"As to his learning, it was not smattering and superficial, but solid and universal; and no man can doubt of this, who had ever the happiness of his private conversation, or the pleasure of perusing his public writings. His talents were so great in every distinct part of knowledge, that the masters of each faculty have thought their profession to be the Bishop's peculiar study. The Lawyer might suppose him bred to the bar, and conversant in nothing but Statutes and Reports. The Casuist might think his whole time spent in Canonists and Schoolmen; and the Divine, in Fathers and Councils. The Antiquary might tie him down to Medals and Charters, and the Linguist fancy him always poring upon Lexicons, or else the several Eastern languages could not be so familiar to him as Latin and Greek. The Philosopher found no science out of the reach of his comprehensive Génius; nor the masters of

* After this, what reliance can be placed on Dr. Burnet, who describes him as "reserved, crafty, and ambitious;" as dissatisfied with his deanery, because he thought he deserved to be raised higher? "This boy," said the Disciplinarian, "is the least favoured in features of any in the school, but he will be the

Polite Literature, any graces in the Classics which had escaped his observance. Yet, in all these several attainments, his surprising excellency was, that the variety of Learning did not distract his thoughts, nor the intenseness of study sour the facetiousness of his humour. He so tempered the crabbedness of the Mathematicks with the politeness of the Orator, the legends of the Rabbins with the fidelity of the Fathers, and the occurrences of modern History with the transactions of antiquity, that he was as delightful in his conversation, and as entertaining in his friendship, as he was profound in his knowledge, and ornamental in his life.

"The next posture I am to view Bishop Hooper in, is as a Gentleman. And here his accomplishments were so great, as not only to excel those of his own profession, but to be a match for such as had made conversation and ceremony their sole and ultimate study. Little would one have thought that the travels of this great man were confined to a clownish part of the Low Countries, when he knew the manners of the whole world, and had transcribed into his own practice whatever was really valuable in the most polite Courts of Europe. It is observable, that much study makes men pettish and morose, that a recluse life is an impediment to conversation, and that Learning itself is imperious and dogmatical; but, in the Prelate before us, all these acquisitions had the quite contrary effects. His study was to promote good manners; his retirement, to make a more glorious appearance; and his learning, to propagate affability and condescension. The private course of his life would force any one to confess, that he was far from affecting popularity, or doing any thing for noise and ostentation; but his appearance was so venerable, his conversation so endearing, and his demeanour so uncommon, as to render him the most popular and noted Prelate of his order.

"But, in the midst of these civilities and accom-

of the Bishop kept the ascendant of the Gentleman; and that his principles were too stiff to bend to any company. His zeal and integrity were inviolable, and truth was never lost in a crowd of words; his sincerity was no sufferer by his complaisance; nor was the Courtier too hard for the Christian. Such a learned and accomplished person must be acceptable to any Diocese; and we have the less reason to wonder at his growing character, if we consider the wise rules and uncommon maxims by which he conducted his life. He looked upon himself as married to his Diocese; and, notwithstanding his numerous acquaintance, and extended friendships in other parts of the kingdom, he confined his preferments to his own children, the residing Presbyters of his proper district. Nepotism had no share in his favours; and relations were kept at a distance. The laborious Clergyman would find himself surprized into a preferment, whilst he was sweating at his duty, and combating with schism. The modest and humble man would be dignified in his obscurity, without the fatigue of attendance, or the formality of a petition. The care of his parish was the best recommendation of a pastor to this vigilant Prelate, and the continuance in his duty the most obliging requital that could be made him. Where the service was great, and the congregation numerous, some marks of distinction were certainly placed, and the minister was seasonably advanced, to secure an higher reverence to his person, and a kinder acceptance of his labours. His frequent complaint was, the want of more preferments for a numerous, an indigent, and a deserving Clergy; and, instead of stocking his Cathedral with relations, and filling the pulpit with party and faction, he broke the neck of the strongest combinations, and left nothing but sound doctrine in his diocese, and the blessing of peace and unanimity amongst his Clergy.

"Pray God we may always continue in the same

make that complaint upon the decease of our spiritual father, which Pliny did upon the loss of his friend; *Amisi vitæ meæ rectorem, amisi ducem, et vereor ne posthac negligentius vivam.*

"I know, Mr. Mist, the compass of your paper; or else I could add a thousand things about the intellectual capacities of this great Prelate, who, like Moses, had no dimness in his understanding, no abatement of his natural force and youthful wit, at the uncommon period of 90 years.

"It is probable that some other person, who is under greater obligations to his Lordship than myself, and better acquainted with his private and public designs, may, in due time, give a larger account both of his natural and acquired endowments. I have confined my remarks to my own knowledge, and made my observations upon his moral and relative perfections, and looked back with comfort and pleasure upon the fixed and stated rules of his government in his diocese; for here we all partook of his goodness, his clemency, his candour, and paternal indulgence. Every one had the favour of a son, the access of an equal, and the reception of a friend. No angry looks did intimidate the petitioner, no tedious formalities protract business, nor any imperious officers insult the Clergy.

'*Heu Pietas! Heu prisca fides!*'

"As long as Religion shall lift up her head, and Learning retain a sense of gratitude, the memory of this great and good man shall be blessed; and nothing shall be able to hate him, but vice; nothing to traduce his character, but envy; and nothing to insult his ashes, but faction.

"This is what I thought fit to communicate to you upon this subject, and if you shall esteem it worthy of the Publick, and honour it with a place in your paper, you will oblige many of this diocese, and none more than ORTHODOXUS."

No. XVII.

REV. JOHN LAURENCE. (Vol. I. p. 344.)

This eminent Naturalist was admitted of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1688; M. A. 1692. He was presented to the rectory of Yelvertoft in Northamptonshire in 1703; where, in three years, he improved a garden of 32 yards square, the soil a wet white clay, so that it produced some of the choicest fruits. In 1721, he was presented to the rectory of Bishop's Weremouth, co. Durham; and was afterwards a prebendary of Salisbury.

"This Divine published a new system of Agriculture, and a complete body of Husbandry and Gardening; but did not teach others without understanding the subject from practice, as too many have attempted. He had raised a fine collection of trees, which, it was said, bore fruit not inferior to those in Languedoc. Naturally hospitable and benevolent, he had great pleasure in presenting a rich desert to his friends. I do not know a more pleasing or healthful occupation than Agriculture and gardening, occupations so compatible with the life of a Rural Clergyman. Mr. Laurence wisely remarks of Gardening, that it is the most wholesome exercise, being *ad ruborem, non ad sudorem.* It is such an exercise as studious men require; less violent than the sports of the field, and more so than fishing. It is, in fine, the happy medium. Millar, however, has superseded his labours, who lived in the days of greater experience, in a spot, the centre of general knowledge, and whose sole occupation was Horticulture; Laurence, when it was just rising into estimation, yet his merit was considerable. He resided at a great distance from the capital; I believe, at Bishop's-Weremouth from 1721 till his death, May 18, 1732. He did not, it is evident, give more time to his fields and his gardens, than a good priest ought: for he is said to have written several *moral* tracts, which, I presume, were on religious

subjects,

subjects, and recommendatory of the Christian virtues *."

The fourth edition of his "Clergyman and Gentleman's Recreation," printed in 1716, was a thin 8vo, in two parts:

I. "The Clergyman's Recreation: shewing the Pleasure and Profit of the Art of Gardening.—

'Quare agite, ô proprios generatim discite cultus,
Agricolæ, fructusque feros mollite colendo.' VIRG. Geor.

II. "The Gentleman's Recreation; or, the Second Part of the Art of Gardening improved: containing several new Experiments and curious Observations relating to Fruit-Trees; particularly a new Method of building Walls with Horizontal Shelters. Illustrated with Copper Plates.

'Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.' HOR

To the whole was added, by way of Appendix †, "A new and familiar Way to find a most exact Meridian Line by the Pole Star; whereby Gentlemen may know the true Bearings of their Houses and Garden-Walls, and regulate their Clocks and Watches, &c.; by Edward Laurence, Brother to the Author of this Book."

Such an amiable simplicity, so much candour, and such a vein of pleasing morality, runs through the whole of Mr. Laurence's book, as makes it both highly entertaining and instructive; and well would it be for the best interests of themselves and society, if many who have the means, would employ their leisure hours as innocently and as profitably as this venerable Author hath done.

* Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. III. p. 114.

† At the end of this Appendix is affixed the following advertisement: "Lordships surveyed, and maps drawn of the same; timber measured and valued, with other artificers' work, and dialling in all its parts, performed by Edward Laurence, brother to the Author of this book. He is to be heard of, when in London, at Mr. Senex's at the Globe, in Salisbury-court.—N. B. In winter, and at such times as he is not surveying, gentlemen may have their sons or daughters taught accompts at their own houses, after a natural, easy, and concise method, with the use of the globes and maps, and all other useful parts of the mathematicks."

To

To some copies of Mr. Laurence's work is added, a third Treatise, called, "The Fruit Garden Kalendar; or, a Summary of the Art of managing the Fruit Garden; teaching in order of time what is to be done therein every Month in the Year. Containing several new and plain Directions, more particularly relating to the Vine.

'Redit Horticolæ labor actus in orbem;
Atque acer curas venientem extendit in annum,
Persequitur Vitem attondens fingitque putando.'

VIRG. Georg. lib. ii.

To which is added, an Appendix of the Usefulness of the Barometer, with some short Directions how to make a right Judgment of the Weather." This tract is dedicated "To the most High, Puissant, and most Noble Prince Henry, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Kent, &c."

Some curious "Observations concerning Variegated Greens, by Mr. Laurence," were annexed to "The Lady's Recreation, by Charles Evelyn, Esq. 1717."

Mr. Laurence's son, of both his names, was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1726; M. A. 1732; elected lecturer of St. Bennet, near the Royal Exchange, 1732; afterwards rector of Little Thurrock, in Essex, 1743-4 (resigned 1760); rector of High Roding in that county 1764; and elected by the parishioners rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London. He married, 1st, the daughter of a London bookseller (qu. his name?) by whom he had a son, in the Army; 2d, Mrs. Spencer, whose sister was wife of Robert Dingley, esq. Mr. Laurence inherited his father's taste for gardening, particularly in the article of flowers; and, till he became resident in London, amused himself and friends with an annual exhibition of the finest bulbs, blown in water. He was the father of the City Clergy, and in the early part of his life had been a popular preacher. He died April 9, 1791, in his 86th year.

No. XVIII.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

(Vol. II. p. 147; vol. V. p. 165.)

Mr. Samuel Richardson was born in 1689, in Derbyshire; but in what particular town has not been ascertained. "My father," he says, in a letter to a friend, "was a very honest man, descended of a family of middling note in the county of Surrey; but which, having for several generations a large number of children, the not-large possessions were split and divided, so that he and his brothers were put to trades; and the sisters were married to tradesmen. My mother was also a good woman, of a family not ungenteel; but whose father and mother died in her infancy, within half an hour of each other, in the London pestilence of 1665.—My father's business was that of a joiner, then more distinct from that of a carpenter than now it is with us. He was a good draughtsman, and understood architecture. His skill and ingenuity, and an understanding superior to his business, with his remarkable integrity of heart and manners, made him personally beloved by several persons of rank, among whom were the Duke of Monmouth and the first Earl of Shaftesbury, both so noted in our English history; their known favour for him having, on the Duke's attempt on the Crown, subjected him to be looked upon with a jealous eye, notwithstanding he was noted for a quiet and inoffensive man, he thought proper, on the decollation of the first-named unhappy Nobleman, to quit his London business, and to retire to Derbyshire, though to his great detri-

detriment; and there I, and three other children out of nine, were born *."

It appears, from his own statement, that from his earliest youth he had a love for letter-writing. When not eleven years old, he addressed a letter of reproof to a widow of near fifty, occasioned by her over-strained pretences to religious zeal. We find also that he was at the same time a general favourite with the ladies, both young and old †.

His father intended him for the Church; "but," to use his own words, "while I was very young, some heavy losses having disabled him from supporting me as genteelly as he wished in an education proper for the sacred function, he left me to choose, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, a business, having been able to give me only school-learning ‡."

Mr. Richardson, it is generally admitted, had no acquaintance with the learned languages but what an education in the grammar-school of Christ's Hospital afforded; his mind, like that of Shak-

* Mrs. Barbauld's "Biographical Account" of Mr. Richardson, prefixed to six volumes of his "Correspondence" in 1804, p. xxix.

† "As a bashful and not-forward boy, I was an early favourite with all the young women of taste and reading in the neighbourhood. Half a dozen of them, when met to work with their needles, used, when they got a book they liked, and thought I should, to borrow me to read to them: their mothers sometimes with them; and both mothers and daughters used to be pleased with the observations they put me upon making.—I was not more than thirteen, when three of these young women, unknown to each other, having an high opinion of my taciturnity, revealed to me their love-secrets, in order to induce me to give them copies to write after, or correct, for answers to their lovers' letters; nor did any one of them ever know that I was the secretary to the others. I have been directed to chide; and even repulse, when an offence was either taken or given; at the very time that the heart of the chider or repulser was open before me, overflowing with esteem and affection; and the fair repulser, dreading to be taken at her word, directing *this* word, or *that* expression to be softened or changed. One, highly gratified with her lover's fervour, and vows of everlasting love, has said, when I have asked her directions, 'I cannot tell you what to write; but (her heart on her lips) you cannot write too kindly!' All her fear was only, that she should incur slight for her kindness." *Ibid.* p. xxxviii.

‡ Ibid. p. xxxii.

speare, being much more enriched by nature and observation.

In 1706 he was bound apprentice to Mr. John Wilde, a printer of some eminence in his day; whom, though a severe task-master, he served diligently for seven years. He afterwards worked as a journeyman and corrector of the press for about six years, when he, in 1719, took up his freedom, and commenced business on his own account, in a court in Fleet-street; and filled up his leisure hours by compiling Indexes for the Booksellers, and writing Prefaces, and what he calls *honest Dedications*.

Dissimilar as their geniuses may seem, when the witty and wicked Duke of Wharton (a kind of Lovelace), about the year 1723, fomented the spirit of opposition in the City, and became a member of the Wax-chandlers Company, Mr. Richardson, though his political principles were very different, was much connected with, and favoured by him; and printed his "True Briton*," published twice a week. Yet he exercised his own judgment, in peremptorily refusing to be concerned in such papers as he apprehended might endanger his own safety, and which accordingly did occasion the imprisonment and prosecution of those who were induced to print and publish them.

Through the interest of his excellent friend, the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow (whom he had frequently the honour of visiting at Ember Court), he was employed in printing the first edition of the "Journals of the House of Commons;" of which he completed XXVI Volumes. He also printed from 1736 to 1737 a newspaper called "The Daily Journal;" and in 1738 "The Daily Gazetteer."

His "Pamela," the first work in which he had an opportunity of displaying his original talents, was

* It appears by the original edition, that Mr. Richardson printed no more than *six numbers*; and it seems highly probable that *the sixth* (June 21, 1728) was written by himself, as it is much in *his* manner.

pub-

published in 1741; and arose out of a scheme proposed to him by two respectable Booksellers (Mr. Rivington and Mr. Osborne) of writing a volume of "Familiar Letters to and from several Persons upon Business and other Subjects;" which he performed with great readiness; and in the progress of it was soon led to expand his thoughts in the *two volumes* of the "History of Pamela;" which appear to have been written in three months*. This first introduced him to the literary world; and never was a book of the kind more generally read and admired†. It was even recommended from the pulpit, particularly by Dr. Slocock, of Christ Church, Surrey, who had a very high esteem for it, as well as for its Author. It is much to be regretted that his improved edition, in which much was altered, much omitted, and the whole new-modeled, has never yet been given to the publick‡, as the only reason which prevented it in his life-time, that there was an edition unsold, must long have ceased§.

* See Aaron Hill's Letters, in his Works, vol. II. p. 298.

† This must be understood of the first and second volumes only, of which *five* editions were sold in one year.

‡ The French translation of it (see vol. II. p. 147) was undertaken by the consent of Mr. Richardson, who furnished the translator with several corrections. It was in two volumes, 12mo.

§ After this article was first written, Proposals were circulated, "for printing and publishing a correct, uniform, and beautiful edition of those celebrated and admired pieces, written by the late Mr. Samuel Richardson, intituled, 'Pamela, or Virtue rewarded;' 'The History of Miss Clarissa Harlowe;' and 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison.' To which will be added anecdotes of the Author, with his head elegantly engraved, a critique on his genius and writings, and a collection of letters written by him on moral and entertaining subjects, never before published. By William Richardson [his nephew, and successor in the printing-office]." The whole was intended to be comprized in Twenty Volumes octavo, to be published monthly at Four Shillings a Volume. But the design proved abortive. Whilst the present sheet, however, was passing through the press (in March 1811) a complete Edition, in XIX Volumes (with a Life by the Rev. E. Mankin, M.A.) is advertized by Mr. Miller of Bond-street.

The Proposals above alluded to were drawn up by his nephew; from whom, on my applying to him for information respecting Mr. Richardson, I received the following answer:

"Dear

Highly as his reputation as an Author was raised by "Pamela *," he acquired, and very justly, still

"DEAR SIR, *Strand, May* 13, 1780.

"The inclosed copy of Proposals (which for some private reasons have not yet been made public) will best explain my motives for declining to make any alterations or additions to the printed Paper herewith returned. Indeed, Sir, I wish I could, consistently with my plan, have complied with your request.—The booksellers have been so partial and unkind in their total neglect of me for many years, that I am determined, should I meet with encouragement, not only to reprint, with corrections, all my Uncle's pieces, but those likewise of other distinguished writers. I am certain, Sir, of having your ready pardon for not complying with your request. I scarcely think you could have asked any other favour in my power that I would not with pleasure have granted; being, with great truth and regard, Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful humble servant,

WM. RICHARDSON."

* Mr. Aaron Hill, in a letter to Mr. Mallet, who supposed there were some traces of Hill's hand in Pamela, says, "Upon my faith, I had not any (the minutest) share in that delightful *Nursery of Virtue.* The sole and absolute author is Mr. Richardson; and such an author too he is, that hardly mortal ever matched him, for his ease of natural power. He seems to move like a calm summer sea, that swelling upward, with unconscious deepness, lifts the heaviest weights into the skies, and shews no sense of their incumbency. He would, perhaps, in every thing he says or does be more in nature than all men before him, but that he has one *fault,* to an unnatural *excess,* and that is MODESTY [Hill's Works, vol. II. p. 221]." In a letter to Mr. Richardson, after endeavouring to divert him from a melancholy train of thought he had fallen into in 1748, from "the death of a relation emphatically *near,*" Mr. Hill proceeds, "Are you to hope no end to this long, long nervous persecution? But it is the tax you pay your genius! and I rather wonder you have spirits to support such mixture of prodigious weights! such an effusion of the soul, with such confinement of the body! than that it has constrained your nerves to bear your spirits' agitation [Ibid. p. 277]." Many other of this gentleman's letters are filled with commendations of Mr. Richardson and his writings; and from one of them I shall copy a complimentary epigram to this ingenious printer:

"When noble thoughts with language pure unite,
To give to kindred excellence its right,
Though unencumber'd with the clogs of rhyme,
Where tinkling sounds, for want of meaning, chime,
Which, like the rocks in Shannon's midway course,
Divide the sense, and interrupt its force;
Well may we judge so strong and clear a rill
Flows higher, from the Muses sacred HILL."

Mrs.

higher fame, in 1747, by his "Clarissa *," which was honoured with a Preface from the pen of the very learned Mr. Warburton (see vol. V. p. 599).

Mrs. Pilkington, in her Memoirs, vol. II. p. 238, having been directed to the house of Mr. Richardson, to receive a small sum of money, thus gratefully describes the visit: "As I had never formed any great idea of a printer by those I had seen in Ireland, I was very negligent of my dress, any more than making myself clean; but was extremely surprised, when I was directed to a house of a very grand outward appearance, and had it been a palace, the beneficent master deserved it. I met a very civil reception from him; and he not only made me breakfast, but also dine with him and his agreeable wife and children. After dinner he called me into his study, and shewed me an order he had received to pay me twelve guineas, which he immediately took out of his escrutore, and put into my hand; but when I went to tell them over, I found I had fourteen, and supposing the gentleman had made a mistake, I was for returning two of them; but he, with a sweetness and modesty almost peculiar to himself, said, he hoped I would not take it ill, that he had presumed to add a trifle to the bounty of my friend. I really was confounded, till, recollecting that I had read 'Pamela,' and been told it was written by one Mr. Richardson, I asked him, whether he was not the author of it? He said, he was the editor: I told him, my surprize was now over, as I found he had only given to the incomparable Pamela the virtues of his own worthy heart. When he reads these lines, as read them I am certain he will, even for the writer's sake, let him reflect, that at least his bread was not scattered on the water."

* The Earl of Corke, in a MS letter to the late Rev. John Duncombe, says, "Mr. Richardson draws tears from every eye. It is impossible to take up his works without quitting the thoughts of every thing else, and travelling with him wherever he pleases to carry us."

Dr. Dodd, in his "Day in Vacation," mentions him thus:

"Ah! D[uncombe], now where art thou? Blest indeed
In converse with the man the world admires."

"Every reader will confess the propriety of what is said of this gentleman, when I tell them the person here meant is the truly amiable Author of Clarissa." *Dr. Dodd.*

The Abbé Prevost gave a version of Clarissa into French; but rather an abridgment than a translation. It was afterwards rendered more faithfully by Le Tourneur. Prevost says, and truly, that Clarissa required some softening to adapt it to the more delicate taste of the French. It was also translated into German, under the auspices of the celebrated Dr. Haller; and into Dutch by the Rev. Mr. Stinstra, author of "A Pastoral Letter against Fanaticism," translated into English by Mr. Rimius. With this learned Foreigner Mr. Richardson afterwards

carried

His next and last grand work was with the professed view to describe *a good man* *; which was at

carried on a correspondence (Mr. Stinstra writing in Latin, which was interpreted to Mr. Richardson by some of his literary friends), and invited him to England, which his attendance on an aged mother obliged Mr. Stinstra to decline. See in the Collection of Mr. Hughes's Letters, vol. II. p. 2, a letter from Mr. Duncombe to Mr. Richardson, who is very justly styled by the editor "The great master of the heart, the Shakspeare of Romance."

The following epigram on Clarissa, by the late David Graham, esq. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, has all the simplicity of the Greek epigrammatists:

"This work is Nature's; every tittle in't
She wrote, and gave it Richardson to print."

Mrs. Montagu's elegant compliment, in Lord Lyttelton's "Dialogues of the Dead, between Plutarch—Charon—and a Modern Bookseller," turns nearly on the same thought. "It is pity he should *print* any work but *his own*," says Plutarch to the Bookseller; who had just before observed that in two characters drawn by a *printer*, that of Clarissa displays "the dignity of heroism tempered by the meekness and humility of religion, a perfect unity of mind, and sanctity of manners;" and that of Sir Charles Grandison, "a noble pattern of every private virtue, with sentiments so exalted as to render him equal to every public duty."

The verses annexed to the fourth edition of Clarissa were by the Rev. John Duncombe, the friend to whom I was originally indebted for a considerable part of these strictures and memoir.

Dr. Johnson, in his Biographical Preface to Rowe's Poems, observes, "The character of Lothario seems to have been expanded by Richardson into Lovelace, but he has excelled his original in the moral effect of the fiction. Lothario, with gaiety which cannot be hated, and bravery which cannot be despised, retains too much of the spectator's kindness. It was in the power of Richardson alone to teach us at once esteem and detestation, to make virtuous resentment overpower all the benevolence which wit, and elegance, and courage, naturally excite; and to lose at last the hero in the villain."

* Mrs. Sheridan, on publishing the "Memoirs of Miss Sidney Biddulph," took an opportunity of "paying the tribute due to exemplary goodness and distinguished genius, when found united in one person, by inscribing these Memoirs to the Author of Clarissa and Sir Charles Grandison."

"In Dr Warton's Essay on Pope's Genius, p. 283, 284, is the following elogium: "Of all representations of madness, that of Clementina in the History of Sir Charles Grandison is the most deeply interesting. I know not whether even the madness of Lear is wrought up, and expressed by so many little strictures

of

first intended for the title of his book; but which he changed to that of "Sir Charles Grandison," and published it in 1753.

of nature and genuine passion. Shall I say it is pedantry to prefer and compare the madness of Orestes in Euripides to this of Clementina?"

Mr. Sherlock, the celebrated English Traveller, bestows whole letters in commendation of Richardson. "The greatest effort of genius that perhaps was ever made was forming the plan of Clarissa Harlowe." . . . . . "Richardson is not yet arrived at the fullness of his glory." . . . . . "Richardson is admirable for every species of delicacy; for delicacy of wit, sentiment, language, action, every thing." . . . . . "His genius was immense. His misfortune was, that he did not know the Antients Had he but been acquainted with one single principle, '*Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat*' (all superfluities tire); he would not have satiated his reader as he has done. There might be made out of Clarissa and Sir Charles Grandison two works, which would be both the most entertaining, and the most useful, that ever were written. . . . . His views were grand. His soul was noble, and his heart was excellent. He formed a plan that embraced all human nature. His object was, to benefit mankind. His knowledge of the world shewed him that happiness was to be attained by man, only in proportion as he practised virtue. His good sense then shewed him that no practical system of morality existed; and the same good sense told him that nothing but a body of morality, put into action, could work with efficacy on the minds of youth. Sermons and essays, experience shewed him, were ineffectual. The manner of them was dry and uninteresting to young people; and arguments addressed to what is weakest in youth, to their understandings, he clearly perceived, were without effect. He saw farther, that example was the great point which formed the young; and he saw that man was composed of passions and imagination as well as of understanding. Those were his general principles; and upon those principles he reasoned thus: Mankind is naturally good, for it is rare to meet young people with bad hearts. A young man then coming into the world wishes to be perfect. But how shall he learn? The world is a bad school; and precepts scattered up and down in books of morality are of little use. An example would form him; but where is it to be found? None exists. I will then create one for him. I will set before him a model of perfection. The more he imitates it, the more perfect he will be; the more perfect he is, the happier he will be. As he reasoned upon man, so he reasoned upon woman. He aimed at no less than bestowing felicity on the generation he saw rising before him, and on every one that was to succeed it. And had he not had powers to accomplish this aim, his wish was so grand, so noble, and of

Soon after the first appearance of these volumes he was under the disagreeable necessity of laying

such a superior order of benevolence, that that alone would have entitled him to immortality, I had almost said canonisation. But such is the perverseness and weakness of mankind, that what constitutes Richardson's greatest merit, is considered by many as a capital defect in his conception. They object that such a woman as Clarissa, and such a man as Sir Charles Grandison, having never existed, the author has created palpable chimæras, and consequently his creations are useless and unaffecting. How consistent are the reasonings of men! Century after century, and country after country, have vied with each other in praising the work and the author of the Venus of Medici. Yet this work must be universally allowed to be farther from Nature than Richardson's Clarissa. No woman ever came near the beauty of this statue; yet, has that diminished the merits of the Author? Has he not always been, and is he not hourly and justly admired for the ingenuity of his idea, though this idea is totally barren of profit to the world? Not so with Clarissa: she must profit every female that beholds her. Though the whole of these two imaginary beings did evidently never exist, yet so great has been the mastery of these uncommon artists, that there is not a particle in the composition of the statue, nor a trait in the character or conduct of the heroine, that can be said to deviate in the minutest degree from the precise line of nature and of truth. Richardson has done no more than animate the Venus of Medici. The Grecian sculptor had *created, of every creature's best,* a marble body: the English writer created equally, *of every creature's best,* a soul, a mind, a genius for that body. . . . . The writers of England excel those of all other nations in the pathetic; and Richardson in this point is, I think, superior to all his countrymen. He makes one cry too much; and by a very singular talent, peculiar to himself alone, he fills our eyes almost as often by elevated sentiments as he does by tender ones. He abounds with strokes of greatness, sometimes in the actions and sometimes in the sentiments of his characters, which raise the reader's soul, and make the tear of generosity spring into his eye he knows not whence. . . . . It is injuring Richardson to quote a trait of pathos from him, when he has whole volumes which it is impossible to read without crying and sobbing from beginning to end. I feel for the injustice that is done this Author, who, I will venture to assert, is second to no man that ever wrote. It is astonishing, however, how many men of parts I have met with who speak of him with contempt. Most of them, it is true, have condemned him without reading him; and they have condemned him because he is a writer of *Novels* or *Romances.* What is a name? What signifies how a work is called; whether it is a Romance, a Novel, a Story, or a History? No matter for the title: examine the work

before the publick. "The Case of Samuel Richardson, of London, Printer, on the Invasion of his

Does it grapple the attention (to use Shakspeare's expression) with hooks of steel? does it move, does it elevate, does it enlighten, does it amuse? These are the points to be enquired into, and not how it is called. I have known many other clever people, who have dipped into Clarissa, and who hold it and its Author very cheap. Some of these men have gone through a volume or two, others have read a number of letters here and there, have then formed their opinions of its merits, and thrown away the book. Richardson's object was not to write a volume, or a letter; it was to make a Work. If the entire Work be not examined, it is impossible to judge it. He built a palace. The stair-case is too high; if it had fewer steps, it would be better. One tires sometimes before one gets to the head of it. But go on; enter into the apartments; observe their distribution, their proportion, their effect; see their *ensemble;* examine their whole; and then answer if ever there was an edifice equal to it for beauty, grandeur, sublimity, and magnificence? There never was in any country. The introduction into the story of Clarissa is a *leetle* too long; but when you pass that, there never was a story equally interesting, or equally affecting; and I assert, without dread of being contradicted by any man of taste and talents who reads it through, that there does not exist, in the universe, a work equal to it for wit, sentiment, and sense."

"Richardson, with a display of most astonishing genius in most captivating language, has done still more mischief in another way. Putting by the puritanical Pamela, which holds out every thing but propriety, the villain Lovelace, which character a very great Critic has falsely called a hero, but which every man in his senses must allow to be a vile and dastardly bravo; and his outrageously virtuous Clarissa, who plans her own misery, and is only a heroine in situations impossible for a woman to be placed in without her consent, were bad enough in him. But how have they since appeared, turned out of hand by botchers and coblers, who have incongruously eked out their own rotten materials by the worst parts of this writer, for they could neither taste nor imitate the best, which writer after all, inimitable as he was, would have been unread but for his singularity." *Sherlock's Letters of an English Traveller.*

Mrs. Chapone, in her "Ode to Health," has this apostrophe:

"Hast thou not left a Richardson unblest?
He woos thee still in vain, relentless maid;
Tho' skill'd in sweetest accents to persuade,
And wake soft pity in a savage breast:
Him Virtue loves, and brightest Fame is his,
Smile thou too, Goddess, and complete his bliss!

* "The Editor of 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison' had intended to send the volumes of it, as he did those of 'The History

Property in the History of Sir Charles Grandison, before publication, by certain Booksellers in Dublin;" which bears date Sept 14, 1753.

History of Clarissa Harlowe,' to be printed in Ireland, before he published them himself in London. Accordingly, when he had printed off so considerable a part of the work, as would have constantly employed the press to which he purposed to consign them, he sent over 12 sheets of the first volume to Mr. George Faulkner; intending to follow it with the rest, as opportunity offered. He had heard an Irish bookseller boast, some years ago, That he could procure, from any printing-office in London, sheets of any book printing in it, while it was going on, and before publication; and Mr. Faulkner cautioning him on this subject with regard to this work, he took particular care to prevent, as he hoped, the effects of such an infamous corruption, as it must be called, since it could not be done but by bribing the journeymen or servants of the London printers. He gave a strict charge, before he put the piece to press, to all his workmen and servants, as well in print (that it might the stronger impress them), as by word of mouth, to be on their guard against any out-door attacks. This was the substance of the printed caution which he gave to his workmen, on this occasion: 'A bookseller of Dublin has assured me, that he could get the sheets of any book from any printing-house in London, before publication. I hope I may depend upon the care and circumspection of my friends, compositors and press-men, that no sheets of the piece I am now putting to press be carried out of the house; nor any notice taken of its being at press. It is of great consequence to me. Let no stranger be admitted into any of the work-rooms. Once more, I hope I may rely on the integrity and care of all my workmen—And let all the proofs, revises, &c. be given to Mr. Tewley [his foreman] to take care of.' He had no reason to distrust their assurances; most of them being persons of experienced honesty; and was pleased with their declared abhorrence of so vile a treachery, and of all those who should attempt to corrupt them. Yet, to be still more secure, as he thought, he ordered the sheets, as they were printed off, to be deposited in a separate warehouse; the care of which was entrusted to one, on whom he had laid such obligations, as, if he is guilty, has made his perfidy a crime of the blackest nature.—Peter Bishop, whose business was to read proofs to the Corrector, and to employ his leisure hours in the warehouses; and who (and no other person) being entrusted with the sheets of 'Sir Charles Grandison,' as wrought off; and to lay-by three sheets of each of the twelves edition, and one of the octavo, for Mr. Richardson's sole use; had an opportunity, which no other man, however inclined, could have, to perpetrate this baseness. Mr. Richardson, on suspicions too well-grounded, dismissed Bishop from his service; and, after he

The transaction, on the part of the Irish booksellers, was infamous in the extreme; for they ac-

the compositors, as the confederate of Bishop, and by whose means, he having worked some years in Ireland, it was easy for him to manage this piece of treachery; and Killingbeck, on examination, gave him cause to strengthen his suspicions; yet asserting his innocence; he proposed to him the said Killingbeck to draw up himself such an affidavit as he thought he could safely take, to exculpate himself. Killingbeck made poor excuses and pretences; but, at last, took till the next morning to draw it up. The next morning he told Mr. Richardson, that he was advised not to draw up such an affidavit; and gave such evasive reasons, as induced every body to believe him guilty. Upon this, Mr. Richardson discharged him from his service. He left his house, pretending he would draw up something, as desired; but never since came near it; and is now applying for work elsewhere. Since writing the above, Mr. Richardson has received a letter from Bishop, on occasion of some friend of his advising him to an ample confession; and to depend on that forgiving temper which he had before experienced; in which, among other avowals of his innocence, he thus expresses himself: 'I never gave Mr. K. one sheet of Grandison; and he must have stole them out of the warehouse; for, upon recollection, the key of the bridge-warehouse [in which were the first five volumes], for the conveniency of Arthur [the principal warehouse keeper], who keeps his cloaths there, hung upon a nail, in the one pair of stairs warehouse; and any person putting his arm through an opening in the wainscot, and standing on the stairs, may easily reach it [a great negligence, at least, in Bishop, after such warning, and repeated caution]: And 'tis not impossible but Mr. K. might see me take the key from thence, and make use of it at a proper opportunity. If he proves to be the villain (adds Bishop), as I have great reason to think he will, by refusing to take an oath, I hope proper care will be taken to hinder his escape, &c.'—If Bishop should be innocent (against other presumptions, from which he will hardly be able to clear himself) it cannot but be observed, that the cause given to suspect unguilty persons is not one of the least mischiefs that attend the baseness of such cruel and clandestine invaders.

"Having three printing-houses, he had them composed, and wrought, by different workmen, and at his different houses; and took such other precautions, that the person to whose trust he committed them, being frequently questioned by him as to the safety of the work from pirates, as frequently assured him, that it was impossible the copy of any complete volume could be come at, were there persons in his house capable of being corrupted to attempt so vile a robbery. What then must be his surprise, when intelligence was sent him from Dublin, that copies of a

tually published a cheap edition of nearly half the Work before the Author himself had published a

persons in that city; and that the sheets were actually in the press? The *honest* men published their own names, in three different title-pages, stuck up in Dublin, in the following words: 'Dublin, *Aug.* 4, 1753. Speedily will be published, The History of Sir Charles Grandison. In a Series of Letters published from the Originals, by the Editor of Pamela and Clarissa. In seven Volumes. Dublin: Printed by and for Henry Saunders, at the Corner of Christ Church-Lane.' The second: '*Aug.* 4th, 1753. In the Press, The History of Sir Charles Grandison' (as in the other). 'Dublin: Printed by John Exshaw, on Cork Hill.' The third: 'Dublin, *Aug.* 4th, 1753. In the Press, and speedily will be published, The History of Sir Charles Grandison' (as in the two others). 'London: Printed for S. Richardson:' [vile artifice!] 'Dublin: Reprinted for Peter Wilson, in Dame-Street.' The Editor had convincing proofs given him, that one of these men had procured a copy of a considerable part of the Work in octavo; another in duodecimo; and that they were proceeding to print it at several presses. Terms having been agreed upon between Mr. Faulkner and the Editor, in consideration of the preference to be given him (one of which related to the time of publishing the Dublin edition, that it might not interfere with the appearance of the London one) Mr. Faulkner, in consequence of the successful corruption, signified to the Editor, that it was needless to send him any more than the 12 sheets he had sent him; and that he had obtained a fourth share of these *honourable* confederates: But that (to procure this grace, as is supposed) he had been compelled, as he calls it, to deliver up to them, to print by, the copy of the 12 sheets aforesaid, which had some few corrections in them, which occurred on a last revisal; but which are of no moment with regard to the history: though possibly this *worthy* confederacy may make use of those few corrections in those 12 sheets, in order to recommend their surreptitious Edition as preferable to that of the Proprietor. Of what will not men be capable, who can corrupt the servants of another man to betray and rob their master? The Editor, who had also great reason to complain of the treatment he met with in his 'Pamela,' on both sides the water, cannot but observe, that never was work more the property of any man, than this is his. The copy never was in any other hand: he borrows not from any other author: The paper, the printing, entirely at his own expence, to a very large amount; returns of which he cannot see in several months: yet not troubling any of his friends to lessen his risque by a subscription: the work, thus immorally invaded, is a moral work: he has never hurt any man; nor offended these: they would have had benefits from the sale, which the Editor could not have, being not a bookseller; and he always making full and handsome allowances to booksellers.

But

single Volume in England. He afterwards sent his own Edition to be sold there at a cheap price; but

But nothing less, it seems, would content these men, than an attempt to possess themselves of his whole property, without notice, leave, condition, or offer at condition; and they are hastening the work at several presses, possibly with a view to publish their piratical edition before the lawful Proprietor can publish his. And who can say, that, if they can get it out before him, they will not advertise, that his is a piracy upon theirs? Yet these men know, that they have obtained the parts of the Work they are possessed of at the price of making no less than 40 workmen, in the Editor's house, uneasy, and some of them suspected: of making an innocent man unsafe in his own house: of dishonouring him in the opinion of his employers (who, probably, may not choose to trust their property in the hands of a man, who cannot secure his own from intestine traitors): and to the ruin of as many as he shall discharge, as suspectable of the baseness; and whom, in that case, no other master will care to employ. These, among others that might be enumerated, are the mischiefs to which this vile and rapacious act of clandestine wickedness will subject an innocent man. Since the above was written, Mr. Richardson has been acquainted, that his work is now printing at four several printing-houses in Dublin, for the benefit of the confederacy; viz. two volumes at Mrs. Reiley's; one at Mr. Williamson's; one at Mr. Powell's; one at Mr. M'Culloch's; and that they hope at Mrs. Reiley's to get another volume to print; and are driving on to finish their two volumes for that purpose. The work will make seven volumes in twelves; six in octavo; and he apprehends, from the quantity he himself had printed when the fraud was discovered, that the confederacy have got possession of five entire volumes, the greatest part of the sixth, and of several sheets of the seventh and last; but the work being stopped when the wickedness was known, they cannot have the better half of the concluding volume. He is further assured, that these worthy men are in treaty with booksellers in Scotland, for their printing his Work in that part of the United Kingdom, from copies that they are to furnish; and also, that they purpose to send a copy to France, to be translated there, before publication; no doubt for pecuniary considerations; and in order to propagate, to the utmost, the injury done to one, who never did any to them; and who, till this proceeding, he blesses God, knew not that there were such men in the world; at least, among those who could look out in broad and open day. It has been customary for the Irish booksellers to make a scramble among themselves who should first entitle himself to the reprinting of a new English book; and happy was he, who could get his agents in England to send him a copy of a supposed saleable piece, as soon as it was printed, and ready to be published. This kind of property was never contested

the invaders of his property were determined to undersell him; and for what he did sell, he could not get the money. His friends in Dublin expressed great indignation at the behaviour of their countrymen, and endeavoured to serve him in the matter. Many letters passed, but to little purpose. This affair seems to have vexed Richardson to the heart. His reputation was at the highest, the sale of his works sure, and he reasonably expected to reap the profit of it.

Notwithstanding, however, those disappointments which people in business are liable to meet with *,

tested with them by authors in England; and it was agreed among themselves (*i. e.* among the Irish booksellers and printers) to be a sufficient title; though now and then a *shark* was found, who preyed on his own kind; as the newspapers of Dublin have testified. But the present case will shew to what a height of baseness such an undisputed licence is arrived. After all, if there is no law to right the Editor and sole proprietor of this new Work (*new* in every sense of the word), he must acquiesce; but with this hope, that, from so flagrant an attempt, a law may one day be thought necessary, in order to secure to authors the benefit of their own labours: nor does he wish, that even these invaders of his property in Ireland may be excluded from the benefit of it, in the property of any of the works to which they are, or shall be, fairly and lawfully entitled. At present, the English writers may be said, from the attempts and practices of the Irish booksellers and printers, to live in an age of *liberty*, but not of *property*.

"N.B. This is not a contention between booksellers of England and Ireland, and on a doubtful property; but between a lawful proprietor of a new and moral work—and
Let Messieurs Wilson, Exshaw, and Saunders, reflecting upon the steps they have taken, and making the case their own (for they no doubt have servants)—fill up the blank."

* The Gray's Inn Journal of October 13, 1753, enumerates the pains, inconveniences, and hardships of eminent authors; the variety of anguish and distress to which the extreme sensibility of the minds of men of genius renders them liable, the fatigue of intense study and painful vigils, the care and anxiety attendant on composition, their dissatisfaction with their own performances, even after they have pleased every body else; and then justly observes, what an additional load of affliction it must bring upon them, to have their property invaded, and to lose, in a great measure, the benefit of their labours. The author then relates the case of Mr. Richardson; and, after observing, that a greater degree of probity might be expected from booksellers,

on

Mr. Richardson's assiduity and success was gradually increasing his fortune.

on account of their occupation in life, and connexions with the Learned, he goes on thus: "What then should be said of Messrs. Exshaw, Wilson, and Saunders, booksellers in Dublin, and perpetrators of this vile act of piracy? They should all be expelled from the Republick of Letters, as literary Goths and Vandals, who are ready to invade the property of every man of genius. Had the *Sosii*, who were Booksellers in Rome, been guilty of such sordid dealings, I am persuaded, they would have been mentioned with infamy by Horace; and it is recent in every body's memory, that Curll underwent many severe corrections for conduct of the same nature with that already mentioned. I am sorry that the Laws of the Land have not sufficiently secured to Authors the property of their Works; until that is done, the Courts of Parnassus are in the right to take cognizance of this flagrant unpoetic licence, by the following order:

"To the Students of Trinity College in Dublin.

"Trusty and well beloved,

"Whereas Peter Wilson, John Exshaw, and Henry Saunders, Booksellers in your City, have, by the arts of bribery and corruption, obtained the greatest part of 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison,' to the great detriment of our favourite son, Mr. Samuel Richardson, to whom we have imparted a large portion of our etherial fire, and to whom we have opened the secrets of the human heart, with full commission to describe all the feelings of the same; and whereas we are moved with the highest indignation at such an unjustifiable deed; we do hereby enjoin our young Collegians, in a collective body, to march to the respective houses of the said Peter Wilson, John Exshaw, and Henry Saunders, their bodies to seize, and in solemn procession to proceed with the same to the place where William Wood, hardwareman, was executed in effigy, and then and there the said persons in a blanket to toss, but not till they are dead; and of this you are not to fail under our highest displeasure. Given on Parnassus this 10th of October, in the year of the Homerican æra, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three. By order of Apollo,

JONATHAN SWIFT, Secretary."

It is a constant practice (we are informed) in Germany, France, Holland, and Switzerland, to publish a description of such traitors, with their pictures engraved, and send them to all the Printing-offices, to prevent masters being imposed upon by them, and the journeymen and apprentices will not converse with such nefarious villains, nor suffer their dead carcases to be interred. Pity, indeed, it is, that some signal and exemplary punishment cannot be inflicted upon the encouragers of this vile treachery, as well as upon the perpetrators, who ought to be contemned as the discouragers of public instruction and entertainment, the persecutors and oppressors of genius, and the plunderers of the Republick of Literature.

In the year 1755 he was engaged in building, in town and in the country. In the country he removed from North End to Parsons Green, where he fitted up a house. In town, he took a range of old houses, eight in number, which he pulled down, and built an extensive and commodious range of warehouses and printing-offices. It was still in Salisbury-court, in the North-west corner, and it is at present concealed by other houses from common observation. The dwelling-house, it seems, was neither so large nor so airy as the one he quitted; and, therefore, the reader will not be so ready, probably, as Mr. Richardson seems to have been, in accusing his wife of perverseness, in not liking the new habitation so well as the old. "Every body," he says, "is more pleased with what I have done, than my wife."

He purchased a moiety of the patent of Law-printer at Midsummer 1760, and carried on that department of business in partnership with Miss Catherine Lintot *.

He now allowed himself some relaxation from business; and only attended from time to time to his printing-offices in London. He often regretted, that he had only females to whom to transfer his business. However, he had taken in to assist him a nephew, who relieved him from the more burdensome cares of it, and who eventually succeeded him. He now had leisure, had he had health, to enjoy his reputation, his prosperous circumstances, his children, and his friends; but, alas! leisure purchased by severe application often comes too late to be enjoyed; and in a worldly, as well as in a religious sense,

——— When we find
The key of life, it opens to the grave.

* After Mr. Richardson's death, his widow and Miss Lintot were for some time joint patentees. Miss Lintot was married to Henry Fletcher, esq. one of the knights of the shire for Westmoreland.—The Patent of Law Printer is now possessed by Andrew Strahan, esq. M.P.

His

His nervous disorders increased upon him; and his valuable life was at length terminated, by a stroke of an apoplexy *, on the 4th of July, 1761, at the age of 72.

He was buried, by his own direction, near his first wife, in the nave, near the pulpit of St. Bride's church: where a flat stone is thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth interred the body of
MARTHA
the beloved wife of
SAMUEL RICHARDSON,
who departed this life
January the 25th, 1730-31.
Here also lie the bodies of
WILLIAM and SAMUEL, two of their sons;
who died, { WILLIAM the 12th day of May, 1730.
SAMUEL the 5th day of October, 1730.
Here also lyeth interred the body of
THOMAS VERREN RICHARDSON,
the beloved and hopeful son of
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, and nephew of the said
SAMUEL RICHARDSON, who departed this life

* "Young," says his ingenious Biographer Sir Herbert Croft, "had occasion for comfort in consequence of the sudden death of Richardson. Of Death he says,

"When Heaven would kindly set us free,
And Earth's enchantment end,
It takes the most effectual means,
And robs us of a Friend."

The same plaintive writer addressed his "Conjectures on Original Composition" to Mr. Richardson; who at the time of his death was printing the former part of "Resignation," in which the Poet took occasion of paying the following affectionate compliment to his memory:

"To touch our passions secret springs
Was his peculiar care;
And deep his happy genius div'd
In bosoms of the fair;
Nature, which favours to the few
All art beyond imparts,
To him presented, at his birth,
The key of human hearts."

November the 8th, 1732,
in the sixteenth year of his age.
Also here lyeth the body of
Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, of this parish,
who died July the 4th, 1761, aged 72 years.
MRS. ELIZABETH RICHARDSON
died the third of November, 1773,
aged 77 years."

Mr. Richardson was twice married. By his first wife, Martha Wilde, daughter of Mr. Allington Wilde, printer (who died in 1731), in Clerkenwell, he had five sons and one daughter; who all died young. His second wife (who survived him twelve years) was Elizabeth, sister of the late Mr. James Leake, bookseller of Bath. By her he had a son and five daughters. The son died young; but four of the daughters survived him; viz. Mary*, married in 1757 to Mr. Philip Ditcher, esq. an eminent surgeon of Bath; Martha, married in 1762 to Edward Bridgen, esq. F. R. and A. SS.; Anne †, (who died unmarried); and Sarah, married to Mr. Crowther, surgeon, of Boswell-court.

His country retirement, first at North End near Hammersmith, and afterwards at Parsons Green, was generally filled with his friends of both sexes ‡.

* Mrs. Ditcher survived her husband; and died at Bath, in August 1783.

† This lady, whom, from the weak state of her health and spirits, Mr. Richardson, in his last will, recommended to her mother's peculiar care, was the survivor of the whole family.

‡ Many of these he has particularly distinguished, in his last will, by the bequest of a ring; namely, "the kind Dr. Heberden," Dr. Young, Dr. Delany, the right honourable Arthur Onslow, Mr. George (now lord) Onslow, Miss Talbot, Miss Lintot, Mrs. Millar (afterwards lady Grant), Mr. Dyson, Mr. Poyntz, Mr. Yeates, Mr. Barwell, Mr. Hatsell, Mr. Stracey, Mr. Harper, Mr. S. Harper, Mr. Chapone, Mr. James Bailey, Mr. John Rivington, Mr. William Tewley (his faithful overseer), and eleven other names which I do not recollect.—In enumerating his friends, he appears to have been embarrassed by the multitude which occurred to him. "Had I given Rings," he says, "to all the Ladies who have honoured me with their correspondence, and whom I sincerely venerate for their amiable qualities, it would, even in this last solemn act, appear like ostentation."

He

He was regularly there from Saturday to Monday, and frequently at other times, but never so happy as when he made others so, being himself, in his narrower sphere, the *Grandison* he drew; his heart and hand ever open to distress.

In a MS. of the late Mr. Whiston the bookseller, which fell into the hands of one of my friends, was the following passage: "Mr. Samuel Richardson was a worthy man altogether. Being very liable to passion, he directed all his men, it is said, by letters; not trusting to reprove by words, which threw him into hastiness, and hurt him, who had always a tremor on his nerves." I have heard nearly the same account from some of his workmen. But this, I believe, was not the reason; though the fact was certainly true; it was rather for convenience, to avoid altercation, and going up into the printing office; and his principal assistant, Mr. Tewley, was remarkably deaf.

Besides his three great Works, he published an edition of "Æsop's Fables, with Reflections;" and "A Volume of Familiar Letters" (p. 581); and had a share in "The Christian's Magazine, by Dr. James Mauclerc, 1748;" and in the additions to the sixth edition of De Foe's "Tour through Great Britain."

"A Collection of the Moral Sentences in Pamela, Clarissa, and Grandison," was printed in 12mo, 1755.

No. 97, vol. II. of the Ramblers, it is well known, was written by Mr. Richardson; in the preamble to which, Dr. Johnson styles him "an author from whom the age has received greater favours, who has enlarged the knowledge of human nature, and taught the passions to move at the command of Virtue."

"Six original Letters upon Duelling," written by Mr. Richardson, were printed, after his death, in "The Literary Repository, 1765," p. 227.

Rich-

Richardson has been often compared to Rousseau; and Rousseau was one of his professed admirers. In his Letter to D'Alembert, speaking of English Romances, he says, "These, like the people, are either sublime or contemptible. There never has been written in any language a romance equal, or approaching to Clarissa." But the esteem was not reciprocal: Mr. Richardson was so much disgusted at some of the scenes, and the whole tendency of the "New Eloisa," that he secretly criticised the work (as he read it) in marginal notes; and thought, with many others, that this writer "taught the passions to move at the command of Vice." If this secret censure of Mr. Richardson's should be thought too severe or phlegmatic, let it be considered, that, admitting the tendency of Rousseau's principles to be better in the main than his more rigid readers allow, his system is too refined to be carried into execution in any age when the globe is not uniformly peopled with Philosophers.

Mr. Richardson's reputation is far from being confined to his own country. He has been read in many of the languages, and known to most of the Nations of Europe; and has been greatly admired, notwithstanding every dissimilitude of manners, or even disadvantage of translation. Several writers abroad, where no prepossession in his favour could possibly take place, have expressed the high sense which they entertained of the merit of his works.

M. Diderot, in his Essay on Dramatic Poetry, p. 96, mentions Richardson particularly as a perfect master of that art: "How strong," says he, "how sensible, how pathetic, are his descriptions! his personages, though silent, are alive before me; and of those who speak, the actions are still more affecting than the words."

No. XIX.

No. XIX.

DR. WILLIAM BATTIE.

William Battie, son of the Rev. Edward Battie*, was born at Medbury in Devonshire, in 1704. He received his education at Eton, where his mother resided after her husband's death, in order to assist her son with those little necessary accommodations which the narrowness of her finances would not permit her to provide in any other form.

In the year 1722 he was sent to King's College, Cambridge; to which place also his mother accompanied him. He took the degree of A.B. 1726; M.A. 1730; M.D. 1737.

On a vacancy of the Craven scholarship, by the resignation of Mr. Titley of Trinity College, he offered himself as a candidate, and was successful. The circumstance of his getting the scholarship, as I have it from one of his Competitors † on that occasion, is singular, and will be found below.

* Mr. Edward Battie, son of William Battie, D.D. rector of Alderton and Baudsey, and vicar of Hitcham, in Suffolk, was born at Alderton, educated at Eton school, elected to King's College, Cambridge, 1682; B.A. 1687; M.A. 1691. He was an assistant at Eton school, and became rector of Modbury in Devonshire; where he died, Sept. 6, 1714.

Harwood's Alumni Etonenses, p. 268.

† This Competitor was Dr. Morell; whose name in the former edition of these Anecdotes I did not think it right to mention. But, as there is now no reason for concealment, I shall give the Letter of Corrections with which he then favoured me, several of which were adopted at the time.

"Dear Sir, *Feb.* 1781.

"Yours received; and, having happily an hour to spare, shall endeavour, if not to serve you by correcting a few mistakes, at least to divert you with some additional Anecdotes. As to Dr. Battie, I shall begin with him *before* the Craven scholarship, and beg leave to acquaint you, that though there are seldom any

Dr. Bentley and the other electors examined them separately; but one of them being absent, the other

any changes (or winning of places) in the upper school, yet as he was so very diligent and laborious, I may well say of him, as Quin did of Garrick, *that he kick'd my —— and kept me awake;* for he was next below me (there being only a cypher between us, one *Rodney Croxall*, the very reverse of his brother *Sam);* and his mother was so busy and anxious for his advancement, that she presumed to scold at Dr. Snape, for stopping a remove, as she thought, for two or three days, when I staid out with the tooth-ach and a swoln-face. However, we jogged on *in statu quo* till we came to the upper end of the school; when Dr. Bland introduced a new method of declaiming (and I think a very good one) instead of a theme. I was to make a motion as in the Athenian Council,—*Exulet Themistocles,*—and Battie was to defend himself as Themistocles. We were strictly charged to have no assistance in the composition; and as there was something in mine with regard to the argumentative part far above my reach, Battie every where proclaimed that it was not mine; and even Dr. Bland suspected me, till I gave him an account of the plagiarism, from a weekly paper, in one of the Letters signed *Cato,* against affecting popularity, and very much to my purpose; for which Dr. Bland rather commended than blamed me. However, the dispute, or rather the quarrel, continued, till we had a fair set-to; when, finding him, as I thought, the stronger, I knocked his head against the Chapel, and this put an end to the affair for the present; and his mother paid me with a swinging slap on the face, two or three days afterwards, as I was going into the Chapel.—Now for King's College. We went thither about the same time; and during our scholarship his mother very kindly recommended to us a Chandler, at 4*s.* 6*d. per* dozen. But, as the candles proved very dear even at that price, we resented it; and one evening, getting into Battie's room before canonical hour, we locked him out, and stuck up all the candles we could find in his box, lighted, round the room; and, while I thrummed on the spinnet, the rest danced round me in their shirts. Upon Battie's coming, and finding what we were at, he fell to storming and swearing, till the old Vice-provost, Dr. Willymot, called out from above, 'Who is that swearing, like a common soldier?' 'It is I,' quoth Battie. 'Visit me,' quoth the Vice-provost. Which indeed we were all obliged to do, the next morning, with a distich, according to custom. Mine naturally turned upon, 'So fiddled Orpheus, and so danced the Brutes;' which having explained to the Vice-provost, he punished me and Sleech with a few lines in the Epsilon of Homer, and Battie with the whole Third Book of Milton, to get, as we say, by heart.—As to the Craven Scholarship (vacant upon the resignation of Mr. Titley of Trinity college, Envoy, I think, to

six were so divided, as, after a year and a day, to let the scholarship lapse to the Donor's family; when

know I should not have stood for it if Dr. Snape had not ordered me so to do. There were many candidates; who all, on the day of examination, dwindled away to six: Johnson and Bentley, of Trinity; myself, Battie, and Dale, of King's; and Broughton of Caius college. Our Provost examined us together, that, as he said, we might be witnesses ourselves to the successful Candidate. We were first examined in Sophocles; and the Servant was ordered to lay before us three of King's the old small folio edition, without a translation, while the other three had Johnson's edition. This, and Lucian on the Gout, &c. being over, the Provost dismissed us with a pleasing compliment: 'I believe, Gentlemen, I must trouble you to come again, as I am not yet determined in my choice.' I could fill the sheet with what relates to this trial of skill before Dr. Bentley and the other electors, who examined us separately. But, after all, as one of them (Dr. Pilgrim ‡, the Greek Professor) was absent, the other six were so divided as (after a year and a day) to lapse it to the Donor's family; when Lord Craven gave it to Battie. And as to a similar foundation by Dr. Battie, I know nothing of it, having been so long absent from Cambridge.—The account you give of his two kinsmen, the Colmans, seems to me all mere fabrication. The elder Colman, as I take it, lived at Bury; and Battie, going to visit him from Cambridge just after an election, Mr. Colman asked him, whom he would have voted for, if he had a vote? Battie, like a Sir Francis Wronghead, having declared for the opposite party, 'Say you so?' replied Mr. Colman, 'then you are no kinsman of mine.' And I never heard that he saw him afterwards. I know not when Colman died; but Battie, now at Uxbridge, made court to the other brother, a tradesman (a cheesemonger, I think) in the City. I do not pretend to say how the Doctor used to travel to London; but he took care to visit his kinsman in a borrowed or hired chariot; who was so proud of him, as to tell his neighbours, 'That was his kinsman's chariot, Dr. Battie, an eminent physician at Uxbridge;' and when he died left him, as you say, above 20,000*l*. At his first coming to Uxbridge, the Provost of Eton, Dr. Godolphin, sent his coach-and-four for him, as his patient; but the Doctor sitting down to write a prescription, the Provost raising up himself, said, 'You need not trouble yourself to write; I only sent for you to give you credit in the neighbourhood.' The Doctor then, stepping to the bed-side, said, 'I should think, Mr. Provost, a clyster would be necessary.' 'No, no,' replied the good old gentleman (at 94), 'I would not die nastily.' But more of Uxbridge presently.—Dr. Battie married a daughter of Barnham Goode of Kingston; and old Mr. Harvest, an eminent brewer

‡ Afterwards presented by the University to the valuable liv-

Lord Craven gave it to Battie. Probably the remembrance continued with him; and induced him

at Kingston, married another daughter; whose son, the Rev. George Harvest, M. A. fellow of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, and perpetual curate of Thames-Ditton, Surrey, who published a volume of Sermons and other Tracts; and of whom I could fill a volume with curious anecdotes; died Dec. 24, 1780. Another daughter was married to Dr. Edward Littleton §, and afterwards to Dr. John Burton, as you will find in my Life of Littleton prefixed to his Sermons ||. — Next you mention the Doctor's publication of Isocrates in 1749. This date must certainly be wrong, or relates to a second volume, or a second edition; for I wrote the verses hereunto annexed before the year 1730; when one Bickerton, a bookseller, who married a distant relation of mine, paid me a visit here, at Chiswick, and either borrowed or purloined them. For, soon after going to Eton, and being in company with Mr. Goode and others, the Grub-street Journal (in which Bickerton was a proprietor) was introduced; and, to my great surprize, my verses on Dr. Battie were therein; when Mr. Goode cried out, 'Oh that I had the author here, how I would scourge him!' You may be sure that I kept close; and Battie, supposing Ralph Thickness the author, resented it as far as he could; till, about half a year after, I met him at the Christopher, owned the Verses, and asked his pardon for the undesigned publication. In truth, I bought the Isocrates as I was going with Pittman and Chetwynd to the Mitre, took it with me. and there, reading in the Preface '*Sciant me (lectores) reliqua autoris nostri opera nitidiore saltem Vestitu donaturum,*' I laid hold of the word *Vestitu* (for you must know that Battie was of Taylor's Inn, in the old building, and he told me of a stranger's calling him a *Taylor* in London), and struck out the following.

"Nay, hold! friend Battie, quit the press,
Nor farther urge thy failure;
Your Author asks no better dress
From such a bungling Taylor.

Full happily the man mistook,
Unknowing of thy fame,
Who, ere you had botch'd or patch'd a book,
Miscall'd you by this name.

But if this name still gives offence,
And 'Quack' you'd rather hear,
As nothing shews a man of sense
Like knowing his own sphere,

§ LL. D. fellow of Eton college, and vicar of Maplederham, Oxfordshire; who died Nov. 16, 1733.

|| Published by subscription, for the benefit of his widow and children,

to make a similar foundation in the same College, with a stipend of 20*l. per annum*, and the same conditions, for the benefit of others, which is called Dr. Battie's Foundation *. He nominated to it himself while living, and it is now disposed of by the same persons who elect to the Craven scholarships.

His situation at College may be judged from the following extract of a letter written by him to a friend, and dated *March* 28, 1725: "When I received yours, I little thought of being able to answer a question in it so much to my satisfaction as I do now; I mean about the University Scholarship, which I was yesterday, upon my Lord Craven's recommendation, by means of Dr. Snape, admitted to, after having for some time given over all thoughts of it. I shall now begin to live agreeably, and have, I hope, got through the worst part of my life; for, with this addition, it will be no hard matter to live on a Fellowship agreeably to myself, and to the satisfaction, I am sure, of all my friends †. There

Confine yourself to license given,
Nor dare beyond your trade;
Tho' you are free to kill the living,
Yet prythee spare the dead."

"However, we often met accidentally, and the usual compliment of 'How do you do?' passed between us.

"I know little of his family, nor had I heard before of his eldest daughter being married; but that the greatest and worthiest man in the Law line was to have had her. T. MORELL."

* This was given, May 1785, against nine candidates, to that eminent and distinguished scholar, Mr. Matthew Raine, then student of Trinity college, now D. D.; head master of the Charterhouse school, and preacher at Gray's Inn.

† "Sir J. Stewart, who in his 'Essay on the Riches of Nations,' hazards more paradoxes than perhaps any other writer, and yet is generally in the right, seems to be worse informed about the Universities (though he has resided at one for some time) than upon any other subject. He seems to think that all or most of the emoluments are confined to Students in Divinity, and that that occasions an overflow of labourers in that vineyard. The success of Dr. Battie and many others may serve to shew that this is not the case. The fact is, that little encou-

is only one piece of trouble likely to lye upon my hands for some time; which is, a speech next 29th of May; after which I design to read Sir Isaac Newton with Professor Saunderson, and make that, our English and Modern History, and some small matters of law, my study for some time."

His own inclination prompted him to the profession of the Law; but, feeling how unequal he was, independent of other assistance, to the expence attending that course of study, he made known his intention, and his inability to accomplish it, to two old bachelors, his cousins; both wealthy citizens, whose names were Colman. Of them he solicited the loan of a small allowance, that might qualify him to reside at one of the Inns of Court, where he was assured he could pursue his profession on a more contracted plan of expence than any other young man called to the bar; with a positive engagement to indemnify them for their kindness if ever his future success should furnish him with the means: but they declined interfering in any respect with his concerns.

This disappointment diverted his attention to physick, and he first entered upon the practice at Cambridge, where, in 1729, was printed, "Isocratis Orationes Septem et Epistolæ. Codicibus MSS. nonnullis et impressis melioris notæ Exemplaribus collatis; Varias Lectiones subjecit, Versionem novam, Notasque, ex Hieronymo Wolfio potissimùm desumptas, adjecit Gul. Battie, Coll. Regal. Cantab. Socius." These Orations were contained in a single octavo volume; in the preface to which he promises, "si modo hoc primum non displicuerit conamen, ut

disposed to take a Bachelor of Arts degree. Afterwards, indeed, by the statutes of several Colleges, all persons (a few only excepted) must take orders within six years after they are M. A.; *i.e.* in about 13 or 14 years after first admission; but this, I suppose, is not what Dr. Stewart meant. That more Clergy are wanted than Physicians or Counsellors; and that the Universities are the only regular places for educating the former; whereas the latter are, and may be, completed elsewhere, will sufficiently account

reliqua Oratoris nostri opera nitidiore saltem vestitu* donentur." In this undertaking he regularly tasked himself to get through a stated portion every day.

It was about this time the Colmans, retiring from business, settled at Brent Elyhall, in the county of Suffolk, near enough to admit of the Doctor's accepting a general invitation to their house, which he was encouraged to make use of whenever the nature of his business allowed him the leisure; this he did with no small inconvenience to himself, without the least prospect of advantage; not to mention the wide disproportion between their political principles, the old gentlemen being genuine City Tories, and the Doctor a staunch Whig, though both parties afterwards reversed their opinions; and the Doctor was one whom no consideration of advantage in the greatest emergencies of life could ever prevail on to swerve from what he conscientiously believed to be truth.

A fair opening for a physician happening at Uxbridge, induced Dr. Battie to settle in that quarter.

His medical skill being attended with some fortunate events, he was quickly enabled to realize five hundred pounds. With his money in his pocket, he again paid a visit to hisrelations in the country, requesting their advice how to dispose of his wealth to the best advantage. This solid conviction of the young man's industry and discretion fired them with equal pleasure and astonishment, and from that hour they behaved towards him with the firmest friendship.

He then removed to London, where the established emoluments of his practice produced him 1000*l.* *per annum.*

In the year 1738 or 1739 he fulfilled by marriage a long attachment he had preserved for a daughter of Barnham Goode†, several years under-master of

* This expression occasioned the humourous verses by Dr. Morell already preserved in p. 602.

† A native of Maldon in Surrey. He was elected from Eton to King's College in 1691; B. A. 1695; M. A. 1692; and is the

Eton school, against whom the Colmans at all times expressed the most inveterate political antipathy; they however behaved to the wife with the utmost civility; and when they died they left the Doctor more than twenty thousand pounds.

In 1746 he published an Harveian Oration; and in 1749 (being then F. R. S.) he obliged the learned world with a correct edition of his favourite Isocrates, from Mr. Bowyer's press, in two volumes 8vo.

In the dispute which the College of Physicians had with Dr. Schomberg, about the year 1750, Dr. Battie, who was at that time one of the Censors, took a very active part against that gentleman; and in consequence of it was thus severely characterized in a Poem called "The Battiad *."

"First *Battus* came, deep read in worldly art,
Whose tongue ne'er knew the secrets of his heart:
In mischief mighty, though but mean of size,
And, like the Tempter, ever in disguise.
See him, with aspect grave, and gentle tread,
By slow degrees, approach the sickly bed:
Then at his club behold him alter'd soon,
The solemn Doctor turns a low Buffoon:
And he, who lately in a learned freak
Poach'd every Lexicon, and publish'd Greek,
Still madly emulous of vulgar praise,
From Punch's forehead wrings the dirty bays."

"Lo, sneering Goode, half malice and half whim,
A Fiend in glee, ridiculously grim."

In the notes Goode is said to be "an ill-natured critic, who wrote a satire on Pope, called 'The Mock Æsop,' and many anonymous libels in newspapers for hire."—In a Collection of Poems called "The Grove" is a Fable by Mr. Theobald, inscribed to Barnham Goode, esq. with a Fable in answer by Mr. Goode. There is also a facetious Letter by Mr. Goode, "To a Lady, who, after reading Manelius's Astronomy, translated by Mr. Creech, was very desirous to know her Fortune," printed in Curll's edition of Pope's Letters, vol. II. p. 284.

* Said to be written by Moses Mendez, Paul Whitehead, and Dr. Schomberg, and of which two cantoes were published, and since reprinted in "The Repository, a Collection of Fugitive Pieces of Wit and Humour, 1776," 2 vols. 8vo. collected by

By successfully mimicking this character, however, Dr. Battie is said to have once saved a young patient's life. He was sent for to a gentleman, then only 14 or 15 (who was living in 1782), who was in extreme misery from a swelling in his throat; when the Doctor understood what the complaint was, he opened the curtain, turned his wig, and acted Punch * with so much humour and success, that the lad (thrown into convulsions almost from laughing) was so agitated as to occasion the tumour to break, and a complete cure was the instantaneous consequence. Had such a story been told of Hip-

* Whilst the former edition was printing, I received the following particulars from Francis Carter, esq. the ingenious author of "A Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga, 1777."

"SIR, *Woodbridge, Nov.* 28, 1780.

"I with pleasure answer your favour of the 25th, and wish it was in my power to give the information you desire of Dr. Battie; but, although I passed several summers at Marlow-place before his death, I never entered his house. He affected in the country to be his own day-labourer, and to dress like one; nay, so very meanly, that he one day coming to wait on my father, the coachman, who did not know him, refused to let him in, as there was a good deal of company at the house. A pleasant scuffle ensued, and he pushed himself into the saloon by main force. One of Dr. Battie's whims was building. At Marlow he erected a very faulty house, of which he forgot the staircase; and at high-flood the offices below were constantly under water. This house he lived in to his death. Another scheme of Dr. Battie's set him at variance with the whole town of Marlow. That was, to have the barges drawn up the river with horses instead of men. This, though a useful scheme, disobliged both poor and rich at the time; and a parcel of bargemen had very near tost him over the bridge into the water. He escaped by acting *Punch*. From that time, for fear of a future insult, he always carried pocket-pistols about him. In that scheme he sunk 1500*l*. "I return you many thanks for the Catalogue of Coins. I think the date of it should have been mentioned, and some account where the Coins were disposed of, and in whose hands they now remain. In all probability they sunk into the Devonshire or Pembroke Cabinets, as all now do into Dr. Hunter's. God grant I may be able to keep mine from their clutches! *He* had the impudence to tell me, in his own house, last winter, that he was glad to hear of my loss by the capture of the Granadès, as it might force me to sell him my Greek coins: an anecdote that should not be forgot when you write his life.

"Your most obedient friend and servant, FRANCIS CARTER."

pocrates, it would probably have been considered as a great instance of his sagacity, good sense, and good nature: for, if the restoration to health be the physician's aim, how could this desirable effect be obtained sooner or more effectually?

In 1751 he delivered the Lumleian Lecture at the Royal College of Physicians; which he published that year, under the title of "De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes in Collegio Reg. Medicorum, Lond. habitæ," in three parts; and which was followed next year by a fourth part.

About the year 1756, on application from an intimate friend to solve the appearance of certain consequences suggested by a passage in the beginning of Mr. Locke's "Reasonableness of Christianity," which implies the eternity of that death all the race of Adam were exposed to by his transgression until redeemed by Christ *, which redemption depends upon the terms delivered by him to mankind in the dispensation of the Gospel; the Doctor applied himself closely to the illustration of this point. It was fourteen years before he communicated the result of his reflections, which he then read over to his friend in MS. before the concert at his own house in Russel-street, and then appointed a whole day to read it together. This tract, with certain others, was printed some time before his death †; but, not

* Mr. Locke explains 1 Cor. xv. 22, "As in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive," as the death that all men suffer is owing to Adam, so the life that all shall be restored to again is procured them by Christ; and to the same effect in the beginning of his "Reasonableness of Christianity." Dr. Battie explains it: "as all in Adam die, so all in Christ shall be made alive; *q. d.* none who continue in Adam, or sin, shall live; and none who believe in and practise the doctrines of Christ shall die; including in the first all who have never heard of Christ, and supposing that wicked Christians shall be eternally unhappy, and true faithful Christians eternally happy; while the most enlightened and virtuous Heathens and Savages shall never attain to life or immortality." *R. G.*

† He gave but six: one of which was to Mr. James; and one to Mr. Bryant, whom his daughter promised not to publish it in

having been published, will at present admit of no farther discussion.

In 1758, being then physician to St. Luke's Hospital *, and superintendant † of a private mad-house near Wood's Close in the road to Islington, he published, in 4to, "A Treatise on Madness;" in which, having thrown out some censures on the medical practice formerly used in Bethlem Hospital, he was replied to, and severely animadverted on, by Dr. John Monro, in a pamphlet called "Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treati on Madness," published the next year. This Reply contained a defence of the author's father, who had been lightly spoken of in the fore-mentioned Treatise.

In 1762 he published "Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis nonnullis ad principia animalia accommodati ‡.

In February 1763 he was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the State of the Private Madhouses in this Kingdom;

* "Among the many good reasons offered to the publick establishing another Hospital for the reception of Lunatics, one, and that not the least considerable, was the introducing more Gentlemen of the Faculty to the study and practice of one of the most important branches of Physick. The attention of those worthy Citizens of London, who first planned and promoted this charitable work, was carried beyond its more immediate object. Not content with giving relief to a few indigent persons of their own age or country, they interested themselves in the cafe of posterity; and, as far as they were able, made a more ample and effectual provision for that help which all Lunatics, of whatever nation or quality, must at all times stand most in need of. Agreeably to this their extensive benevolence, they very soon, by an unanimous vote, signified their inclination of admitting young Physicians, well recommended, to visit with me in the Hospital, and freely to observe the treatment of the patients there confined. A command so conformable to my own sentiments I most readily obeyed." BATTIE, *Advertisement.*

No truth in the story of his going to be put into the kettle, or boiling copper, in the kitchen of Old St. Luke's, by some of the maniacs who had lain hands on him with that intent, Mr. Steward of the New. *Mr. Gough, MS.*

† Or, more properly speaking, master of it; though, to avoid the possibility of a personal prosecution, it passed under some other name. Of this house he had a lease, which he bequeathed to his family.

‡ On which see some strictures in Gent. Mag. XXXIII, p. 20.

and received in their printed Report a testimony very honourable to his professional abilities*.

* "Your Committee being desirous of obtaining every degree of assistance and information which might enable them more perfectly to obey the orders of the House, they desired the attendance of Dr. Battie and Dr. Monro, two very eminent Physicians, distinguished by their knowledge and their practice in cases of Lunacy. Dr. Battie gave it as his opinion to your Committee, that the private madhouses require some better regulations; that he hath long been of this opinion; that the admission of persons brought as Lunatics, is too loose and too much at large, depending upon persons not competent judges; and that frequent visitation is necessary, for the inspection of the lodging, diet, cleanliness, and treatment. Being asked, If he ever had met with persons of sane mind in confinement for Lunacy? he said, it frequently happened. He related the case of a woman perfectly in her senses, brought as a Lunatic by her husband to a house under the Doctor's direction; whose husband, upon Dr. Battie's insisting he should take home his wife, and expressing his surprize at his conduct, justified himself by frankly saying, he understood the house to be a sort of Bridewell, or place of correction. The Doctor related also the case of a person whom he visited in confinement for Lunacy in Macdonald's house, and who had been, as the Doctor believes, for some years in this confinement. Upon being desired by Macdonald to attend him, by the order, as Macdonald pretended, of the relations of the patient, he found him chained to his bed, and without ever having had the assistance of any physician before; but some time after, upon being sent for by one of the relations to a house in the City, and then told, Macdonald had received no orders for desiring the Doctor's attendance; the Doctor understood this to be a dismission; and he never heard any thing more of the unhappy patient, till Macdonald told him, some time after, that he died of a fever, without having had any farther medical assistance, and a sum of money devolved upon his death to the person who had the care of him." *Journals of the House of Commons, vol. XXXIX. p.* 448.—In consequence of this inquiry, a Bill was ordered to be prepared for the regulation of private madhouses, which was not then carried into execution, though the few cases which were examined into by the Committee were pronounced "sufficient to establish the reality of the too great abuses complained of in the present state of private madhouses; the force of the evidence, and the testimony of the witnesses, being at the same time so amply confirmed, and materially strengthened, by the confessions of persons keeping private madhouses, and by the authority, opinions, and experience, of Dr. Battie and Dr. Monro." In 1772, on occasion of some fresh abuses, a Bill was again ordered to be prepared, but to as little purpose as the former. A third ineffectual attempt to obtain an act was made in 1773. But, the abuses continuing to increase, the subject was more successfully resumed by Parliament in 1774, when an Act for the better regulation of private mad-

In April 1764 he resigned the office of Physician to St. Luke's Hospital *; and in 1767, when the disputes ran high between the College of Physicians and the Licentiates, Dr. Battie wrote several letters in the public papers in vindication of the College.

In 1776, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which carried him off, June 13, in that year, in his 75th year. The night he expired, conversing with his servant, a lad who attended on him as a nurse, he said to him, "Young man, you have heard, no doubt, how great are the terrors of death. This night will probably afford you some experiment; but may you learn, and may you profit by the example, that a conscientious endeavour to perform his duty through life, will ever close a Christian's eyes with comfort and tranquillity †." He soon departed without a struggle or a groan. He was buried, by his own direction, at Kingston in Surrey, "as near as possible to his wife, without any monument or memorial whatever ‡."

Dr. Battie, by his will, gave 100*l.* to St. Luke's Hospital, 100*l.* to the Corporation for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen; and 20 guineas to Lord Camden, "as a small token of regard for his many public and private virtues."

He left three daughters, of whom, Anne, the eldest (the only one who remained single at the time of Dr. Battie's death, and to whom he gave his "books and papers, whether published or not") was married to George Young §, esq. and sold her

madhouses received the royal assent; and, happily for a sett of beings who are undoubtedly entitled to every possible alleviation of their misery, the power of licensing the keepers of such houses is vested in the College of Physicians.

* The New cost 27,000*l.* building, and pays a ground-rent of 300*l. per annum* to the City; has room for about 100 patients only a year, or on the list to be taken in for life, as vacancies offer, at 5*s.* a week. *This note is by Mr. Gough, who in his last Will has given a Legacy of* 600*l. to the Hospital.*

† Mr. Addison had before, on his death-bed, said to Lord Warwick, "Behold, how easy a Christian can die."

‡ See Lysons, vol. I. p. 254; and Manning's Surrey, vol. I. p. 382.

§ Then a Captain in the Royal Navy, and afterwards knighted. He lived at Marlow in his first wife's time; and Miss Battie taking much notice of his children, he addressed her on his first wife's

father's house and estate at Marlow, called Court Garden *, to Richard Davenport, esq. an eminent surgeon in Essex-street in the Strand, one of the younger brothers of Davies Davenport, of Copesthorne, in the county of Chester, esq.

The second daughter, Catharine, was married to John Rashleigh, esq. of Pencouite, in Cornwall; by whom she had three or four children; the third, Philadelphia, to John Call †, esq. of Whiteford, Cornwall.

decease, and had by her several children.—Sir George Young was made post, Nov. 11, 1771; Rear-admiral of the Red, Oct. 23, 1794; Vice-admiral, Feb. 14, 1799; and Admiral, April 23, 1804. He was one of the oldest and bravest officers in the service. He was one of the great Boscawen's school; and, during an honourably spent life, performed some brilliant things, in general as well as in single actions, both at home and abroad. He sailed under the gallant Sir Charles Saunders, and was honoured by his public thanks for the coolness, intrepidity, and abilities which he evinced in several battles. He was one of those heroes who boarded, cut out, and carried away the Bienfaisant and another ship of the line, with their conquered crews, from under the enemy's batteries of Louisbourg-harbour in 1758. At Quebec, he distinguished himself in all his co-operations, by land and water, with the brave General Wolfe; whose encomiums of him were officially communicated to his Majesty's Ministers in the course of a glorious campaign, which History has recorded a *chef d'œuvre* of British valour. He served too with great *eclat* in the East Indies. To be short, he was one of the best of men, one of the best of patriots, and one of the best of officers, as his intimate friend, that excellent man, Capt. *Edward Thompson*, who was an honour to our nature as well as our Navy, often said: So said our immortal Nelson also, after whom one of Adm. Young's grandsons has been Christian-named Horatio. But, having been either confined by gout, or bed-ridden, for many years past, his king and country have consequently been deprived of his services. He died, in June 1810, at Formosa Place, a delightful villa, which he had built on the Berkshire side of the Thames. His only surviving son, Mr. Samuel Young, inherits all his estates and funded property. The accomplished Lady Young has the town-house (built by her father, Dr. Battie) in Great Russel-street, additional to her dowry; and their amiable daughter an ample fortune. Amongst different legacies to other relatives and friends, he willed a handsome one to Admiral Sir Tho. Boulden Thompson.

* This house was built under the direction of the Doctor, (see p. 607), and he lived in it to his death.

† This respectable gentleman, who had been long and actively employed in the service of the East-India Company, in which he acquired an ample fortune, represented Callington in parliament; and was created a Baronet in 1791. He was a mem-

No. XX.

WILLIAM CHESELDEN.

THIS incomparable Lithotomist and Anatomist, who was Surgeon to St. Thomas's and Chelsea Hospitals, was born at Burrow on the Hill, in the county of Leicester, Oct. 19, 1688. He was descended from an antient family in the county of Rutland *; and received the rudiments of his professional skill at Leicester †.

Mr. Cheselden published "A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone, 1723," 8vo; and was one of the earliest of his profession who contributed by his writings to raise it to its present eminence ‡.

In 1733 he published his "Osteographia, or the Anatomy of the Bones," illustrated with copper-plates, in large folio; and in that year the following verses were addressed to him, "on his many dextrous and successful operations:"

"Oh wondrous Artist! (surely given,
By the peculiar grace of Heaven,

a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and communicated to the latter, in 1785, some Drawings, by a Native, of Indian Idols. He died of an apoplectic fit, at his house in Old Burlington-street, March 1, 1801; and left ten sons and five daughters. To do ample justice to the virtues and good qualities of this amiable man, would require explanation as extensive as that charity, benevolence, and unshaken friendship, which so conspicuously shone through his truly Christian and exemplary life, and will for ever live in the remembrance of his numerous family and friends. See several interesting particulars of his history in Beetham's Baronetage, vol. IV. p. 227.

* Their Arms and Pedigree are preserved in Wright's "History of Rutland;" and in that County the representatives of the family still remain.

† I have reason to believe that he was a pupil of Mr. Wilkes, a surgeon of the first reputation in Leicester; where Mr. Cheselden had a near relation, of his own name (George Cheselden, M. D); and another, more distant, succeeded Mr. Wilkes as a surgeon. Mr. Wilkes had a brother, settled at Wolverhampton.

‡ Mr. Joseph Highmore, the celebrated painter, who had attended the Lectures of Mr. Cheselden to improve himself in Anatomy, made afterwards several drawings from the real subjects at the time of dissection, two of which were engraved for Mr. Chesel-

As a new Saviour to mankind,
The lame to cure, relieve the blind,
And, by thy ever happy knife,
To ease, and lengthen human life!)
How dost thou grace that noble art,
Which owes to you its noblest part!
How well deserve the general praise
Your universal fame does raise!
How just your merit, for the place
Conferr'd on you by Royal grace!
Well might the care alone be thine,
To tend on gracious Caroline,
Since all allow your skill divine.
No more let France her artists boast,
To you but smatterers at most.
Their *Charité*, or *Hotel Dieu*,
Ne'er saw such cures as done by you;
Aware of this, with utmost speed,
Their *New Academy* * decreed
You all their honours, and, to grace
Their list, therein gave you a place;
From such a member they receive
A greater honour than they give.
Long may you live, and bless the land
With your unerring skill and hand.
May this ne'er fail, that never warp;
And may they both descend to Sharpe †!"

In the beginning of 1736 he was thus honourably mentioned by Mr. Pope ‡: "As soon as I had sent

* The Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris, of which Mr. Cheselden was an Associate.

† Samuel Sharpe, esq. many years surgeon to Guy's Hospital; but retired from business some time before his death, which happened March 24, 1778. He published a volume of "Letters from Italy" in 1768.

‡ In a conversation with Mr. Pope at Dodsley's, Mr. Cheselden wondered at the folly of those who could imagine that the Fourth Book of the Dunciad had the least resemblance in style, wit, humour, or fancy, to the three first books. He was much mortified when Pope undeceived him, by saying, "that he was sorry he did not like the book, for he certainly wrote it."—Enough is said in Warton's "Essay on Pope," vol. II. p. 444, to support this observation of Cheselden.—The same circumstance

my last letter, I received a most kind one from you, expressing great pain for my late illness at Mr. Cheselden's. I conclude you was eased of that friendly apprehension in a few days after you had dispatched yours, for mine must have reached you then. I wondered a little at your quære, who Cheselden was. It shews that the truest merit does not travel so far any way as on the wings of Poetry: he is the most noted and most deserving man in the whole profession of Chirurgery; and has saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting for the stone *." He appears to have been on terms of the most intimate friendship with Mr. Pope, who frequently, in his letters to Mr. Richardson, talks of dining with Mr. Cheselden, who the lived in or near Queen-square.

I had in 1782 the original of the following letter to him, which, for its singularity, is worth transcribing: "Dear Sir, You know my laconic style. I never forget you. Are you well? I am so. How does Mrs. Cheselden? Had it not been for her, you had been here. Here are three cataracts ripened for you (Mr. Pierce assures me). Do'nt tell your wife that * * * * * * * * * * *. Adieu. I don't intend to go to London. Good night; but answer me. Yours, A. Pope †. *Bath, Nov.* 21.—Shew this to Mr. Richardson ‡, and let him take it to himself—and to his son—he has no wife."

Another proof of this intimacy arises from a Poem of the younger Mr. Richardson, sent to Mr. Pope at

stance happened to Mallet; who "entering Pope's house, whom he visited familiarly, Pope asked him slightly what there was new. Mallet told him, 'that the newest piece was something called an *Essay on Man*, which he had inspected idly; and seeing the utter inability of the author, who had neither skill in writing, nor knowledge of his subject, had tossed it away.' Pope, to punish his self-conceit, told him the secret."

Dr. Johnson.

* Letter to Dr. Swift, March 25, 1736.

† "I'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise."

Pope, Imitations of Horace, ver. 39.

‡ Mr. Jonathan Richardson, the celebrated Painter; whose wife died in 1725, on her birth-day, aged 51, after having been

Twickenham, after his being declared out of danger by his Physicians, in which we are told that

"— Cheselden, with candid wile,
Detains his guest; the ready Lares smile.
Good Chiron so, within his welcome bower,
Receiv'd of Verse the mild and sacred Power;
With anxious skill supply'd the blest relief,
And heal'd with balms and sweet discourse his grief."

In February 1737, Mr. Cheselden was appointed Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. Samuel Sharpe, in 1738, dedicated his Treatise on the Operations of Surgery to Mr. Cheselden; to whom he acknowledges himself "chiefly indebted for whatever knowledge he can pretend to in Surgery;" calls him "the ornament of his profession;" and says, "to Mr. Cheselden posterity will be ever indebted for the signal services he has done to Surgery."

"The Operations of Surgery of Mons. Le Dran, senior Surgeon of the Hospital of La Charité, &c. transcribed by Thomas Gataker, Surgeon; with Remarks, Plates * of the Operations, and a Sett of Instruments, by William Cheselden, Esq. Surgeon to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and Member of the Academy of Surgery at Paris," were published, in 1749, 8vo.

A friend saying to Mr. Cheselden, at dinner, that, as he was the best anatomist in England, he ought to be the best carver, he answered, "I am."

In Phil. Trans. No. 333, are dimensions of some very large human bones † found at Old Verulam, by Mr. Cheselden.

Dr. Stukeley's Prospect of *Vernometum*, or Burrow Hill, from the Leicester road, Sept. 8, 1722, is inscribed "Will'o Cheselden, Chirurgo peritissimo, Amico."

* Many of these were drawn by Mr. Cheselden himself, whose "Osteography" was in 1749 advertised as "soon to be had, in a large folio, for four guineas in sheets; the plates were then broken, and but few of the books left."

† These bones were found in a large urn, inscribed "Marcus Antoninus;" and, according to the proportion of them, must have belonged to a person eight feet high.

"The Grateful Patient *, inscribed to Mr. Cheselden by Mr. Richard Yeo, a Lad of Twelve Years of Age," is in Gent. Mag. 1732, p. 769. And in London Mag. 1742, p. 563, are some Verses "On the Recovery of a young Gentleman Commoner [Mr. Wynne] of Jesus College, Oxford, from whom Mr. Cheselden extracted a large Stone, after using Stephens's Medicines to no Purpose."

"A Remarkable Case of a Person cut for the Stone in a new Way, commonly called the *lateral*, March 13, 1741-2, by Mr. Cheselden," is in Phil. Trans. No. 478, p. 33.—"The Effects of the *Liri-vium Saponis*, taken inwardly by a Man aged 75, who had the Stone, and in whose Bladder, after his decease, were found 214 Stones." Ibid. p. 36.

Mr. Cheselden, as a Governor of the Foundling Hospital, sent a benefaction of 50*l.* to that Charity, May 7, 1751, inclosed in a paper with the following lines:

"'Tis what the happy to th' unhappy owe;
For what man gives, the gods by him bestow."

POPE.

While the preceding particulars of this excellent Anatomist were printing in my former edition, I was informed that there was an Elogé on Mr. Cheselden in the Memoirs of one of the French Academies, which I sought after with fruitless enquiries; but have since found it in the "Memoires de l'Academie Royale de Chirurgerie, 1757," tome VII. 12mo, p. 168; and am happy to find that my account of him (collected from various sources of information) is no way materially erroneous. The Memoirs

* "The Grateful Patient of 12 years" seems to be too old for the story that is told to Mr. Cheselden's praise. Being to cut a child, and having tied him to avoid his making any efforts to move, he told him, if he would lie quite still, he would give him some sugar-plumbs. The operation was performed speedily, and, as we may presume, happily and easily; for the child (who must be such from the bribe) immediately demanded the plumbs. Perhaps too it may be reckoned an instance of the Operator's good sense, who knew the advantage to both parties that might

however (for which materials were furnished by his family) will supply some additional facts. Mr. Cheselden, it there appears, was born in 1688, at Somerby * in Leicestershire. After receiving a classical education, he was placed, about the year 1703, under the immediate tuition of Cowper, the celebrated Anatomist, in whose house he resided, and studied surgery under Mr. Ferne, head surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, whom he afterwards succeeded for 19 years. In 1711 Mr. Cheselden was elected fellow of the Royal Society. At the early age of 22, he read lectures on Anatomy, of which the Syllabus was first printed in 4to, 1711; and afterwards (as already mentioned) annexed to his 8vo volume, in 1713. Such lectures were not then very common in England, having been first introduced by M. Bussiere †, a French refugee, a surgeon of high repute in the reign of Queen Anne. Till then, popular prejudice had run so high against the practice of dissection, that the civil power could not without difficulty accommodate the surgeons with proper subjects. Their pupils therefore were under the unavoidable necessity of attending the Universities ‡, or other public seminaries of medicine and surgery; the Anatomist who wished to investigate the subject more intimately being unable to gratify his inclination. Mr. Cheselden continued his lectures for twenty years, and in that period obliged the publick with many curious and singular cases, which are printed in the Philosophical Transactions, the Memoirs of the Academy

* I had before said at Burrow on the Hill, somewhat more exactly; but both are right, Burrow on the Hill being part of the parish of Somerby.

† This was the surgeon who attended Mr. Harley after the wound he had received from Guiscard: he attended also that assassin after his commitment to Newgate. M. Bussiere lived to be called in to the consultation on the last illness of Queen Caroline. The notorious St. André (of whom see Memoirs in the Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1809, vol. I. pp. 464—492) was another very early Lecturer in Anatomy.

‡ At Cambridge bodies were then with difficulty, if at all, procured.

of

of Surgery at Paris, and in other valuable Repositories. His "Osteography," inscribed to Queen Caroline, was published by subscription, in a handsome folio, in 1733. A peevish critique on that work was printed by Dr. Douglas in 1735, under the title of "Remarks on that pompous Book, the Osteography of Mr. Cheselden." It received a more judicious censure from the famous Haller, who with great candour pointed out what was amiss in it, yet paid Mr. Cheselden the encomium which he so well deserved. Heister also, in his "Compendium of Anatomy," has done justice to his merit. In his several publications on Anatomy, Mr. Cheselden never failed to introduce select cases in surgery; and to the work of M. Le Dran (see p. 616), annexed 21 useful plates; and a variety of valuable remarks, some of which he had made so early as whilst he was a pupil of Mr. Ferne. Guided by consummate skill, perfectly master of his hand, successful in resources, he was prepared for all events, and performed every operation with remarkable dexterity and coolness; fully competent to each possible case, he was successful in all. But the study to which he more particularly devoted his attention, was the operation of cutting for the stone. In 1722 he gained great applause by his successful practice in this line; and in the following year published his "Treatise on the high Operation for the Stone" (see p. 613); which was soon followed by an anonymous pamphlet, called "*Lithotomus castratus*, or an Examination of the Treatise of Mr. Cheselden;" and accusing our Anatomist of plagiarism. He had not only, however, in his preface, acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Douglas*, but annexed to his own Work a transla-

* "In the year 1717-18, Dr. James Douglas presented a paper to the Royal Society, in which he demonstrated from the anatomy of the parts, that the high operation for the stone might be performed safely; and, though most were convinced of it, yet

tion of what had been written on the subject by Franco, who published "Traité des Hernies," &c. at Lyons, in 1561; and by Rosset, in his "Cæsarei Partus Assertio Historiologica, Paris, 1590." The whole business was more candidly explained, in 1724, by a writer who had no other object than the interest of mankind, in a little work, called "Methode de la Taille au haut appareile recueillie des Ouvrages du fameux Triumvirat *." These were, Rosset, to whom the honour of the invention was due; Douglas, who had revived it after long disuse; and Cheselden, who had practised the operation with the most eminent success and skill †.

In 1729 he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and

ture his reputation upon it, till his brother, Mr. John Douglas, a good anatomist, and formerly a pupil in St. Thomas's Hospital, performed it. His method is nearly the same with Rosset's (*vid.* Mr. Douglas's treatise called "Lithotomia Douglassiana"), though, as he declares, he had never heard of that author at that time. He performed his operations with success; and if he may not be called the inventor, he was surely the first man that ever practised it this way upon living bodies (his operation and Franco's differing as much as the ways by the greater and lesser apparatus), for which the Company of Surgeons (forward to encourage every improvement in Surgery) have presented him with his freedom, with an exemption from several expensive offices. In my own account of this operation I have fairly set down every thing that I judged the most material to be known, without the least disguise or partiality to myself; and that the reader might see what had been before done, and that I might not be suspected of arrogating to myself any part of this operation, which was not my own invention (which I confess is very little), I have added to it a translation of what had been writ upon the subject by several authors." *Mr. Cheselden, in his Preface.*

* I quote this title from the Eloge; not knowing the exact title of the book, nor in what language it was written.

† The Surgeon and Anatomist will find much satisfactory information on this subject in the Elogé above mentioned. The writer of it was present at many of Mr. Cheselden's operations, one of which was performed in so small a time as 54 seconds; and received from him the particular detail of his method, on the single condition of not communicating it to any person till it had been laid before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. That Academy defrayed the expences of the gentleman's journey, returned their thanks to Mr. Cheselden, and began a corre-

almost on the institution of the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, 1732, had the honour of being the first foreigner associated to their learned body. A man aspiring most eagerly to fame might have rested here. So partial a reputation was not sufficient for Mr. Cheselden, who, in 1728, again immortalized himself by giving sight to a lad near fourteen years old, who had been totally blind from his birth *, by the closure of the iris, without the least opening for light in the pupil. His fame was now so fully established, that, on Mr. Ferne's retiring from business, he was elected Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, and was esteemed the first man in his profession. At two other Hospitals, St. George's and the Westminster Infirmary, he was elected Consulting Surgeon; and had also the honour of being appointed Principal Surgeon to Queen Caroline †, who had a great esteem for him. Having now obtained his utmost wishes as to fame and fortune, Mr. Cheselden sought for the most desirable of blessings, a life of tranquillity; which he found, in 1737, in the appointment of Head Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital; which he held with the highest reputation till his death.

In the latter end of the year 1751, this great Anatomist was seized with a paralytic stroke, from

* The particulars of this operation are related at large by the Eulogist of Mr. Cheselden, who was a witness of the performance, and received from him as a present the invaluable instrument invented by Mr. Cheselden on the occasion. Mr. Cheselden drew up a particular account of the whole process, and the various observations made by the patient after he had recovered his sight. See Phil. Trans. vol. XXXV. p. 451.

† By a letter from Mr. Ford to Dr. Swift, Nov. 22, 1737, it appears that her Majesty, by an injudicious delicacy, hastened her death. She had a rupture, which she would not discover; and the Surgeon who opened her navel declared, "if he had known it two days sooner, she should have been walking about next day." By the Queen's concealing her distemper, they gave her strong cordials for the gout in her stomach, which did great mischief. Mr. Cheselden had been for some time out of favour at court, by neglecting to perform an operation on Charles Hay, a deaf man, who had been saved from the gallows, in 1731, at his request, on the express condition of submitting to a hazardous experiment on the *drum of the ear*. Gent. Mag. 1731, p. 18. 24.

which,

which, to appearance, he was perfectly recovered; when, on the 10th of April 1752, a sudden stroke of apoplexy hurried him to the grave, at the age of 64. Amongst the other good qualities of Mr. Cheselden, tenderness for his patients was eminently conspicuous. His eulogist relates a remarkable contrast between him and a French surgeon of eminence. Whenever Cheselden entered the Hospital on his morning visits, the reflection of what he was unavoidably to perform impressed him with uneasy sensations *; but in the afternoon he would frequently amuse himself as a spectator at the fencing-school †. The Frenchman, astonished at what he thought a weakness in our great Surgeon's behaviour at the Hospital, was persuaded to accompany him to the fencing-school, where he could not bear the sight, and was taken ill. The adventure was the subject of conversation at Court. Both were praised equally for goodness of heart. In fact, however different the occasions, each was affected by similar sentiments of humanity."

Mr. Cheselden married Deborah Knight, the daughter of a citizen of London; and died at Bath, April 10, 1752, of a disorder arising from drinking ale after eating hot buns. Finding himself uneasy, he sent for a physician, who advised vomiting immediately; and, if the advice had been taken, it was thought his life might have been saved.

There is a portrait of Mr. Cheselden in mezzotinto; "William Cheselden, Esq. Surgeon to her late Majesty Queen Caroline," &c. J. Faber *fecit*, 1733."

By his own direction, his remains were deposited in the burial-ground belonging to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea ‡.

* Mr. Cheselden was generally sick with anxiety before he began an operation, but during it he was quite himself and perfectly collected.

† This was, probably, at Figg's Amphitheatre. *T. F.*

‡ Where a handsome elevated tomb is thus inscribed:

On the North side:

"GULIELMUS CHESELDEN,
NATUS 19 OCTOBRIS, AN. DOM. 1688;
OBIIT 10 APRILIS, AN. DOM. 1752."

On

The relict of Mr. Cheselden died in June 1764. Williamina-Dorothy, their only daughter, was married to Charles Cotes *, M. D. of Woodcote in

On the South side:

"Deborah Cheselden,
vidua
Gulielmi Cheselden, armigeri,
obiit Junii 2do, A. D. 1764.
ætatis suæ 60."

On the East side:

"Wma. Deb. Cotes,
filia
Gulielmi et Deb.
Cheselden,
obiit Decembri
2, A. D. 1763,
Ætatis suæ
47."

On the West side: the Arms, handsomely carved in basso relievo; but very much damaged and defaced.

* In an early page of the former edition, I had supposed that this gentleman had been the son of Digby Cotes, D. D. fellow of All Souls; principal of Magdalen hall, and public Orator of Oxford; prebendary of Lichfield, and rector of Colesbill; which my worthy friend the late Rev. John Kynaston enabled me in a subsequent page to correct; and I cannot now do better than preserve the words of his obliging letter, dated *June* 29, 1781: "You have told us he was the son of Digby Cotes. He most certainly was not. I knew his brother well; Shirley Cotes, late rector of Wigan. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, under Digby Cotes, whom I take to have been his uncle, a younger brother of the father of Charles the physician, and my friend Shirley. There were six brothers in all. The eldest was a Lieutenant-colonel, in 1715, of a regiment of foot in Flanders. The next was, I think, Charles the physician. The third, I apprehend, Thomas Cotes, the admiral. The fourth, Washington Cotes, an Irish Dean. The fifth, my worthy friend Shirley, late rector of Wigan; and the youngest, Humphry Cotes, wine-merchant, and once candidate for Westminster.—I am very clear the father of these six sons was the possessor of the family estate at Woodcote in Shropshire (now, 1781, inherited by the eldest son of Shirley‡); but whether Digby, the Principal of Mag-

‡ "John Cotes, esq. educated at Eton, and removed thence to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he resided some years, a Gentleman Commoner, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, at that time principal Tutor of the College, now (1781) Canon of Christ Church, and King's Professor of Divinity. Mr. Cotes, at his return from making the tour of Europe, married, in 1779, the honourable Miss Courtenay, sister of Lord Viscount Courtenay."

dalen

Shropshire, esq. member of parliament for Tamworth, 1734 and 1741; fellow of All Souls College, B.C.L. 1727; D.C.L. 1732.

She survived her husband (who died March 21, 1748, without issue); and died in 1763, at Greenhithe, in the parish of Swanscombe, Kent.

dalen Hall, was in so near a relationship to him as brother, I am not quite clear; though I think I have heard my much-esteemed friend, the late rector of Wigan, say that he was. Digby's family lived at Oxford in my time—three daughters, and one son §, who was upon the foundation of Trinity College, and afterwards vicar of Sherborne in Dorsetshire."

Mr. Kynaston, in the above conjecture, was nearly (but not quite) right. Subsequent information from the late accurate John Loveday, esq. reads thus: "Charles Cotes, M.D. fellow of All-Souls College, Oxford, who married Miss Cheselden, and died without issue, was a son of John Cotes, of Woodcote, by Lady Dorothy Shirley. This John had seven sons; viz. 1. John, who married Lady Dowager Delves; 2. Charles; 3. James, the lieutenant-colonel; 4. Thomas, the vice-admiral; 5. Shirley; 6. Washington; 7. Humphrey.—Digby Cotes, the
was a younger brother of John the father of these

§ Edward Cotes, LL.D. vicar of Sherborne, 1773; rector of Bishops Castle, 1748; and vicar also of Haydon, all in the county of Dorset; died July 18, 1780. His son, who was educated at Sherborne and at the Charter-house, is the Author of several Sermons, and is now rector of Bedlington, Northumberland; to
place he was presented by the late Digby.

XXI.

No. XXI.

EDWARD WORTLEY-MONTAGUE *, Esq.

was the only son of a gentleman who bore the same names (who had been an intimate of all the great men, whether literary or political, in the reign of Queen Anne) by Lady Mary, one of the daughters of Evelyn Pierrepoint Duke of Kingston, a lady whose writings have long been the subject of public admiration. He was born in October 1713 †; and in the early part of his life seems, though he afterwards lost her favour, to have been the object of his mother's tenderest regard. In 1716, he accompanied her on his father's embassy to Constantinople, and is thus mentioned in one of her letters: "I thank God I have not at all suffered in my health, nor (what is dearer to me) in that of my child, by all my fatigues." Again: "If I survive my journey, you shall hear from me again. I can say with great truth, in the words of Moneses, 'I have long learnt to hold myself as nothing;' but, when I think of the fatigues my poor infant must suffer, I have all a mother's fondness in my eyes, and all her tender passions in my heart."

During young Montague's continuance at Constantinople, in 1718-19, it was his fortune to be the first of the English nation on whom the practice of inoculation for the small-pox was tried; a bold experiment, in which the fond mother was as successful as she could hope, and millions have had reason, in consequence of it, to resound her praises; though the practice is now in a great measure superseded by the equally safe and much milder use of Vaccination.

* This Article was compiled for the "History of Leicestershire;" but, as that work must necessarily have a very limited circulation, I hope to stand excused for here repeating it.

† This appears by the age inscribed on his tomb.

In 1719, Mr. Montague's parents returned to England; and he was placed at Westminster school, where the eccentricity of his disposition was first exhibited. From this learned seminary he thought proper, at an early age, to run away; and Mr. Forster* was requested to use every possible means for the discovery of the fugitive. Every expedient was tried; and every expedient failed of success. The purlieus of Covent Garden were searched in vain. Even the circuit of St. Giles's was paced by the friends and relatives of the family. Advertisements, hand-bills, all proved inefficacious—the prodigal was not to be found. At last mere accident effected what studied design could not accomplish. The accident was this: Mr. Forster had some business to transact with the Captain of an India ship which was moored at Blackwall. He set out for that place, attended by one of the domestics of old Mr. Wortley-Montague. Scarcely had they entered Blackwall, before the voice of man's boy arrested their attention. They were accustomed to the voice. They conceived it to be very like that of young Montague. They dispatched a sailor after him, under the pretence of a desire to purchase some of the fish he had in his basket. The sailor executed his commission, and returned with the boy. They were confirmed in their suspicions. It was indeed young Montague, with a basket of plaice, flounders, and other small fish, upon his head. When he found himself discovered, he laid down his basket, and ran away. The basket, however, being soon owned, the habitation of young Montague was quickly found out. He had been bound, by regular indentures of apprenticeship, to a poor, but very industrious fisherman; and, on enquiry,

* This gentleman was first introduced into the family of Mr. Montague by the celebrated Dr. Young. He was afterwards better known to the publick as chaplain to the Duchess of Kingston, whose champion he was in a literary dispute between her Grace and Mr. Foote. That part of the above narrative which relates to the several elopements of Mr. Montague is copied from an account printed by Mr. Forster in the Public Ledger, Oct. 25, 1777.

quiry, it appeared that he had, for more than one year, served his master most faithfully. He cried his fish with an audible voice. He made his bargains with shrewdness, and he returned the purchase-money with rectitude. He was brought home, and again placed in Westminster school; from which, in a very little time, he again ran away.

The second flight was managed more artfully than the first. He took an effectual method to elude for many years the search of his friends. He bound himself to the master of a vessel which sailed for Oporto. This man was a Quaker. What is not always the case, his religious persuasion gave a turn of morality to his actions; he was strictly conscientious. There was a mixture of the parent and of the master in his treatment of young Montague. He found him, as he supposed, a poor, deserted, friendless boy; he cloathed him decently, fed him regularly, and made a sea-life as comfortable to him as the nature of it would admit. This treatment made very little impression on the mind of young Montague; he was either incapable of gratitude, or the few generous feelings he had were borne down by the wayward humour of his fancy, which, always feeble, and constantly roving, impelled him for ever to change the present scene. As soon as the vessel reached Oporto, Montague decamped. Not a syllable of the language did he know; yet he ventured a considerable distance up the country. It was the vintage season. He offered himself as an assistant in any capacity; was tried, and found very useful. For two or three years did he continue in the interior parts of Portugal; and probably would never have emerged from the situation in which his fancy had placed him, had not the following incident led to a discovery of his parentage.

Young Montague was ordered to drive some asses to the Factory. This task was allotted him on account of some business which was to be transacted

in the English language. Montague, not dreaming of a discovery, set out with his groupe of dull companions. The English Consul knew him; and his old master the Quaker being there with his vessel, the discovery was complete. The asses were consigned to another (although perhaps not a better) driver. Montague was brought home; when Mr. Forster interposed. He exercised the milder offices of humanity. He pleaded for the prodigal in the true spirit of beneficence; and called up all the father in the bosom of old Montague, who received his son with joy equal to that of the father in the Gospel. A private tutor was employed, to recover those rudiments of learning which a life of dissipation and vulgarity might have obscured; and Mr. Forster was desired to complete his education. Forster acquitted himself ably in this department. But young Montague, who seemed born to frustrate every honourable effort that could be made in his favour, ran away a third time, and entered as a foremast-man on-board a ship bound for the Mediterranean. This provoked old Montague beyond endurance. He now talked of for ever disclaiming a son whom it would never be possible to reclaim. Forster offered to take on himself the trouble of bringing back the graceless wanderer. The father at last consented; and the business was accomplished.

Young Montague being returned once more, it was proposed that he should go abroad for a few years. Forster engaged to accompany him. Young Montague agreed. A stipend was allotted for his support; and the West Indies was chosen as the place of retreat. Thither Mr. Forster accompanied Montague. There he renewed his classical studies; and there he continued for some years; when he was sent for by his father; and, on his return to England, had an appointment in some public office; though of what nature does not now appear. It may be presumed, however, that the irregularities

of

of his past life had been forgotten; for in 1747 he was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Huntingdon. In his senatorial capacity he does not appear to have in any way particularly distinguished himself.

His expences far exceeding his income, this inconsiderate young man soon became deeply involved in debt; and, about the latter end of the year 1751, once more quitted his native kingdom.

His first excursion was to Paris, where he again appeared before the world, in a light if not disreputable, yet certainly not free from suspicion. In that gay and dissipated Metropolis he became acquainted with a person then resident there, who charged him with offences for which he became cognizable to the criminal jurisdiction of the kingdom of France. His own account of the accusation against him, as stated by himself, shall be given in his own words:

"Abraham Payba, a Jew, under the name of James Roberts, in his complaint, dated the 25th of October 1751, gives an account of his leaving England with Miss Rose, intending to make the Tour both of France and Italy, being provided with bills for considerable sums upon the Bank of England, and several eminent Bankers in London. He then sets forth, that, coming to lodge at the Hotel d'Orleans, he was greatly surprized by my pretending to visit him, as he had no manner of acquaintance with me. That next day he set out for the country; from whence returning on the 23d of September, he found a card from me inviting him to dine, which he was polite enough to comply with; and that at my lodging he dined with a large company of English. That I forced him to drink (till I perceived he was fuddled) of several sorts of wines and other liquors during dinner, which was not over till about six in the evening, when the company retired to my apartments to drink coffee. That after this all the company went away, excepting Mr. Taafe,

my

my lord Southwell, and myself; and that Mr. Taafe took a pair of dice *, and, throwing them upon the table, asked, Who would play? That the complainant Roberts at first excused himself, because he had no more than two crowns about him; upon which the other said, that he had no occasion for money, for he might play upon his word of honour. That he (Roberts) still excused himself, alledging that he had occasion for all his money for a journey on which he was to set out on the Wednesday following: but that Mr. Taafe, Lord Southwell, and I, insisted so strongly on his playing, that, being flustered with wine, and not knowing what he did, he at last yielded; and that, taking advantage of his situation, we made him lose in less than an hour 870 Louis d'ors; that is, 400 to Mr. Taafe, 350 to lord Southwell, and 120 to me; and that we then suffered him to go about his business. That next day Mr. Taafe sent him a card inviting him to supper, but he excused himself; and on Sunday the 26th of September he received a letter from the same gentleman, desiring him to send the 400 Louis d'ors he had won of him; and that he (Roberts) wrote him in answer, that he would pay him a visit on the Tuesday following: but that, on the 27th of September, between eleven and twelve at night, Mr. Taafe, lord Southwell, and I, knocked with great violence, menaces, and imprecations, at his gate; where getting admittance, we informed him, that if he did not give to each of us a draft for the several sums we had won of him, we would carry him instantly to the Bastile, the Archers, with the Governor of the Bastile, waiting below for that purpose. That we told him, it was a maxim in France, that all gaming debts should be paid in

* It will not detract from the credibility of this narrative to observe, that, in the depositions taken in this dispute, Mr. Montague confessed "that gaming was his ruling passion, and that he had played at hazard, perhaps, *above fifty thousand times.*" Me-

24 hours after they were contracted; and at the same time we threatened to cut him across the face with our swords, if he should refuse to give us the drafts we demanded. That, being intimidated with our menaces, and ignorant of the customs of France, he gave us drafts for our several sums upon Mr. Watters the younger, banker in Paris, though he had no money of his in his hands. That the complainant, well knowing that the drafts would be refused, and thinking his life in danger, resolved next day, being the 28th, to set out for Lyons. That there, and since his return to Paris, he understood that Mr. Taafe, lord Southwell, and I, on the very day of his leaving Paris, came early to his lodging, where meeting only with Miss Rose and her sister, Mr. Taafe persuaded the former to leave the complainant, and to go with him to the Hotel de Perou, promising to send her over to England in a short time. After this, that he searched all the trunks, portmanteaus, and drawers, belonging to the complainant, from whence he took out in one bag 400 Louis d'ors, and out of another to the value of 300 Louis, in French and Portuguese silver; from another bag 1200 livres in crown pieces, a pair of brilliant diamond buckles for which the complainant paid 8020 livres to the Sieur Pierre, and his own picture set round with diamonds to the amount of 1200 livres, besides the value of the picture, which cost him ten Louis to the Sieur Marolle; a shirt buckle, set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, which cost him 650 livres to the Sieur Pierre; laces to the amount of 3000 livres; seven or eight women's robes or gowns valued at 4000 livres; two brilliant diamond rings; several gold snuff boxes; a travelling chest, containing his plate and china, and divers other effects, which he cannot call to mind; all which Mr. Taafe packed up in one box, and by the help of his footman carried in a coach (which waited for him at the corner of the street of the Little Augustines) to his own apartment. That

afterwards

afterwards Mr. Taafe carried Miss Rose and her sister in another coach to his lodging, where they remained three days, and then sent them to London under the care of one of his friends."

Such is the account Mr. Montague gave of the charge exhibited against him. The consequence of it to himself cannot be more fully described than in his own words: "On Sunday the 31st of October 1751, when it was near one in the morning, as I was undressed and going to bed, with that security which ought to attend innocence, I heard a person enter my room; and upon turning round, and seeing a man whom I did not know, I asked him calmly what he wanted? His answer was, that I must put on my clothes. I began to expostulate upon the motives of his appearance, when a commissary instantly entered the room, with a pretty numerous attendance; and told me with great gravity, that he was come, by virtue of a warrant for my imprisonment, to carry me to the Grand Chatelet. I requested him again and again to inform me of the crime laid to my charge; but all his answer was, that I must follow him. I begged him to give me leave to write to lord Albemarle, the English ambassador; promising to obey the warrant, if his Excellency was not pleased to answer for my forthcoming. But the commissary refused me the use of pen and ink; though he consented that I should send a verbal message to his Excellency; telling me at the same time, that he would not wait the return of the messenger, because his orders were to carry me instantly to prison. As resistance under such circumstances must have been unavailing, and might have been blameable, I obeyed the warrant by following the commissary, after ordering one of my domesticks to inform my lord Albemarle of the treatment I underwent. I was carried to the Chatelet, where the jailors, hardened by their profession, and brutal for their profit, fastened upon me, as upon one of those guilty objects whom they look

up to be reserved for public punishment; and, though neither my looks nor my behaviour betrayed the least symptom of guilt, yet I was treated as a condemned criminal. I was thrown into prison, and committed to a set of wretches who have no character of humanity but its form.

"My residence (to speak in the gaol dialect) was in the *secret*, which is no other than the dungeon of the prison, where all the furniture was a wretched matrass, and a crazy chair. The weather was cold, and I called for a fire; but I was told I could have none. I was thirsty, and called for some wine and water, or even a draught of water by itself, but was denied it. All the favour I could obtain was, a promise to be waited on in the morning; and then was left by myself, under a hundred locks and bolts, with a bit of candle, after finding that the words of my gaolers were few, their commands peremptory, and their favours unattainable. After a few moments of solitary reflection, I perceived myself shut up in a dungeon destined for the vilest malefactors; the walls were scrawled over with their vows and prayers to Heaven, before they were carried to the gibbet or the wheel. Amongst other notable inscriptions, I found one with the following note underneath; viz. 'These verses were written by the priest who was burned and hanged, in the year 1717, for stealing a chalice of the holy sacrament.' At the same time I observed the floors were studded with iron staples, either to secure the prisoners, or to prevent the effects of their despair. I must own that the survey of my dreadful situation, deprived of the common comforts of life, even fire and water, must have got the better of conscience itself, irreproachable as mine was, and of all trust in the equity of my judges, had I not wrapped myself up in innocence, whose portion is fortitude, and whose virtue is tranquillity." In this dismal dungeon he continued until the 2d of November, when he was carried before a magistrate, and underwent an exami-

tion, by which he understood the heads of the charges against him; "and which," he adds, "I answered in a manner that ought to have cleared my own innocence from suspicion, and to have covered my antagonist with confusion." This effect, however, appears not to have been produced. Proceedings were carried on for some time; and the decision at first was in favour of Mr. Montague and Mr. Taafe *.

* "By a sentence of the Lieutenant-criminal at Paris, made on the 25th January 1752, both these gentlemen (who, with the complainant, were the only persons engaged in this transaction then in France, the rest having fled) were discharged from the complaints and accusations brought against them by the said James Roberts; and it was directed, that their names should be erased and blotted out of the gaol-books, and the clerks of the court be compelled to do the same; which being done, they should be fully and authentically discharged and acquitted thereof: That the said James Roberts should be condemned to make reparation of honour to the said Montague and Taafe, in the presence of twelve such persons as they should chuse, and in such place as they should appoint: That he should then and there declare, that it was falsely and wickedly that he imagined, contrived, and devised against them a calumnious accusation; that he allowed them to be men of honour and probity, incapable of, and unstained with, the facts injuriously and calumniously inserted in his complaint. Of which reparation an act should be drawn up, in form of the verbal process, by the first notary required to do it; and of this act a copy should be deposited in the office of the recorder criminal of the Chatelet, and another copy should be delivered by the said recorder or register to each of the said Montague and Taafe: That the said Roberts should be condemned to pay 10,000 livres, in damage and interest, to each of the said Montague and Taafe, by way of civil reparation. And by the same decree, the defendants Montague and Taafe were permitted to print and publish the proceedings; and the said Roberts was condemned to pay all the costs. From this sentence Roberts appealed to the High Court of La Tournelle at Paris; where, on the 14th June 1752, the judgment against him was reversed, the parties definitively were dismissed the court, Roberts's name erased the gaol registers, and costs compensated. From this sentence Montague and Taafe, in their turn, appealed; but whether with any effect is not at present recollected: it is most probable this disgraceful business was here suffered to terminate. On this occasion many pamphlets were published; and, amongst others, one by Mr. Montague, intituled, "Me-

In the Parliament which assembled in 1754, Mr. Montague was returned for Bossiney; and in 1759, he gave to the publick his "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the antient Republics, adapted to the present State of Great Britain *;" 8vo. The credit of this Work has been attempted to be wrested from him by a person who in no other circumstance shewed himself of ability to produce such a performance. In the Introduction he says, "I am not at all surprized at those encomiums which the Philosophers and Poets so lavishly bestow upon the pleasures of a country retirement. The profusion of varying beauties which attend the returning season, furnish out new and inexhaustible subjects for the entertainment of the studious and contemplative. Even Winter carries charms for the philosophic eye, and equally speaks the stupendous power of the Author of Nature. To search out and adore the Creator, through his works, is our primary duty, and claims the first place in every rational mind. To promote the public good of the community, of which we are born members, in proportion to our situation and abilities, is our secondary duty as men and citizens. I judged, therefore, a close attention to the study of History the most useful way of employing that time which my country recess afforded, as it would enable me to fulfil this obligation; and upon this principle I take the liberty of offering these papers as my mite towards the public good."

self in French, and published lately at Paris against Abraham Payba, a Jew by Birth, who assumed the fictitious name of James Roberts. Translated into English from an authentic Copy sent from Paris, 1752;" 8vo. This performance, which appears to have been drawn up with care, is now, with many other documents, before us; and, from a careful perusal of the whole proceedings, we cannot declare ourselves perfectly satisfied of the innocence of the defendants, though both Members of the British Parliament, in this extraordinary transaction."

Mr. Seward, in the European Magazine, vol. XXIV. p. 131.

*"After experiencing various fortunes, even (as it is said) that of a *link-boy*, Mr. Wortley-Montague took refuge in Literature, and held up the *torch* to his [illegible]

This Work, which is written with spirit, contains a concise and elegant relation of the Grecian, Roman, and Carthaginian stories, interspersed with occasional allusions to the then state of this Country, whose constitution the author appears to have studied, and which he has set off to considerable advantage.

Whether Mr. Montague received any immediate pecuniary advantage from his father, in consequence of this publication, as it hath been asserted *, we know not; but it is certain that it could not influence him in making his will.

Mr. Wortley † died the 22d of January 1761, at the advanced age of 80 years; and by his will, made in the year 1755, bequeathed to his son an annuity of

* "In the 'Authentic Account of the late Duchess of Kingston,' the merit of this Work is given to Mr. Forster, who had been his companion and tutor in the West Indies. On their return to England, a good-natured stratagem, it has been said, was practised, to obtain a temporary supply of money from old Montague, and at the same time to give him a favourable opinion of his son's attention to a very particular species of erudition. The stratagem was this: Forster wrote a book, which he intituled, 'The [illegible] and Fall of the Roman Republics.' To this he subjoined the name of Edward Wortley Montague junior, Esq. Old Wortley, seeing the book advertised, sent for his son, and gave him a bank-note of 100*l.*; promising him a similar present for every new edition the book should pass through. It was well received by the publick; and therefore, in 1760, a second edition occasioned a second supply. It is now in the libraries, with the name of Wortley-Montague prefixed as the author, although he did not write a line of it."——"Whatever Mr. Montague's failings were, he had no occasion to have recourse to the inferior talents of Mr. Forster to assist him in such a trick. Let it be added, that this book was produced when Mr. Montague was at least forty-eight years old, and not immediately after his return with Forster from the West Indies, as from the manner in which this unfounded claim, as we believe it to be, would lead one to suppose. It should also not be forgotten, that this pretended author was totally silent on the subject until 1777, more than a year after Mr. Montague's death, when he could receive no contradiction to his idle story, and that there is not a tittle of evidence produced but his own *ipse dixit*."

Mr. Seward, as above, p. 165.

† It appears by his will that he did not use the name of

y Palatine of LANCASTER, with their COLLATERAL BRANCHES.

[To face vol. IV. p. 657.]

ead erased Gules. Motto, *Marte & arte.*

Raufe Markland, of the Mead ows, esq. born 1500-1 (M. P. for Wigan circ. 1529).

Edward Markland, of t he Meadows, esq. born 1541; di ed 1626. = Elizabeth, daughter of James Ashton, gent. of Maudesley, co. Lancaster.

nor, born 95; un- ried. .... first wife. = Michael Markland, citizen of London, born 1599; died of the plague in 1665. .... 2d wife. = Barnaby Markland, of West Houghton, co. Lancaster, gent. bo. 1602; died 1687. ..... = Matthew Markland, of Wigan, gent. died 1666. = Grace ..... died 1671.

t Barrow, of gan, gent. = John Markland, citizen of London, = Abraham Markland, D. St. John's College, C prebendary of Winc 1679; successively re Easton, Houghton, and stoke, co. Hants, and m St. Cross 1694; died J 1728, æt. 90[2]; buried church of St. Cross.

homas tone. = Ellen, died un- mar- ried.

D. of Oxford; hester ctor of Mean- aster of uly 29, in the

Michael Mark- land. Two da's.

Edward Mark- land, married Margaret, da. of Jas. Mather, of West Hough- ton, co. Lan- caster, gent.

Margaret, m. James Ash- ton, gent. of Ashton and Maudesley.

Entwisle, gan, esq. ter at law; hancellor e palati- f Lancas- aptized at ndale 1655; d at Wigan .

da. of ..... eston, of Grange, c. caster, esq.

. 1787, s. p.

Two other sons, and Four dau's.

ngton and a captain ire militia ity of Ches-

Ellen, eldest daughter.

= Claresse, daughter of John Chorley, of Ormskirk, c. Lancaster, esq. by Ellen his wife, dau. and heiress of William Halewood, of Little Woolton, c. Lancaster; buried at Wigan 1745.

Dorothy, married, 1st, ... Dodd, of Edge, c. Chester, esq.; 2dly, ... Case, of Red Hazles, co. Lancaster, esq.; died s. p.

Edmund, Jane, Catharine,

1. Ralph Markland (probably so citizen of London), born ab London; of Jesus College, Ca M. A. 1682; vicar of Child living 1704.

1. Ralph Markland, in holy orders 1729; lived near Wakefield.
2. Edward Markland, living, in 1748, at Liverpool.
3. Richard Markland, living at Wakefield in 1773.
5. John Markland, born 1701; living in May 1719.

= Mary.

Thomas Foley, married Mary, d a. of admiral George St. Loo, com missioner of the Navy; d. 177 0.

Philip Foley, M. A. rector of Sheldesley-Beauchamp, c. Wo r- cester, 1764; married Ann e- Beauchamp Titmarsh, of Ba r- rington.

Edward Foley, died unmarried.

= Grace, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Nicholas Stratford, D. D. bishop of Chester; buried in the abbey church of that city; first wife. = Edmund Entwisle, D. D. archdeacon, and prebendary of Chester, & rector of Barrow in that county; di. 1707, aged 47. = Priscilla, dau. of sir Thos. Bunbury, of Stanney, co. Chester, bart.; died 1712; second wife.

all died s. p.

Thomas, and Henry, both died at Chester, s. p.

Anne. = Benjamin Pollen, esq. grandson of sir Benjamin Madox, bart.; died 1751[3].

Anne daughter and heiress; died s. p. 1764.

n of the above John, out 1657; citizen of nbridge; B. A. 1678; wall, co. Lancaster;

2. Samuel Markland, citizen and iron- monger of London.

= Robert Foley, esq. second son of Philip Foley, of Prestwood, co. Stafford, esq. M. P. by Penelope, daughter of William lord Paget.

4. JEREMIAH MARKLAND, M. A. born 1693; died 1776, unmarried.

Catharine, living at Liverpool 1777. Five other children[8].

John Markland, educated at Christ's Hospital.

Robert-Ralph Foley, esq. sometime a banker at Paris; created a baronet in June 1767, being then of Thorp-Lee in Surrey; afterwards purchased Halsted-Place, Kent, where he resided; died, without issue male, Sept. 7, 1782. = Dorothy, daughter of Thos. Hinch- cliffe, of Billcliffe, co. York, esq.

Harry-Tho- mas Foley, M. A. rector of Holt, co. Worcester, 1764.

Penelope, mar. Rev. Henry e, rector of Stockton, co. Salop; died s. p.

rn 1716; ster, co. possessed 799. = Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wilson, gent.; died 1795.

Robert Markland, born 1717; died an infant.

Bertie Markland, born 1719; died an infant.

Eliza- beth, bor

Lucy, born 1725;

[illegible] 1723; died infants.

Edward Markland, of Manchester, born 1726; died in 1772, unmar- ried.

rtie Markland, now of uerden, co. Lancaster, q. born 1750; one of his ajesty's justices of the ace, and deputy-lieute- nants for the county of ancaster. = Ann dau. of John Hindle, esq. of Black- burn.

Ellen, born 1752; un- mar- ried.

Ralph Mar a lieute 23d or Welch liers; 1784, a unma

kland, Mar- ga 5. ant in Royal Fusi- died t

an Hyde, esq. Ardwick, co. Lancaster, a de- scendant of the Hydes of Denton, co. Chester; died 1797.

Samuel Mark- land, of Lei- cester, mer- chant; died March 12, 1805, æt. 48. = Sarah, dau. of Mr. Lin- wood, of Leices- ter[10].

Seven children.

Six sons; and Five daughters.

on, an ancestor of the lords Byron, barons of Ro Bradene descends.

e in Whitaker's History of Craven.

e of the family of Chadwick in Shaw's Staffordshi

r. Markland had three sisters living (all widow dren in 1776.

Holt became possessed of the estates of Grizzleh sq. dated 1669, from whom the late Richard-H descended. See the Pedigree in Whitaker's Hist iss Linwood, so justly celebrated for her matchles

Margaret, sister and coheiress of the before mentioned brass, formerly placed upon the tomb of sir Bertin En

chdale, and left issue a daughter, from whom the Northampton-

re, vol. I.

s), one named *Dwyer*; and either she or one of her sisters had

rst and Little Mitton, by the will of his relative Thomas Post- enry Beaumont, esq. F. S. A. of Whitley Beaumont, co. York, y of Whalley, pp. 236. 440.

needle-work.

homas Entwysell.

ysell in St. Peter's church, St. Albans.

1000*l.* a-year, to be paid him during the joint lives of himself and his mother, lady Mary; and after her death an annuity of 2000*l.* a-year, during the joint lives of himself and his sister, lady Bute. By the same will, he empowered Mr. Montague to make a settlement on any woman he might marry, not exceeding 800*l.* a-year; and to any son of such marriage he devised a considerable estate in the West Riding of Yorkshire *.

The death of his father having secured him independence, Mr. Wortley-Montague seems immediately to have availed himself of it; and, possessing very accommodating principles, with a fine constitution for travelling, he once more took leave of his native country, and passed the remainder of his life entirely in foreign parts.

In the Parliament, however, which assembled in November 1761, he was, during his absence, again elected for Bossiney; and on the 21st of August 1762 lady Mary Wortley-Montague died, leaving her son only *one guinea* †; "his father having," as she expressed it, "amply provided for him."

By these accidents, a vast fortune came to the late Earl of Bute, who married the daughter: nevertheless

* It was this provision for Mr. Montague's wife and son, which occasioned it to be surmised that the following advertisement, which appeared in the Public Advertiser, April 16, 1776, a few months before Mr. Montague's death, was inserted by his directions:

"MATRIMONY.

"A Gentleman, who hath filled two succeeding Seats in Parliament, is near sixty years of age, lives in great splendour and hospitality, and from whom a considerable estate must pass if he dies without issue, hath no objection to marry any widow or single lady, provided the party be of genteel birth, polished manners, and five, six, seven, or eight months gone in her pregnancy.—Letters directed to —— Brecknock, esq. at Wills's Coffee-house, facing the Admiralty, will be honoured with due attention, secrecy, and every possible mark of respect."

† Mr. Montague (who, before his final departure from England, had unfortunately offended his mother irreconcileably) was abroad when he received her legacy; which he gave, with great gaiety of heart, to Mr. Davison, the elegant and amiable companion of his Travels to the East.

less, this generous Nobleman ceded to his brother-in-law much more than he could have possibly obtained, and even more than he could have claimed, by litigation.

In 1762 we find him at Turin; whence he wrote two letters to the earl of Macclesfield, which were read at the Royal Society, Nov. 25; and afterwards published in a quarto pamphlet, intituled, "Observations upon a supposed antique Bust at Turin."

His next peregrination was into the East, where he was accompanied by Nathanael Davison, esq. *; and continued there nearly three years.

In September 1765 he was performing quarantine at Venice; where he was met by Mr. Sharpe, whose description of him shall be given below †. From

* Afterwards his Majesty's Agent and Consul-general at Algiers.

† "One of the most curious sights we saw amongst these curiosities was the famous Mr. Montague, who was performing quarantine at the Lazaretto. All the English made a point of paying him their compliments in that place; and he seemed not a little pleased with their attention. It may be supposed that visitors are not suffered to approach the person of any who is performing quarantine: they are divided by a passage of about seven or eight feet wide. Mr. Montague was just arrived from the East. He had travelled the Holy Land, Egypt, Armenia, and with the Old and New Testament in his hands for his direction, which he told us had proved unerring guides—he had particularly taken the road of the Israelites through the Wilderness, and had observed that part of the Red Sea through which they passed. He had visited Mount Sinai; and flattered himself he had been on the very part of the rock where Moses spake face to face with God Almighty. His beard reached down to his breast, being of two years and a half growth; and the dress of his head was Armenian. He was in the most enthusiastic raptures with Arabia and the Arabs. His bed was the ground; his food rice; his beverage water; his luxury a pipe and coffee. His purpose was, to return once more amongst that virtuous people; whose morals and hospitality, he said, were such, that, were you to drop your cloak in the highway, you would find it there six months afterwards, an Arab being too honest a man to pick up what he knows belongs to another; and, were you to offer money for the provision you meet with, he would ask you, with concern, why you had so mean an opinion of his benevolence, as to suppose him capable of accepting a gratification? Therefore money, said he, in that country, is of very little use, as it is only necessary for the purchase of garments, which in so warm a climate are very few, and of

Abbé Winkelman's Letters, dated in the same year, we learn an anecdote, not calculated to eraze any unfavourable opinion which may have been entertained of Mr. Montague: "At Alexandria," says the Abbé, "he got acquainted with the Danish Consul, who had a very handsome wife. Under various pretences, he engaged the husband to go to Holland. Some time after, he shewed a feigned letter, mentioning the Consul's death, and married his wife, whom he now carries with him into Syria. Not long after, the Danish resident at Constantinople received from the Texel advice of the supposed dead Consul; so that Montague is not safe in any of the Grand Seignior's dominions."

His relation of the journey from Cairo in Egypt to the Written Mountains in the Desarts of Sinai, in a letter dated from Pisa *, Dec. 2, 1765, was read before the Royal Society March 13, 1766, and published in their Transactions †. In the same learned repository may also be found his "New Observations on what is called Pompey's Pillar in Egypt ‡."

the civilized Arab; and proposes to publish an account of all I have written." Mr. Samuel Sharpe's Lette from Italy, 8vo, 1766, p. 9. This gentleman was several years surgeon of Guy's Hospital; but had resigned some time before his death, which happened March 24, 1778.

* In a letter which he wrote (whilst at Pisa) to the learned Father Lami at Florence, he says, "I have been making some trials that have not a little contributed to the improvement of my organic system. I have conversed with the Nobles in Germany, and served my apprenticeship in the science of horsemanship at their country-seats.—I have been a labourer in the fields of Switzerland and Holland, and have not disdained the humble professions of postilion and ploughman.—I assumed at Paris the ridiculous character of a *petit maître*—I was an abbé at Rome—I put on, at Hamburgh, the Lutheran ruff, and, with a triple chin and a formal countenance, I dealt about me the word of God, so as to excite the envy of the Clergy—I acted successively all the parts that Fielding has described in his Julian—My fate was similar to that of a guinea, which at one time is in the hands of a queen, and at another is in the fob of a greasy Israelite."

† Vol. LVI. p. 40; and copied at large in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XXXVII. pp. 374. 401.

‡ Phil. Trans. vol. LVII. p. 438.

He is said also to have published (but I know not where) an "Explication of the Causes of Earthquakes." He had certainly great natural abilities, and a great share of acquired knowledge.

In 1766, he was about to return to the East; and in 1768 it was stated in the public papers, that he had been received with uncommon respect at Constantinople, after passing through Salonica, and viewing the Islands in the Archipelago.

In the beginning of the year 1773 he was at Rosetta in Egypt *; which he quitted in June, and

* This appears by a series of very curious letters addressed to a friend of his, an eminent Physician in London; in the first of which, dated *Rosetta, Feb.* 16, 1773, he says, "I am much obliged to you for the compliment that you pay *my beard*; and to my good friend Dr. Mackenzie, for having given you an account of it advantageous enough to merit the panegyric. I have followed Ulysses and Æneas—I have seen all they are said to have visited, the territories of the allies of the Greeks, as well as those of old Priam, with less ease, though with more pleasure, than most of our travellers traverse France and Italy. I have had many a weary step, but never a tiresome hour; and, however dangerous and disagreeable adventures I may have had, none could ever deter me from my point; but, on the contrary, they were only *stimuli*. I have certainly many materials, and classical ones too; but I was always a bad workman; and a sexagenary one is, of all workmen, the worst—as, perhaps with truth, the fair sex say. This is very true; but the Patriarchs only began life at that time of day; and I find that I have a Patriarchal constitution. I live as hardly and as simply as they did. Enured to hardship, I despise luxury: my only luxury is coffee, and the concomitant of claret, *exceptis excipiendis*. I staid a considerable time at Epirus and Thessalia; theatres on which the fate *of the world* was the drama. I took exact plans of Actium and Pharsalia; and should have sent them to you, to communicate to the Royal Society, but there are no ships sailing directly for Europe. I cannot tell you the pleasure I take in the success of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander: I shall be happy when their discoveries are made public. Good God! how happy must those Gentlemen be, in having been so serviceable to mankind! I have lately followed Moses in the Wilderness—I have since followed the victorious Israelites, and have visited all their possessions: but, with all these materials, I am idle with regard to them. What shall I say to you? I am now so smitten with a beautiful Arabian, that she wholly takes up my time—she only is the object of my every attention—she, though not in blooming youth, has more charms than all the younger beauties. I am totally taken up with the

was at the Lazaretto off Leghorn in the same month. From that place he went to Venice, where

in it, I become the more eager in my pursuit. My fair mistress is not coy; she admits my caresses; but, alas! in this I find myself a sexagenary lover: I caress her as much and more than I should have done at five-and-twenty, but with less fruit. Indeed, I have so far succeeded, that, though I read but little prose, I have attached myself to Arabic poetry, which, though extremely difficult, well pays my pains: its own energy and sublimity are *not* to be paid. I know not with what to amuse you; therefore I send you an account of our weather at this place since our winter began: Nov. 27. Thermometer, at sun-rise, 67.—4 in the afternoon, 70 &c. &c. &c.—I sent our friend Mr Anderson, the other day, a very large aspic, which, if I mistake not, is the very aspic of the Antients. Pray examine it, and put it in the British Museum. Mr. Anderson can shew you my picture, and my Views of Ægypt. Pray assist Mr. Anderson in the choice of some medicines that I have desired him to send me. Pray make my compliments to the goat [Mr. Banks's]: she has made me a bad man; that is, an envious one; for I envy her having been *three* times round the Globe. I beg you will order for me, from your bookseller, 'Grammatica Arabica dicta Casia, magno et eleganti Charactere ex Typographiâ Mediceâ;' which will much oblige your most obedient and humble servant, Ed. Wortley-Montagu.—Please to continue to receive my Transactions. Direct always at Messrs. Omech and Corrys, Leghorn; and write the news as much as suits your conveniency. The price of the above book, as well as any other in the Oriental languages, which may have been published within these ten years, Messrs. Coutts will pay you."——Another letter (a fragment only), dated *March* 28, 1773, and addressed to [*the name erased*], "at the Royal Society, Fleet Street, London," begins thus: ". . . . . good; however, we are supplied with great quantities from other parts of Ægypt; particularly from Fiume, the antient Arsinoë. Apricots are ripe in June; and the Summer fruits last till July, and then are ready. These last till December; and are succeeded by oranges; and this tribe, from sort to sort, last till apricots are again ripe; so that we have ripe fruit on our trees the whole year. Rice is grown in great quantity at Rosetta, as well as flax, and indigo. Formerly there was a considerable quantity of sugar made here; but the French import so cheap, there is now no bake-house; no, not one out of fifty, the number we had formerly; though the Ægyptian sugar is much better; and that, as I suppose, because the Nile annually leaves a ship-load of its sediment, which furnishes the cane with so much virgin earth, as to give it a juice much more natural and pure than any other manure. We have game in quantity, meat plenty, and excellent, as well as fowls; and though all hatched in ovens, yet I find no

he stayed above two years; during which time (in April 1774) he meditated a voyage to Mecca and

[fish]; and scarce any of those kind we have to the Northward. From the rice-grounds, and quantity of water, you may imagine the air bad; but, on the contrary, it is esteemed, and is, excellent; for though it is rather moist, yet, as we have no swamps or marshes, it is not charged with those very heavy and pernicious vapours, attendants on fenny grounds. Add to that, the thicker, as homogeneous to water, is retained by the surface of it, and carried off by the Nile, which is a full mile broad: besides, the ventilation, from our proximity to the sea, must be of great service. Periodical disorders are not known here; nor indeed scarce any other disorders, except putrid fevers in Autumn, and that only amongst the common people; and, I believe, only proceeds from the quantity of green fruit, cucumbers, and such trash as they eat during the Summer. I imagine the pureness of the blood here, free from distemper, must be in a great measure attributed to the water of the Nile, which when it first comes down (I mean, when the Nile begins to increase, which is usually the latter end of May) is green; and the reason of this is, that they sow melons, cucumbers, and such esculents, in the settlement which the Nile leaves when she retires to her natural bed; and then never give themselves the trouble to clear away the leaves and roots, as they know the Nile will sweep them away before they can make use of that ground again; so they lye and rot. The heat of the sun too draws from the slime or sediment of the Nile so many salts, that you see it in large fleaks upon the surface. As soon as the Nile increases, the water dissolves these salts, as well as the putrid leaves and roots. These give the water a green taste; and at the same time it is so saturated with salts, that it agitates the blood in such a manner as to throw out whatever peccant humours may be in it; so that, when the new water comes down, you see every body with more or less large pimples or boils, which, though inconvenient at the time, yet, as I imagine, cleanse the blood. When the Nile is got to a great height, and rolls down with weighty rapidity, she breaks down much of her banks in Upper Ægypt and Nubia; and arrives here red and muddy, from the quantity of earth she has swallowed. She then is impregnated with salts of a different kind. These carry the blood through another purification; so that there is little left for diseases to prey upon. People here are very subject to sore eyes, ear-ache, tooth-ache; which are usually attributed to the moisture of the air, and to people's lying out at night, and the sore eyes to the constant reflection of the sun; but I own I am of a different opinion—how far founded, I know not. You see by the state of the thermometer, which I sent you, that our pores must always be in a state of dilatation, and that to a good degree. We have in Winter, pretty frequently, cold Easterly winds, which

Medina; but this probably never took place; or at least had not in September 1775, on the 25th of

the snowy cliffs of Caramania. People are fond to receive the cooling breeze, and eagerly expose themselves to it; but this closes the pores, and shuts up the passages by which the blood discharged before its superfluities; which, meeting an obstruction to their evaporation, consequently form a deposit somewhere. This, I imagine, is the reason of all the swelled faces, and of the inflammation in the eyes, so common in this country. This seems too pretty clearly the case from another observation; which is, that the better sort of people, who wear furs, are not troubled with these *fluscioni*, as the Italians call them. They are worse and more frequent in Summer than in Winter; and that for the same reason *à fortiori;* for the pores are then more open, and the daily Etesian winds are cold; and the more they are so, the more people expose themselves to them: but the better sort of people are never without at least an ermine fur upon them; for, though a skin be ever so thin, as it is less porous, so it defends against the penetration of a cold wind, better than the thickest cloth.—Upon my word, having forgot that it was a letter I was writing, I had almost entered on the plague and small-pox; but that for another time. I purpose troubling you once a month with the thermometer and barometer, and some more nonsense. I believe you will think with me, that this letter ought not to be seen. I am sure you will, if you see with me a style and language shamefully inaccurate. But you will excuse it, when you consider that I have scarce talked or read any English these ten years; and wrote none, except a few letters on business to Mr. Anderson. Add to this, that I am buried in Arabic Manuscripts. I am solely and totally taken up with that language; so excuse the inaccuracy, which I myself cannot forgive. If any Arabic has been translated and published since I left England, pray send it me. Send me literary news. A French gentleman of my acquaintance is going, by order of his Court, to discover, on the Southern Continent, *Terra Incognita.* I am, dear Sir, your most humble servant, Ed. Wortley-Montagu."——In another letter, *Apr.* 26, 1773, he says, " You have here a continuation of the weather; and I shall now give you some account of the plague; but I can say little or nothing more than what you have heard a thousand times: however, I will tell you what happened to myself." [Here he gives a most interesting account of a hair-breadth escape from death, in which, amongst other remedies, he drank the juice of 200 limes in 24 hours.] " I set out," he goes on, " for Cairo, a week afterwards, where I found every body surprized to see me alive: the report of my death had flown all over Ægypt. Not one *Christian*, no Doctor came near me after the first day; but my *Musulmen* friends constantly came to me, and sent me their slaves to attend me, as in any other illness. Now, my dear Sir,

which month the learned Physician, to whom the Letters printed below are addressed, thus writes to

after I have given you the symptoms, as you are an able Physician, and I am an old woman. I will tell you, however, that *dogs* constantly have the Plague here, but I don't find that birds, or other animals, catch it; but it is a matter of *rejoicing* when it attacks dogs, for then it always ceases in the human species: which is quite the contrary to the Plague described by Homer.—Mr. Bruce is just arrived from Arabia Felix and Abyssinia. I hoped to have had some fine account of Savao, the capital of Arabia Felix (which was the seat of a celebrated race of kings called Tobais, long before the time of Mohammed); but he met with nothing that answered his expectation. Natural History will be much obliged to him for the great discoveries he has made, indeed with incredible fatigue. He goes by this ship to Marseilles, and directly to England. I hear that he intends to complain of our Ambassador at the Porte; but, as the complaints will be without foundation, I hope they will be fruitless: for every body must do Mr. Murray justice; for we never had at the Porte so disinterested a Minister, nor one who supported our interests and privileges with so much firmness and vigour as Mr. Murray. He is admired for it by every body; and the Grand Vizir told me, he wished the Sultan had *one man in his Ministry* so attached to the interests of his Country, and so little attached to his own private interest, as Mr. Murray."——A letter, dated *Lazaretto of Leghorn, June* 21, containing a good history of Ali Bey, thus concludes: "Bruce has confirmed me in my opinion, that it is a great misfortune for a man to be full of his own birth, however conspicuous it may be; particularly if he is a *Traveller*; for he will never meet with that respect he *thinks* due to him, nor will he give to others what is due to them: he is affronted when he ought not to be so, and affronts when he ought not to do so. The remembrance of one's quality ought only to serve as a check to such inclinations as might induce a man to do any thing unworthy of his ancestors. It is a great misfortune for a traveller to be *full of his own talents* (however great they may be); for this, that he holds every body cheap, thinks every body weak, by which he loaths their company; and they detest his so, he can never form friendships, nor get proper information. A man should never think of his own talents but when he is to measure how far they can go in rendering service, or in doing good. It is very pitiful in a man, particularly in a *Traveller*, to be full of his own knowledge; it makes him think every other person but himself ignorant, and despise him; by which he often discovers his own ignorance, and is despised in his own turn. A man should never think of his own knowledge but when it is to measure how much *useful information he can give*. Mr. ——— says, that I am so illiterate and insignificant, that I have from the Royal Society no other corre-

him: "In your voyage to Mecca and Medina I most sincerely wish you health, and every gratifi-

neither pretend to importance or learning; but he is most assuredly wrong with respect to you. He never saw me but four times in his life; you perhaps he never saw; and I should imagine his opinion is not founded on general report."——*April* 3, 1774, he says, "I am much obliged to you for the light in which you set me to sir John Pringle, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander; but you diminish my ardour to become acquainted with them, lest by knowing me they should find me much below the high mark at which your friendship has placed me: however, in the mean time, assure them of the real gratitude with which my heart is filled for their good opinion of me. I shall be glad if you will send me what information you can respecting Mecca, Medina, &c.; for though I am not immediately setting out, as I shall certainly go (if I live), it is well to have information as early as one can, to have time to digest it. You know that when one is once travelling (that is, seated upon the swift dromedary), there is an end of all study. I am much obliged to Mr. Jones * for his kind present. . . . . You say, very justly, that Mrs. Montague † is one of the most accomplished of her sex. I remember her husband (my cousin) too, very remarkable for his skill in several branches of the Mathematicks. Indeed, my dear Doctor, my esteem and consideration of men is ever guided and fixed by their inward qualities, not their outward colour. I mind no more the colour of a man's skin than I do that of a chesnut, as my little boy (who is quite black, you know) told a gentleman the other day, who was joking him about his colour, "I am," says he, "like the chesnut, that is, all white within; but you are like a fair apple, which is most perfect when it has many black grains in its heart." See what an old fool I am become, to be fond of my boy's sayings! I hope to hear soon from Mr. Conant, and to get the specimens by his or Mr. Jones's means, and some news of the Gospel of Barnabas."——*Venice, May* 3, 1774. "Dear Sir, I have just received yours of the 23d March; and no letter from you would ever be disagreeable to me, but one fraught with the dismal news of your being deprived of what contributed to the comfort of life. Time must effect what reason cannot; and Nature must have her course. [See Gent. Mag. XLIV. 46.] I am sorry Mr. Conant cannot succeed in getting me the 'Caphia;' and I must beg you very earnestly to try to succeed in getting two other books, which too may be scarce; Pocock's 'Spec. Liter. Arab.' and his 'Spec. Hist. Arab.' I am obliged to you for

* Afterwards the celebrated Sir William Jones, and one of the Judges of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Calcutta.

† Of Portman-square, highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities; and famous for her "Essay on Shakspeare." Her husband, the Hon. Edward Montague, uncle to the earl of Sandwich, died May 20, 1775. His lady died, at an advanced age, Aug. 25, 1800.

cation your curiosity can expect. I shall be very glad to see your portrait. I have more than once

having procured me the lancets, with sir John Pringle's Discourse; and particularly so for Mr. Jones's performance, of which I have the highest opinion, founded on his extraordinary abilities. I beg my compliments to him; and beg him to let me know whether he will permit me to write to him, and, if so, how I am to direct. I cannot help saying a word about Mr. Sale. I have compared his translation with the Alcoran, and own I am astonished at his ability and accuracy; for I do not find it in any thing short of the true meaning and energy of the original; but the elegance of the Arabic cannot be translated. He has been led astray by travellers in his notes: but that is not his fault; nor could I have discovered it, if I had [not] carefully visited many places mentioned in that surprizing performance. If you are acquainted with that gentleman, I beg you make him my compliments on his surprizing performance; of which, indeed, I did not apprehend any Occidental language capable. I should be greatly obliged to him if he could procure me the Gospel of St. Barnabas, or a copy of it: I would willingly pay what might be thought by you a proper price for it. I shall be glad when Capt. Phipps publishes his Work. I am glad Lord Sandwich's son is Member for Huntingdon, and that there is like to be no opposition in the County; and much obliged to you for your attachment to my Lord's interest. I assure [you] the improvements in the County give me a sensible pleasure; and be persuaded I shall be happy in being near you any where. Certainly Dr. Priestley's enquiries [on Air] will make a Work of themselves, and a valuable one too. Mr. Bruce is an extraordinary man. He went to Rome, and challenged Marquis Acramboni, for marrying a Miss Merry, to whom he said he was betrothed. The Marquis was put in arrest; the lady denied the fact; and there it ended. He sent his drawing to the Chevalier's son's lady, as being related to the family; she civilly sent it back to him, with her picture. He came here, and asked from the Senate a recompence for the trouble he had, and expences he was at, in promoting their last peace with the Algerines; particularly the price of a ring he gave the Dey's brother, which the Infanta of Spain gave: he did not succeed, and went away in a pett." [In another letter, which seems to have been written to a different person, he says, "Bruce has been here on a very extraordinary errand. He received orders from his Sovereign to assist the Venetians in making a peace with the Algerines. The peace was made; and he has demanded from the Senate 2000 sequins for his service; and, what is more extraordinary, he requires a particular decree of the Senate, that the same may be employed to buy him a diamond cross, and say that it is their recompence for his services."] "It is not the bread-fruit a native of America, but a plant, of which the Abys-

visited that representing you near the Written Mountains. If we cannot, on account of distance,

sured by many who have been in Abyssinia: as I have never seen it, I can give no description of it. I am positively assured that he has made a present of it to the French court, and that by means of Monsieur Buffon, to whom he has given several curiosities in Natural History. I am much obliged for your kindness in promising to get me inscribed in the Society of Antiquaries; and that of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—Please not to omit to send me Robertson's 'History of Scotland,' and Jenyns's 'Six Letters on the Origin of Evil.'"——*Venice, Aug.* 4, 1774: "The theatre, the interesting scene (that of the battle of Pharsalia), speaks for itself. You see I am a bad draughtsman; but it is exact. I measured it every foot with my own hand. Pray beg the Society's pardon for my Latin."——*Sept.* 3, 1774. "I regret much Mr. Montague: he is old in years; but I am afflicted to find him so in constitution. *His lady is, indeed, the most perfectly accomplished woman I ever saw.* I am glad that you approve of the seven blessings: they certainly compose a good receipt against cold. I greatly solace with them all, except the cup of pure wine. My cup is of pure water, into which I never put any thing else; and, indeed, it is to that that I attribute a vigour very extraordinary in a man past sixty. I hope I shall, some day or other, introduce to you a son of mine, *who is very near black.* He is upwards of 11 years of age, but writes and reads Arabic, and talks nothing else; nor will I permit him to learn any thing till he comes to England. I am sorry that in Mr. Jones Arabic must give way to Law. He has not, I fear, a very large fortune: Arabic would not make it better; but with his parts he may aspire to any thing. He is much my superior in Arabic: I hope, however, that he understood my letter. The Admiralty, most assuredly, cannot be under the direction of a more *able* or a *more active* man than Lord Sandwich; and the national advantage would be infinite, if every department was filled up by one as equal to the charge as he is to that."——*Nov.* 5, 1774. "Mr. ——'s going to the North, seems to indicate that he has not found the South as he wished. I beg my compliments to Mr. Banks: I wish much to be acquainted with him. . . . . I think this *sudden* dissolution of the Parliament was a masterly stroke, and perfectly well judged, as well with respect to *morals* as to politics. I am glad that Lord Sandwich will have no trouble in the County. For my part, I am determined not to have any anywhere; for I have given my nephew my Borough, and have thanked some of my friends (who would have brought me into Parliament) for their kind intentions—I have had enough of Parliament. I have tasted, in some degree, the sweets of being in Omai's situation (when he was at Otaheitee), and wish always to enjoy the happiness of having *no superfluous wants.*

see our friends, it is no small satisfaction to see their representation. I most heartily coincide with you

to England. I think that whatever he has said, or may say, against you or me, must little affect our characters. What will the people in England say to him, for having made a present of the Bread-plant to the French? a present which will hinder them from being ever distressed for corn; and seems very much to prejudice our agriculture, by taking from our neighbours the want of that grain which was the greatest encouragement to our husbandry. I will say nothing to the effect this present must have in time of war. I should be very happy to see Capt. Phipps's account of his expedition; but I imagine that no discoverer will ever pass the Pole, if ever they think of making the land; for they will ever be interrupted by the ice, which they would avoid by keeping at a great distance from the land, and steering to the Pole from their first departure, without thinking of a *second* departure from Greenland, or any other land. I am very glad to find that gentlemen are now set upon discoveries really useful, and not merely curious. . . . . I should be happy to see sir John Pringle's performance; for I cannot but be persuaded of its value, from the knowledge I have of his abilities."——*Jan.* 11, 1775. "I pity poor Omai. He seems to me to be in the situation of a happy handsome country lass, decoyed to London by fine baubles and gaiety, courted and adored till known to all, and become common; then neglected and reduced, and, by dishabit, unable to return to her first life of labour and sobriety, and consequently miserable. Mr. Bruce is no more mentioned: only, the other day, a capital merchant came to me to desire his direction, to write to him, as he was now ready to trade to Abyssinia by way of Ægypt, which Mr. Bruce told him he was commissioned to do for the East India Company. I wish that Captain Cook may bring his Bolabola man home safe; he and Omai will be of the greatest use for discoveries; perhaps for a settlement in that part of the world. The poor unhappy Islanders, once a free, may become an enslaved people."——*Feb.* 22, 1775. "I am obliged to Mr. Harmer, for thinking my inaccurate lines concerning the Written Mountain worth a commentary. I wrote them when I had no one book to assist me, not even my own journal. He is very right. There are numbers of inscriptions all over that desert, or that peninsula, which is between the two branches of the Red Sea; and what is very remarkable is, that they are all stained on the rocks, and not cut, as those of the Written Mountain."——*Aug.* 2, 1775. "I was already informed of the death of my worthy friend and relation Mr. Montague. He must have lived to a great age, for he was an old man when I was a young one; and I am now in my 65th year. Whenever you see his widow, pray do not fail to let her know how much I respect and admire her (the honour of her sex): indeed, she does honour to all to whom she belongs, by

in your opinion of the activity and abilities of Lord Sandwich as First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Clark is sent home with Omai; who is now so far acquainted with this country, that not long since, and without any person to attend him, he hired a horse, and rode to visit Baron Dimsdale, by whom he was inoculated, at Hertford. Mr. Mason, whom the King sent three years ago to the Cape of Good Hope to collect plants and seeds for the garden at Kew, is returned with many new acquisitions. He travelled near 900 miles to the North of the Cape, and has seen more of the interior of Africa than has been hitherto visited by Europeans."

sex, her country, and her family, and to her late husband's discernment. . . . . Dr. —— begged to have some dialogues and letters in the Arabic language. I have sent him Veneroni's Italian Dialogues, which I myself translated into Arabic for the use of a young lady, and many other dialogues and fables; and my own Arabic correspondence. Has he received them? My Plan (that of the Battle of Actium) was shewn to the King by sir John Pringle; and his Majesty did me the honour to determine to keep it. As I was prevailed upon by the Literati to publish it here, I had prepared the copper-plates, and had two proof plans struck off. But I have now taken the plates into my own hands, and I will not publish it; for I think it would be wrong to put into every body's hands a Work, the original of which a *King* has; for every thing is much depreciated by being common. The copper-plates are gone long ago from hence, with one of the two copies which were struck off for proof. Mr. —— has the direction of the Painter I sent them by [Mr. Romney], who has too a portrait he took of me. The Council of the Royal Society may dispose of the plates as they please; and in the mean time I think the proof copy will be well placed in the Museum. I shall see, I hope (if I live), Mecca and Medina with more leisure than I have done. As to difficulty, I never found any that patience did not get the better of; nor any danger that prudence, well determined, did not overcome.—*Justum et tenacem propositi virum*—Horace will tell you the rest.—There is a report prevails in Italy, that Mr. Bruce's drawings are not done by himself, but by the young man he took from Bologna with him, and who died there; and it is universally believed, as all the connoisseurs (who are well acquainted with him) assert they know his hand: however, I am glad he has sold them well."——[I am indebted to the European Magazine for the greater part of these extracts; which the liberality of my intelligent friend Mr. Bindley has enabled me in some degree to correct and enlarge, by a comparison with two of the original letters which are now in his possession.]

During his residence at Venice, Mr. Wortley-Montague was visited by the Duke of Hamilton and Dr. Moore, who has preserved some curious particulars of his personal character and habits of life*.

* "Hearing that Mr. Montague resided at Venice, the Duke of Hamilton has had the curiosity to wait on that extraordinary man. He met his Grace at the stair-head, and led us through some apartments furnished in the Venetian manner, into an inner room, quite in a different style. There were no chairs; but he desired us to seat ourselves on a sopha, whilst he placed himself on a cushion on the floor, with his legs crossed in the Turkish fashion. A young black slave sat by him; and a venerable old man, with a long beard, served us with coffee. After this collation, some aromatic gums were brought, and burnt in a little silver vessel. Mr. Montague held his nose over the steam for some minutes, and snuffed up the perfume with peculiar satisfaction: he afterwards endeavoured to collect the smoke with his hands, spreading and rubbing it carefully along his beard, which hung in hoary ringlets to his girdle. This manner of perfuming the beard seems more cleanly, and rather an improvement upon that used by the Jews in antient times.—We had a great deal of conversation with this venerable-looking person, who is to the last degree acute, communicative, and entertaining, and in whose discourse and manners are blended the vivacity of a Frenchman with the gravity of a Turk. We found him, however, wonderfully prejudiced in favour of the Turkish characters and manners, which he thinks infinitely preferable to the European, or those of any other nation. He describes the Turks in general as a people of great sense and integrity; the most hospitable, generous, and the happiest of mankind. He talks of returning as soon as possible to Ægypt, which he paints as a perfect Paradise, and thinks, that had it not been otherwise ordered for wise purposes, of which it does not become us to judge, the Children of Israel would certainly have chosen to remain where they were, and have endeavoured to drive the Egyptians to the land of Canaan. Though Mr. Montague hardly ever stirs abroad, he returned the Duke's visit; and, as we were not provided with cushions, he sat while he stayed upon a sopha, with his legs under him, as he had done at his own house. This posture, by long habit, is now become the most agreeable to him, and he insists on its being by far the most natural and convenient: but, indeed, he seems to cherish the same opinion with regard to all the customs which prevail among the Turks. I could not help mentioning one which I suspected would be thought both unnatural and inconvenient by at least one half of the human race, that of the men being allowed to engross as many women as they can maintain, and confining them to the most insipid of all lives, within their harems. 'No doubt,' replied he, 'the women are all enemies to polygamy and

At this period he had become enamoured of the dress and manners of Arabia, to which he conformed to the end of his life. As he sat in his Armenian dress, squat, after the Eastern fashion, to regale himself with smoaking tobacco, and drinking coffee, he has been heard to say, not unfrequently, "that

countries, has prevented Mahometanism from making any progress in Europe. The Turkish men, on the other hand,' continued he, 'have an aversion to Christianity, equal to that which the Christian women have to the religion of Mahomet. Auricular confession is perfectly horrible to their imagination: no Turk of any delicacy would ever allow his wife, particularly if he had but one, to hold private conference with a man, on any pretext whatever.' I took notice that this aversion to auricular confession could not be a reason for the Turk's dislike to the Protestant religion. 'That is true,' said he; 'but you have other tenets in common with the Catholics, which renders your religion as odious as theirs. You forbid polygamy and concubinage; which in the eyes of the Turks, who obey the dictates of the religion they embrace, is considered as an intolerable hardship. Besides, the idea which your religion gives of Heaven is by no means to their taste. If they believed your account, they would think it the most tiresome and comfortless place in the universe; and not one Turk among a thousand would go to the Christian Heaven, if he had it in his choice. Lastly, the Christian religion considers women as creatures upon a level with men, and equally entitled to every enjoyment both here and hereafter. When the Turks are told this,' added he, 'they are not surprised at being informed also that women, in general, are better Christians than men; but they are perfectly astonished that an opinion, which they think so contrary to common sense, should subsist among the rational, that is to say, the male part of Christians. It is impossible,' added Mr. Montague, 'to drive it out of the head of a Mussulman, that women are creatures of a subordinate species, created merely to comfort and amuse men during their journey through this vain world, but by no means worthy of accompanying believers to Paradise, where females of a nature far superior to women wait with impatience to receive all pious Mussulmen into their arms.' It is needless to relate to you any more of our conversation. A lady to whom I was giving an account of it the day on which it happened, could with difficulty allow me to proceed thus far in my narrative; but, interrupting me with impatience, she said, she was surprised I could repeat all the nonsensical, impious maxims of those odious Mahometans; and she thought Mr. Montague should be sent back to Egypt, with his long beard, and not be allowed to propagate opinions, the bare mention of which, however reasonable they might appear to Turks, ought not to be tolerated in any Christian land." View of Society and Manners in Italy, vol. I. p. 83.

he

he had long since drunk his full share of wine and strong liquors; and that he had never once been guilty of a small folly in the whole course of his life."

At Venice also he was visited by Mr. Romney, the celebrated Painter; as we learn by the following extract from his elegant Biographer, Mr. Hayley: "After a busy residence of some months at Rome, Romney indulged himself with a survey of Venice; and he chanced to meet there an eccentric character of his own country, with whose singularities he was highly entertained. The learned and fanciful traveller, Wortley-Montague, after his rambles in Asia, was at this time living in Venice with the manners, the habit, and the magnificence of a Turk. Romney painted an admirable head of him in his Eastern garb, and in such a style of art, as clearly proves that the Painter had studied intensely, and successfully, the celebrated colourists of the Venetian school: indeed, his head of Montague might easily be mistaken for a Venetian picture. It was a favourite work of the Artist; and he long retained it as a study for his own use; but, after permitting a small print to be taken from it, as a decoration to Seward's Anecdotes, he presented the original to a friend. He had painted a large copy from it; which, with other exquisite portraits by the same master, is ranked among the choicest modern ornaments of that magnificent and interesting old mansion, Warwick castle. Romney was so captivated with the extensive knowledge, the lively spirit, and the fascinating conversation of Wortley-Montague, and that extraordinary traveller was so pleased with the manual and mental energy of the Artist, that it is probable their acquaintance might have led to the production of many pictures, had not their brief intimacy ended by a fatal mischance, which terminated all the projects of Montague. While Romney was with him, he happened, in eating a small bird, to wound his throat with a bone: the accident produced inflammation; and in the course of a few days occasioned his death. Such was the fate of this

singular

singular man, who had escaped from the manifold perils of roving through the deserts of the East *."

Of the accident which occasioned the death of this extraordinary person, there can be little doubt †; but there appears to be some error in the circumstance of Mr. Romney's being present at the accident, as Mr. Montague survived it a considerable time.

Mr. Romney, after passing some time at Parma, and making a circuitous route through Turin, Lyons, and Paris, reached London in the beginning of June 1775. Mr. Montague's will was dated in that year, Nov. 28; and he lived till the 29th of April, 1776.

It has been suggested by a friend who had good means of information, that he had actually an intention to have returned to this country; that he had engaged his passage for Marseilles; that effectual measures were taken to satisfy the claims of his creditors, and extricate him from the immense debt which he had principally contracted by gaming

* Hayley's Life of Romney, p. 59.

† The Correspondent who transcribed the epitaph for the European Magazine says, "A Monk at Venice told me, that whilst Mr. Montague was eating his last dinner, a bone of a partridge stuck in his throat. His attendants, thinking he would soon expire, called in a Priest, at which Mr. Montague was much offended. The poor parson, however, briefly demanded, 'in what persuasion he would leave the world!' To which Montague peevishly replied, 'I hope a good Mussulman.' He survived the accident several days. He was always fond of having the Turks believe that he was a son of the Grand Seignior: and many of them made no doubt of it. I met a Janissary at Tripoly in Phœnicia, who had attended on Mr. Montague, and who spake in raptures of his old master. He assured me that he (Mr. Montague) was a true believer, and knew how to pray to Mahomet better than himself. His religion (if he had any) was of a very versatile nature; and, though he would sometimes affect to reverence the Koran, he would never consent to be circumcised; a neglect of which ceremony (I have a confused recollection of having heard) had once nearly cost him his life, near Medina or Mecca. The whimsical advertisement for a wife (see p. 637) I always understood to have been intended for Mr. Montague. I well remember reading it in the papers of the day, when my curiosity prompted me to make some enquiry concerning it; the result of which was, that a lady was actually provided, who was disappointed in her expectations of being made 'an honest woman,' by Mr. Montague's accidental death."

when

when he had the prospect of succeeding to a very opulent fortune; and his affairs were finally so settled, that he might have passed here in ease the remainder of his life; which, from the vigour of his constitution, and salubrity of his regimen, promised to have been a long one.—He had scarcely a single vice—*for he is dead.* That he had virtues to counterbalance his failings, Omniscience will discover, when weighing them in the scale of merit.

His remains lie under a plain slab, in the cloister of the Hermitants at Padua, inscribed,

"Edvardi Vorthleyi Montague Cineres."

And immediately beneath is engraved the figure of a small fish. On a mural tablet adjoining (not particularly shewy) are the following words, each beginning with a capital letter, and divided by a comma:

"Edvardo, Wortleyo, Montacutio, Anglo, Nobilitate, Generis, Doctrina, Et, Scriptis, Claro, Rerum, Morum, Et, Linguarum, Orientalium, Peritia, Summo, Viro, Urbanitatis, Laude, Et, Animi, Constantia, Incomparabili, Qui, Græcia, Ægypto, Arabia, Aliisque, Africæ, Et, Asiæ, Regionibus, Peragratis, Ubique, Civis, Post, Varios, Casus, Cum, Novum, Iter, In, Orientem, Valetudine, Jam, Infirma, Moliretur, Obiit, Patavia, II, K, Mai, An, cIↃIↃCC LXXVI, An, Natus LXII. M,X.D.XVI.

H,B,M,P."

Mrs. Piozzi, in her "Observations in a Journey though Italy," (vol. I. p. 161) speaking of Mr. Montague's mother, says, "Surely she had then present to her warm imagination a favourite Cassino in the Piazza St. Marco. That her learned and highly-accomplished son imbibed her taste and talents for sensual delights, has been long known in England: it is not so, perhaps, that there is a shewy monument erected to his memory at Padua, setting forth his variety and compass of knowledge in a long Latin inscription. The good old monk who shewed it me seemed generously and reasonably shocked, that such a man should at last expire with some-

what

what more firm persuasions of the truth of the Mahometan religion than any other; but that he doubted greatly of all, and had not for many years professed himself a Christian of any denomination *.

By his will, made at Venice, Nov. 28, 1775, and proved in London Aug. 6, 1776, he appointed lord

* "From the Protestant religion Mr. Montague," says Count Lamberg, who saw him at Venice, "went over to the faith of Rome, and from thence deserted to the most rigorous observation and profession of Mahometanism. He used always to seal his letters with three Arabian signets, which had sentences of the Koran engraven on them. He rises before the sun, says his prayers, and performs his ablutions and lazzis according to the Mahometan ritual. An hour after, he awakes his pupil, a filthy emigrant of the parched Abyssinia, whom he brought with him from Rosetta (in Egypt) †. He instructs this dirty Negro with all the care and precision of a philosopher, both by precept and example: he lays before him the strongest proofs (as they appear to him) of the religion he teaches him, and he catechizes him in the Arabian language. The Moor listens to him with the most striking marks of a profound and respectful attention all the time that is employed in these lessons. That he may not omit any particular, in the most rigorous observance of the Mahometan rites, Mr. Montague dines at a low table, sitting cross-legged on a sofa, while the Moor, on a cushion still lower, sits gaping with avidity for his master's leavings. It is this Negro who supports the white mantle that makes a part of the Turkish garb of his master, who is always preceded, even at noon-day, by two gondoliers with lighted torches in their hands. The ordinary place of his residence is at Rosetta, where his wife lives, who is the daughter of an inn-keeper at Leghorn, and whom he has forced to embrace the Mahometan religion. His income amounts to about 6000 piastres, which are remitted to him from London by his sister lady Bute, and 4000 from the Sublime Porte ‡. During the most intense cold, he performs his religious ablutions in cold water, rubbing, at the same time, his body with sand from the thighs to the feet: his Negro also pours fresh water on his head, and combs his beard; and he also pours cold water on the head of his Negro. To finish this religious ceremony, he resumes his pipe, turns towards the East, mutters some prayers, walks afterwards for half an hour, and drinks his coffee. *O misere hominum mentes!*"—Translated from "Memorial d'un Mondain, par Count Maximilian de Lamberg."

† The person here spoken of in these disrespectful terms, was certainly no other than Mr. Montague's son Fortunatus.

‡ This is surely a mistake. What reason could the Sublime Porte have to give such an allowance? The idle story sometimes told, surmising that Mr. Montague was the son of the Grand Seignior, is sufficiently refuted by his having been born in England before his mother saw Constantinople.

Sandwich

Sandwich and Robert Palmer esquire his executors; directing them, out of his estates in Leicestershire and Yorkshire, to raise money sufficient to purchase an annuity of 400*l.* for the support of his reputed son *Fortunatus*, otherwise *Massoud*, a Black, as he describes him, then living with him, of the age of 13 years, and whose education he directs shall be in some country place in England, where he should be taught arithmetick, and to write English. He forbids his being taught Latin or Greek, or his residing in London, or either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. He also provides for his son, Edward Wortley-Montague, then in the East Indies; and gives a legacy to his daughter Mary, then a nun in the convent of the Ursulines at Rome. His books and manuscripts (except those in Turkish and Arabic, which he bequeathed to Fortunatus) he disposed of to his son Edward *; and, from the legacies which he bequeathed, appears to have been in affluent, or at least in good circumstances.

* This young gentleman did not long survive his father. By his will, dated 25th Nov. 1777, made at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way to England, and proved 2d Dec. 1778, amongst other legacies, he gave to John-English Dolben, esq. son of sir William Dolben, bart. of Finedon, Northamptonshire, all his books and MSS. left him by his father. "And I request," he adds, "he will publish such of the latter as he may chuse, and give the profits that may arise to and for the sole use and benefit of Mrs. Ann Burgess, formerly of Great Smith-street, Westminster, as a small acknowledgment for the more than motherly tenderness with which she treated me during the ten years I was in her house, whilst at Westminster School." We need not particularly point out this amiable trait of character: it is to be lamented that the bequest never took effect, no such publication having appeared.

No. XXII.

*** *For the following additional Particulars of Mr.* MARKLAND, *one of the earliest Friends of Mr.* BOWYER, *I am indebted to an ingenious young Student in the Temple, who is a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, and a distant Relation of that eminent Critic.*

"To JOHN NICHOLS, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, Temple, 6th April 1811.

"I BEG you will accept my thanks for the perusal of those sheets of your new Edition of Mr. Bowyer's Life, which relate to his Friend and Correspondent Mr. Markland; and for the valuable present you have been pleased to make me, of so many of his original Letters. I wish it was in my power to comply with your request, in adding any thing to your Memoir of the Life and Writings of this learned and excellent Man; but that is scarcely possible, when we consider, that since his death, *your* Works have uniformly been the source from whence all the information, we possess, has been derived. I have, however, subjoined some few particulars respecting him, and his relative Dr. Abraham Markland, Master of St. Cross, which appear to have escaped your notice, in order that you may make such use of them as you shall think proper.

"It appears that Dr. Markland's professional avocations in the Church caused him, *shortly* after taking orders, to fix his residence in Hampshire, as I find from a MS note inserted in a copy of Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' preserved in the Bodleian Library, that, 'in 1677, being then Chaplain to

the Bishop of Winchester, and Rector of Easton (co. Hampshire), he had a dispensation to receive the Rectory of Houghton.' His subsequent preferment, and his different Works in Divinity and Poetry, I perceive you have fully noticed; and his professional and private character will be best detailed, in the expressive language of his Epitaph, thus inscribed upon a grave-stone in the church of St. Cross:

"H. S. E.
quod mortale fuit
ABRAHAMI MARKLAND, S.T.P.
rectoris ecclesiæ de Meanstoke,
ecclesiæ Cathedralis Winton' canonici,
et hujus Hospitii Magistri:
cui, per annos XXXIV,
pari vigilantiâ ac munificentiâ prefuit.
Locum ipsum hortorum amenitate,
et elegantiâ ornavit;
fratrum egenorum stipendia auxit;
quos animo paterno rexit;
et exemplo suo ad pietatem formavit.
Cætera sacerdotalis muneris officia,
summâ cum laude exercuit.
In concionibus frequens, facundus, flexanimus,
morum suavitate
et propensâ ergà omnes humanitate
conspicuus.
Post vitam, per LXXXIII annos,
æquabili integritatis tenore decursam,
cælo maturus in Christo obdormiit,
Jul. XXIX. A. D. M.DCCXXVIII."

"From the circumstance of Dr. Markland's name being subjoined as a witness to the Will of Isaac Walton, and from their both being residents of Winchester for many years, I am led to suppose that a degree of friendship and intimacy might exist between the former and that valuable writer and most amiable man.

"Dr. Markland left an only child, named Anne; who was the first wife of Benjamin Pollen, esq. a gentleman of fortune in Surrey, and the grandson of Sir Benjamin Madox, bart. Their issue was a daughter; who died unmarried, in 1764. In the chancel of Little Bookham church, is a monument erected by Mr.

Mr. Pollen's second wife, to the memory of her husband and his daughter. A copy of the inscription upon it is transcribed below, from the second volume of Manning's 'History of Surrey *.'

"In addition to those traits of learning and true benevolence which you have instanced in *Jeremiah Markland*, there is another part of his character which particularly claims our attention—I mean his singular and unwearied industry. The Scholar, who secludes himself from the world for the purposes of study, frequently abandons himself to desultory reading, or at least is occupied at *intervals* only, in deep and laborious research. This, however, was not the case with Markland. The years that successively rolled over his head, in the course of a long life, constantly found him engaged in his favourite pursuits, collating the Classic Authors of Antiquity, or illustrating the Book of Revelation. Of the truth of this remark his Letters afford sufficient testimony; and the proofs which he there displays, even after he had passed his 81st year, of vigour and clearness of intellect, are perfectly astonishing. Considerable also as his *known* labours appear, from your pages, it is more than probable that many of the Classics, and various Versions of Scripture, enriched with his MS Notes, remain locked up in private libraries. Several Collections recently brought to the hammer (amongst which I may particularize that of Mr. Gough) give abundant reason to hazard this assertion. How much it is to be lamented, that his strong and prevailing love of retirement prevented his Country, and the World

* "Near the remains of his mother Mary Pollen (one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Benjamin Madox, bart.) and of his first wife Anne Pollen, daughter of Dr. Markland of St. Cross, rest also the remains of Benjamin Pollen, esq. who died August the 19th, 1751, ætat. 45. As likewise those of his daughter Anne Pollen (by the said Anne), who died May the 9th, 1764, ætat. 28. From a dutiful and affectionate regard to the memory of her late husband Benjamin Pollen, esq. and a true respect to that of his daughter Anne, this monument was erected by his widow Sarah Pollen." [Sir Benjamin Madox died in 1716; and was buried at Wormley, Herts.]

he

in general, from profiting by his personal exertions! Had he not found in your predecessor, Mr. Bowyer, a constant and valuable *friend* and *adviser*, as well as a learned *printer*, the whole labours of his life would probably either have perished by his own hand, or become the private property of a few individuals after his decease.

"With the exception of those reflexions, that the late Bishop of Worcester * was pleased to pass upon the *literary* character of Markland, in the Letter to Warburton, which you have printed, his deep and extensive learning appears, from the concurrent testimony of his contemporaries and survivors, to have been at all times most justly appreciated; and I have peculiar pleasure in calling your attention to that tribute, which has been lately paid to his memory, by one, whose praise is *truly* valuable.

"Dr. Burney (in the Preface to his recent Work, "Tentamen de Metris ab Æschylo in Choricis Cantibus adhibitis"), speaking of the lamented Porson, and of his early death, thus beautifully expresses himself, 'Ultimus ille ἐν τῇ τῶν Μακαριτῶν, parco enim viventium nominibus, Anglorum ΠΛΕΙΑΔΙ, quæ antiquam illam in Aulâ Ptolemæi celeberrimam æmulatâ, non uno eodemque anno, sæculo tamen XVIII, Græcos Scriptores laboribus Criticis illuminavit. Magnanimi Heroes! En

Ricardus Bentleius, Jo. Toupius,
Ricardus Dawesius, Thomas Tyrwhittus,
Jeremias Marklandus, Ricardus Porsonus"
Joannes Taylorus,

"From a perusal of that biographical sketch, which your knowledge of Mr. Markland's history has enabled you to give, and which you are now about to lay before the publick, I am persuaded that no unprejudiced Reader will rise without feelings of admiration for his talents, and the highest respect for his virtues. They were indeed of no

* Dr. Hurd.

ordi-

ordinary stamp, although the splendour of the former was doubtless obscured by the extreme privacy of his life, and the many peculiarities of his disposition. Upon this subject, the observation made by his pupil Mr. Strode, in a letter to yourself, always strikes me as peculiarly just. 'I am persuaded,' he observes, 'that no friend of Mr. Markland can reflect on his life without great satisfaction, although, for the further benefit of society, one might be led to wish some few circumstances of it had been otherwise.'

"Such is the unimportant matter that I have sent for your perusal, and for the poverty of which, my apologies are justly due. I will not, however, trespass further upon your leisure, than by adding my best wishes, that this Country may long be benefited by your useful exertions towards its Literary History, than which *few* branches of knowledge can be deemed more useful, *no one* more truly interesting.

I am, dear Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

JAMES H. MARKLAND."

*** Of Mrs. Catharine Markland, the following brief account is given in her own expressive words: "I have been struggling many years with a weak constitution; and, added to this, the infirmities of old age have made a severe attack upon me. But these vicissitudes must inevitably happen at 73, which is three years beyond the time allotted by the Royal Psalmist for trouble and sorrow. I cannot expect any relief for my complaints but through the gate of death. I return you my most grateful thanks, good Sir, for your kind offer to do me any service in London; you have given me too strong proofs of your integrity and diligence to have the least doubt of your good-will in the performance of any friendly office to the distressed or afflicted. My connections, to my great sorrow, are all at an end in your part of the world, by the loss of my best friends, and at a time of life we are the least able to support ourselves under such a calamity, as the mind is always a fellow-sufferer with the enervated body. In the hands of a wise Providence these chastisements may turn out for the best; and I ought to submit to the Divine Dispensations, and think, whatever is, is right, in the moral sense of the word. I hope you enjoy your health; and may have added to it, every blessing this world can afford, is sincere wish of your much obliged humble servant,

"*Liverpool, Nov.* 19, 1779. CATHARINE MARKLAND."

No. XXIII.

*** *Since the Article on Dr.* TAYLOR *was printed, a very satisfactory Account has been published of his native Town of* Shrewsbury, *in which the Author has been assisted by the same intelligent Friend to whom I was indebted for the Anecdotes of Dr.* TAYLOR's *early Life, and which ascertains his* Patron *to have been* Edward Owen, *esq.*— "Under this patronage, he pursued his studies in the University, and regularly took his degrees. Thus employed in his favourite occupations, the periods of his return into his native country were the only times which threw a transient cloud over the happy tenor of his life. On such occasions he was expected to visit his Patron, and to partake of the noisy scenes of riotous jollity exhibited in the hospitable mansion of a country gentleman of those days. The gratitude of young Taylor taught him the propriety of making these sacrifices of his own comfort: but it could not prevent him from sometimes whispering his complaints into the ears of his intimate friends. A difference of political opinion offered a more serious ground of dissension. A great majority of the gentry of Shropshire was at that period strenuous in their good wishes for the Abdicated Family. Though educated at Cambridge, Mr. Taylor retained his attachment to Toryism, but he did not adopt all its excesses; and he at length forfeited the favour of his Patron, without the hopes of a reconciliation, by refusing to drink a Jacobite toast on his bare knees, as was then the custom. This refusal effectually precluded him from all hopes of sharing in the great ecclesiastical patronage at that time enjoyed by the Condover family, and inclined him, perhaps, to abandon the clerical profession for the practice of a Civilian. But however painful to his feelings this quarrel with his benefactor might prove, he had the consolation to reflect that it could not now deprive him of the prospect of an easy competence. His character as a Scholar was established in the University; he was become a fellow and tutor of his College; and on the 30th of January, 1730, he was appointed to deliver the Latin Oration then annually pronounced in St. Mary's before the University on that solemn anniversary; and at the following Commencement he was selected to speak the Music Speech.

This *occasional** performance was supposed to require an equal share of learning and genius; for, besides a short compliment in Latin to the heads of the University, the Orator was expected to produce a humorous copy of English verses on the fashionable topics of the day, for the entertainment of the female part of his audience: and in the execution of this office (derived, like the Terræ Filius of Oxford, from the coarse festivities of a grosser age) sometimes indulged a licentiousness which surprises one on perusal. The Music Speech of Mr. Taylor is sufficiently

* It never takes place but at what is called a *Public Commencement.* Of such extraordinary celebrations two only have occurred in the course of the last century, viz. 1714 and 1730.

free;

free*; and, though it does some credit to his poetical talents, is not very civil to his contemporaries of Oxford (whom he openly taxes with retaining their fellowships and wives at the expence of their oaths), or of Trinity college, in his own University, whom he ironically represents as the only members of Cambridge who could wipe off the stigma of unpoliteness imputed to them by the Sister University.—From this time Cambridge became his principal residence; and if he had ever entertained serious thoughts of practising as a Civilian, it does not appear that he carried his intentions into effect. He was however resident in London in the year 1739: at which time his celebrated edition of Lysias appeared. This edition, which evinces his intimate knowledge of the Greek language and of Attic law, is executed as to the external embellishments of type and paper, in a manner which reflects great credit on the press of Mr. Bowyer, from which it proceeded; but is certainly inferior in that respect to Mr. Taylor's subsequent publications, all of which issued from the University press of Cambridge. A smaller edition of Lysias, in 8vo, in the following year, 1740, is the first of his Cambridge publications. In 1740 he took his degree of LL. D. The subject which he chose for his Act is curious, and worthy of our Author. Aulus Gellius had related, on the authority of the antient jurists, that by the Laws of the Ten Tables the body of the insolvent debtor was cut in pieces and distributed among his creditors. Dr. Taylor undertook to set this in a new light, and to shew that it was the *property* and not *person* of the debtor that was liable to this division; and if he did not succeed in producing complete conviction, his Treatise was at least calculated to increase the opinion already entertained of his erudition and ingenuity. It was published in 1742, under the title of '*Commentarius ad legem decemviralem de inope debitore in partes dissecando*,' with an Appendix of curious papers. A late Writer has represented our Author as a practitioner in Doctors Commons, but this is believed to be a mistake. It is certain, however, that about this time there was a design to employ his talents in a civil station, as it was in agitation to make him Under Secretary of State to Lord Granville. —In 1743 he published '*Marmor Sandvicense cum commentario et notis*;' and never, may we say, was an antient inscription more ably or satisfactorily elucidated. In the same year he also published the only remaining Oration of Lycurgus, and one of Demosthenes, in a small octavo volume, with an inscription to his friend Mr. Charles Yorke. This volume is printed on the same type with, and was intended as a specimen of, his projected Edition of all the Works of that great Orator; a task which 'either the course of his studies, or the general consent of the publick, had,' he says, 'imposed upon him.'—"With the History of the Cambridge press," adds the Historian of Shrewsbury, "I am not acquainted. In the year 1700, that learned Body applied to the French Ministry for the use of the Greek Matrices, cut by order of Francis I. This application, owing to national vanity, proved unsuccessful. See Extracts of French King's MSS.

* But decorum itself compared with that of his Predecessor in the same rostrum, Roger Long, then Fellow, afterwards many years Master of Pembroke Hall, in that University.

vol. I. p. 101. But the University appear to have procured others, of greater beauty, from that country. The type of Dr. Taylor's Demosthenes is precisely the same which John Jullieron, printer of Lyons, employed in 1623, in Nicolas Asemanni's Edition of the Anecdota of Procopius for Andrew Brugiotti, Bookseller at Rome."—He obtained the rectory of Lawford in 1751, on the death of Dr. Christopher Anstey.—He used to spend part of his summers in his native country, taking for that purpose a ready-furnished house, in which he might enjoy the society of his friends. For several years he rented the curate's house at Edgemond, his equipage in the mean time standing at livery in the neighbouring town of Newport.—As Dr. Taylor had been for many years in the receipt of an ample, and even splendid income, it might have been expected that he should die in affluent circumstances. But this was by no means the case. He lived in a handsome style; and expended a large sum of money in books. His library at the time of his death was large and valuable. This, with the residue of his fortune, for the support of an exhibition at St. John's, he bequeathed to the school where he had received his education; reserving, however, to his friend and physician Dr. Askew all his MSS. and such of his printed books as contained his marginal annotations. Those on Philological subjects were sold to the University of Cambridge, on Dr. Askew's death. Besides these, our Author had many papers on subjects of English antiquity. In his Civil Law, p. 357, he mentions a plentiful collection which he had by him, of modern customs derived from Grecian and Roman antiquity, some singular instances of which he has there adduced. It does not appear what became of these and the like papers, which must have been very curious.—The use which Askew made of this bequest was singularly disingenuous and illiberal. The latter clause was enforced with the utmost rigour, so as to include a vast number of books which the testator intended to form part of his donation to the schools. But with regard to the MSS. the conduct of the devisee was still more reprehensible. In 1768, Reiske announced his intention of publishing a collection of all the Greek Orators. With this man, not more known for his multifarious but undigested knowledge, than for his irritable temper, Askew was on an intimate footing: and, with a shameful neglect to the memory of his deceased and bountiful friend, put into Reiske's hands the indigested and unfinished mass of papers belonging to Taylor's proposed first volume. The result was, as might have been foreseen. Reiske, who was tormented by a ceaseless and inextinguishable hatred of the English name, seized the opportunity of injuring the fame of Taylor. He printed all the papers just as he received them, with all their imperfections on their head, and then attacks them with all the virulence of which he is capable. This was the more ungenerous, as Reiske was tremblingly alive to the censure of others upon his works, and earnestly solicitous about the fate of the papers he left behind him. It was not thus that the candid and ingenuous Heyne behaved on a similar occasion."

END OF VOLUME IV.

NICHOLS and SON, Printers, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

LETTERS of DR. TAYLOR to DR. DUCAREL.

1. "DEAR SIR, *Wednesday morning, Sept.* 1753.

"I received the favour of yours, and am much obliged to you for the honour you intend me. I communicated yours to our friend James Burrough, who will be chosen Master of his College next week. Your History of Doctors' Commons, which you presented to Sir George Lee, I presume, is in MS. Nevertheless, I conclude you must have a copy by you, and I should be extremely glad of the perusal. I would fain know, how my account stands with the Society: and how the affair of Prints stands with me. I think my last is either the Savoy, or the Death Warrant. I gave instructions to Mr. Bathurst at Temple Bar, to call at the Mitre, some time ago, to discharge what arrears there were, but do not remember exactly what time it was.

"I have a great number of prints of the first volume, but want many still. I wish you could put me in a way to perfect my set. If any friend of yours has duplicates, I could wish for your interest in an application; and, such as I could not get, I would purchase. Some, it is said, are out of print. But the plates are preserved. It is great pity, for the sake of those who want to compleat their sets, that they are not reprinted. Can there be any objection to that? Will you negociate for me this affair? and I will send you an account of what prints I have.

"Mr. Burrell*, a Gentleman Commoner of this College, and one who intends for the Commons when he is qualified, and a very particular friend of mine, desires to be a Member of the Society of Antiquaries. Be so good as to inform me what vacancies there are: and whether he might not be proposed now, by way of præ-election. I should be glad to know how Dr. Mead's books are to be disposed of. It is imagined here that Osborne is about them, and will bring them on sale this winter. J. TAYLOR."

2. "SIR, "I wish you would negotiate the inclosed, for Mr. Burrell's sake, who is very worthy your attention.

"I am glad to find that Dr. Jennour is going to Oxford. At present I am employed, by Lord Granville's desire, in printing my Civil Law Lectures, which I drew up for the use of Lord Weymouth. They will be published some time this Spring, or early in the Summer. My compliments to the Doctor upon his promotion: and if he can recommend them when they come out with a good conscience, I am satisfied he will not be wanting.

"Your most obedient humble servant, J. TAYLOR."

3. "DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Thursday, Aug.* 28, 1755.

"I received the favour of yours yesterday. The gentleman, your friend, may be admitted the first day of next term, viz. October 10; upon his producing a certificate from the Registrary

* Afterward Sir William Burrell, Bart. &c. &c. of whom see the Additions to this Volume.

of Oxford, of his admission to his degree of A. B. and his *determination* thereupon. You will please to observe, that determination is so necessary, that the computation of time between the two degrees is dated from that period. This being so material, I thought proper to give you a caution, especially as you mentioned nothing of his having determined. I presume, that a degree of A. M. to an Oxford man falls within *twenty pounds*. Only be pleased to observe, that if the person to be admitted A. M. be possessed of estate or preferment of the value of forty marks *per annum*, he will be a Compounder, and it will cost him eight pounds, odd money, besides. When I set it at *twenty pounds*, I am sensible it is at the greatest extent. And I am not sure, that when they talk of *twenty pounds* for an Oxford man, the composition-money is included in that sum, the Oxford men being commonly Compounders, the degree of M. A. being made necessary to them by some preferment. It is so long since I took that degree, that I forget the exact payments: I know well that it fell vastly short of that sum; but then there was some allowances for my being a Fellow of a College. If necessary, I can get the payments to a farthing; but I am not far off it now.

"Twenty pounds, therefore, and a reserve for composition, if needful, together with the proper credentials from the Registrary of Oxford, is all that is necessary. Any College will be glad to receive him; for the College has a consideration in this payment. I believe there is no great difference; though King's College is commonly esteemed the cheapest. It certainly is so in some articles; but then others are raised so as to make the difference almost insensible, as I am informed.

"I fancy a degree of M. A. will be cheaper, and more expeditious, than a degree in Law; for which reason I have not given that a consideration. But indeed I do not know what effect his exercises in Law at Oxford may have upon his degree in Arts at Cambridge. For you must understand there is a checque held upon those that vibrate between Arts and Law: for instance, if a Scholar goes out in Law, without declaring his intentions of so doing on or before a particular day limited, there is a fine to be paid; and, *vice versâ*, the same, if he should declare for Law at that time, and afterwards proceed in Arts. Upon the whole, a degree in Law, though attended with somewhat greater expence, and a little more delay, seems to me to be the more regular and proper way of proceeding. And with us, the degree of A. B. is what the degree of LL. B. is founded upon, and time is allowed for the consideration of having taken the other degree first. But then, I believe, the common exercise must be kept under the Law Professor: for though the University will give him an *ad eundem* degree, they will not be so good-humoured, or indulgent, as to suffer his *exercises* at Oxford to proceed *ad eundem* also.

"If you want to have me more particular, be pleased to signify it. I am, with my respects to all friends with you,

Your most obedient and faithful humble servant, J. TAYLOR."

JACOB BRYANT, ESQ.

was famous for his extensive learning, erudition, and profound researches after Truth. The two Royal Foundations of Eton and King's college, Cambridge, boast, and with great reason, of this great scholar and ornament of his age. He was elected from Eton to King's in 1736; and proceeded to the degrees of B. A. in 1740, and M. A. in 1744. He attended his Grace the present Duke of Marlborough, and his brother Lord Charles Spencer, to Eton as private tutor, and instilled (as might be expected) the best of principles into the minds of his noble Pupils, who have both steadily pursued the paths of Virtue and Honour and Piety. The present head of that illustrious house is an example of excellence and dignified worth. Mr. Bryant proved a most valuable acquisition to that noble family, who well knew how to appreciate his worth, and rewarded him accordingly. The late Duke of Marlborough loved and esteemed him: and Mr. Bryant, as private secretary, accompanied the Duke till his death in his campaign on the Continent, where his Grace had the command of the British forces. His Grace also promoted him to a lucrative appointment in the Ordnance-office when he was Master-general. Mr. Bryant's first work published was his "Observations and Enquiries relating to various Parts of antient History; containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon*, and on the Island Melite; together with an account of Egypt

* Mr. Bryant had a youthful fancy and a playful wit, with the mind and occasionally with the pen of a Poet. His first publication was calculated to throw light on the history of the antient kingdom of Egypt, as well as the history of the Assyrians, Chaldæans, Babylonians, Edomites, and other nations. It contains dissertations on the word *Euroclydon*, and on the island Melite; together with an account of Egypt in its most early state and of the shepherd kings, with a statement of the time of their coming, the province which they particularly possessed, and to

in its most early State, and of the Shepherd Kings, 1767*." But his grand work was "A new System, or an Analysis of antient Mythology†; wherein an Attempt is made to divest Tradition of Fable, and to reduce Truth to its original Purity. Vol. I. II. 1774, III. 1776," 4to‡. He replied to the Dutch Review of it§. In this Analysis is given an history of the Babylonians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Canaanites, Helladians, Ionians, Leleges, Dorians, Pelasgi, &c. Various were his other useful labours, the fruits of which have appeared from time to time in the Literary World. He was engaged deeply and earnestly in the Rowleian controversy, in which he was assisted by communications from his learned and excellent friend, the late Dr. Glynn, of King's

dissertation on the Euryclodon spoken of in Acts xxvii. 14, was to vindicate the common reading, in opposition to Bochart, Grotius, and Bentley, who were offended at it, and who, supported by the authority of the Alexandrian MS. and of the Vulgate, thought *Ευρακύλων*, or *Euroaquilo*, more agreeable to the truth.

* Gent. Mag. vol. XLII. p. 219.

† The celebrated work on antient Mythology is a literary phænomenon, which will probably remain the admiration of scholars as long as a curiosity after antiquities shall continue to be a prevailing passion among them. Paracelsus, the celebrated Quixote in chemistry, though he failed in discovering the philosopher's stone, found what was of much greater consequence in his excursions through Nature, and opened a field of entertainment and information which amply recompensed his assiduity, however distant it might leave him from the original object of his pursuit. Nothing in the extensive range of Grecian and Roman literature, however recondite or wherever dispersed, has escaped its sagacious author in his diligent investigation. Departing with a boldness of genius from his predecessors and their systems, he delights by his ingenuity, while he astonishes by his courage; and though the exuberances of fancy and imagination are every where conspicuous, the plausibility of his hypothesis is likewise frequently apparent. Mr. Bryant has contended in various fields of controversy with various success, but always with a zeal for truth, and a soberness of enquiry. The leading object of his observations on Rowley is to prove that Chatterton could not have been their author, because, in a variety of instances, he appeared not to understand them. Specious, however, as this plea appeared, the learned Author failed egregiously in his proofs, and this publication probably added a very slender share of credit to the reputation he had already acquired.

College, Cambridge, who may truly be styled the *Deliciæ* of that famous University. Mr. Bryant's treatises against Dr. Priestley and Thomas Paine must not be omitted; and, amidst all his other works, we must distinguish with peculiar regard his treatise on the Christian Religion, in the possession of which every family would find advantage.

His "Dissertations on Balaam, Sampson, and Jonah," are extremely curious and admirable; also his "Observations on famous controverted Passages in Josephus and Justin Martyr." And the attention of the Literati was considerably engaged on his "Dissertation on the Trojan War and the Expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer;" together with that on a description of the Plain of Troy by Mons. Le Chevalier, and upon the vindication of Homer by J. B. S. Morrit, esq.

The first volume of the exposition of the Duke of Marlborough's splendid edition of his invaluable collection of Gems was executed in Latin by Mr. Bryant, and translated into French by the late Dr. Maty. The Latin exposition of the second volume his Grace devolved on Dr. Cole, late Prebendary of Westminster; and Mr. Dutens translated it into French.

Mr. Bryant was never married. He was of sedentary habits in his riper years, though active and expert in youthful exercises as an Etonian; when, by his expertness in swimming, he had the happiness of saving the valuable life of Dr. Barnard, afterwards Provost of Eton. Mr. Bryant preserved his eminent superiority of talents to the last days of his long life, which was devoted to Literature; and his studies were for the most part directed to the detection of Error, and the investigation of Truth. His conversation was full of spirit, pleasing, and instructive. His acquaintance and friends were choice, yet numerous; as his society was courted and enjoyed by all distinguished literary personages in his neighbourhood. Such was the high character he sustained, that even Majesty itself has frequently con-

rable Sage at Cypenham. He was uniformly a faithful and true servant of God, by whose mercy he was blest with fulness of days, comforts, and honours. His attainments were peculiar to himself; and, in point of classical erudition, he was perhaps excelled by few in Europe.

He had in his lifetime presented many of his valuable books to his Majesty, and his curious collection of *Caxtons* to the Marquis of Blandford *.

The titles of such of his publications as are not already enumerated above are:

"A Vindication of the Apamean Medal, and of the Inscription NΩE; together with an Illustration of another Coin struck at the same Place in honour of the Emperor Severus." In the Archæologia, vol. IV. art. 21, 22, and 23; and separately, 1775 †.

"An Address to Dr. Priestley, on the Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity illustrated, 1780," 8vo.

"Vindiciæ Flavianæ; or, a Vindication of the Testimony given by Josephus concerning our Saviour Jesus Christ, 1780," 8vo ‡.

"Observations on the Poems of Thomas Rowley; in which the Authenticity of these Poems is ascertained, 1781," 2 vols. 12mo §.

"Collections on the Zingara, or Gipsey Language." Archæologia, VII. 387.

"Gemmarum antiquarum Delectus ex præstantioribus desumptus in Dactyliothecâ Ducis Marlburiensis, 1783," folio; the gems exquisitely engraved by Bartolozzi.

"A Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, and the Truth of the Christian Religion ||, 1792."

* He left his valuable library to King's college, Cambridge; 2000*l.* to the Society for propagating the Gospel; and 1000*l.* to the superannuated collegers of Eton school, to be disposed of as the Provost and Fellows think fit.

† Gent. Mag. vol. XLV. pp. 225, 637; vol. XLVI. pp. 307, 461, 499; vol. XLVII. p. 337.

‡ Ibid. vol. LI. p. 179. § Ibid. vol. LII. p. 27.

|| The treatise on the authenticity of Scripture was an anonymous publication, and the whole of the profits arising from its

"Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians; in which is shewn the Peculiarity of those judgments, and their Correspondence with the Rites and Idolatry of that People; with a prefatory Discourse concerning the Grecian Colonies from Egypt, 1794," 8vo *.

"Observations upon a Treatise, intituled, Description of the Plain of Troy, by Mons. Le Chevalier, 1795," 4to †.

"A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy ‡, and the Expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer; shewing that no such Expedition was ever undertaken, and that no such City in Phrygia existed §, 1796."

"The Sentiments of Philo Judæus concerning the ΛΟΓΟΣ, or Word of God; together with large extracts from his Writings, compared with the Scriptures, on many other particular and essential Doctrines of the Christian Religion, 1797 ‖," 8vo.

ments for Divine Revelation; but has, perhaps, little upon the whole to entitle it to a pre-eminence over other works of a similar kind. Neither are the learned and elaborate observations upon the plagues inflicted on the Egyptians, however good and commendable the Author's motives and his attempt, perhaps, calculated on the whole to promote the cause of *Revealed Religion* in this unbelieving age.—See Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 241.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 540. † Ibid. vol. LXVI. p. 496.

‡ For the repose of Mr. Bryant's well-earned fame, it probably would have been better had his Dissertation concerning the War of Troy never been written. Surely even the high authority with which he is armed could not warrant him in controverting opinions so long maintained and established among Historians, and in disproving facts so well attested by the most extensive and most brilliant evidence. Great and natural was the surprize of the Literary World on the appearance of this publication; and very few, if any, were the proselytes to the new doctrine which it inculcates. It was answered by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, in a very indecent letter to Mr. Bryant; and in a style more worthy of the subject by J. B. S. Morrit, esq. of Roke-by-park, near Greta-bridge." (Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 59). New Catalogue of Living Authors, 341—6: which being re-published in the British Critic, Mr. Bryant weakly expostulated with the Reviewers (Ibid. LXX. 551); Mr. Morrit answered him, p. 552.

§ Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 142. See Remarks on it by Mr. Falconer, vol. LXX. p. 234.

‖ And here (with the exception of [illegible]

His death, which happened at Chippenham, Nov. 14, 1804, in his 89th year, was in consequence of a wound on his shin, occasioned by his foot slipping from a chair which he had stepped on to reach a book in his library; thus did he die, as he had lived, in search of knowledge. As a small but sincere tribute to his memory, a friend was induced to give a short sketch of his character, which an uninterrupted intercourse with him for the last thirty years enabled him to do. "Jacob Bryant, a man whose life had been devoted to the acquirement of Learning, and the goal of whose labours was a firm settlement of conviction in Religion. He had by study amassed an erudition which was paralleled by few, and surpassed by none; his piety grew out of his learning, and was only equalled by it. With the mildness of a child, he united the firmness of a stoic; from a mind truly Christian, his precepts flowed with milk and honey. Though belonging to the lay part of the community, his efforts in the cause of religion were as unceasing as they were satisfactory. His studies were chiefly directed to one object, the developement and establishment of universal truth; this he knew could only be effected by removing the doubts of the sceptic, and softening the heart of the infidel. The tenets of his own life were those of a true Christian; and though he looked upon Providence rather as an indulgent than an angry father, yet his walk through life shewed his conviction of the necessity of never forgetting 'the one thing needful.'

"Were it necessary to add any thing farther of so good a man, it might be truly said, that in society he stood unrivalled; as a companion he was both communicative and attentive, of unaffected manners and manly cheerfulness, willing to please and easy to be pleased. Such a man was JACOB BRYANT, such a man his private friends have lost, and such a loss they have to deplore*."

its public labours. See some elegant lines addressed to him, ibid. vol. LXXI. p. 65).

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIV. pp. 1080, 1165.

No. XXIV. BISHOP HORSLEY.

The grandfather of this eminent Prelate was a Dissenter; but he conformed, and had the living of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was looked on with an evil eye by his quondam brethren.

The Bishop's father, John Horsley, M. A. was many years clerk in orders at St. Martin's in the Fields, and in 1745 was presented to the rectory of Thorley, Herts; "where he resided constantly, when residence was not inforced as it is at present; did his own duty as long as he was able; and was a considerable benefactor to the parsonage*." He held also the rectory of Newington Butts in Surrey, a Peculiar belonging to the Bishop of Worcester.

Mr. John Horsley was twice married. By the first wife, Anne, daughter of Dr. Hamilton, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, he had only one son, SAMUEL, who was born, in October 1733, at his father's then residence in St. Martin's church yard. By the second wife, Mary, daughter of George Leslie, Esq. of Kimragie in Scotland, he had three other sons, and four daughters, who were all born at Thorley. He died in 1777, aged 78; and his widow in 1787, at Nasing in Essex, at the house of Mr. Palmer, who had married one of her daughters.

SAMUEL had part of his education at Westminster school; and was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; where he took his degree of LL. B. in 1758; and in that year commenced his clerical duty at Newington

* These are the words of the Rev. Thomas Pennington, the present rector of Thorley; who adds, "I find the Bishop signing himself LL. B. rector of St. Mary's Newington, in my register, as assisting his father in the duty at Thorley, as early as 1764..... I cannot conclude without giving my humble testimony to the beneficent disposition of the Bishop. On writing to him of the situation of a Clergyman in distress, though I had not the honour to be known to him, he immediately, and in the kindest manner, sent me a liberal present for him." See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. p. 1096.

as curate to his father *. This rectory the father resigned in 1759 to his son, who held it till his promotion to the Bishoprick of Rochester in 1793.

April 4, 1767, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he continued for many years an active member; and in the same year he published an elaborate pamphlet, intituled, "The Power of God, deduced from the computable instantaneous Production of it in the Solar System," 8vo.

In 1768 he went to Christ-church, Oxford, as private tutor to Heneage, the present Earl of Aylesford, then Lord Guernsey; and his earliest mathematical publication was elegantly printed at the Clarendon press: "Apollonii Pergæi Inclinationum Libri duo. Restituebat S. Horsley, R. R. S. 1770."

Nov. 30, 1773, he was chosen Secretary to the Royal Society; and it was in that situation I had first the honour of his friendship.

He was incorporated B. C. L. at Oxford, Jan. 14, 1774; on the 18th, proceeded to the degree of LL. D.; and in that month was presented by his Patron, Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford, to the rectory of Aldbury in Surrey, having obtained a dispensation to hold it with the rectory of Newington.

In 1774 he published "Remarks on the Observations made in the last Voyage towards the North Pole, for discovering the Acceleration of the Pendulum, in Latitude 79° 50′; in a Letter to the Hon. Constantine John Phipps," 4to.

In the same year, Dec. 13, he married Mary, one of the daughters of the Rev. John Botham, his predecessor at Aldbury.

* "Descended from a distinguished Clergyman of the Church of England, who was a zealous defender of the true Faith, whom many of this congregation must have known and heard; his son, the late Bishop, was in early life instructed in the principles of the Protestant Establishment, and soon distinguished himself both in literary and scientific studies. Devoted to the sacred office of a minister of God's word, nature and duty equally combined to produce in him professional attainments and virtuous exertion." *Dr. Horsley's Funeral Sermon, preached at Newington by the Rev. Robert Dickinson.*

In

In 1776 he published Proposals for printing a complete Edition of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton; the commencement of which, from severe domestic affliction, was for a considerable time delayed *.

* During the preliminary arrangements for this Work, he was in the greatest anxiety respecting the dangerous situation of his wife; and his tender regard for her, interspersed in letters of business, demonstrate his feelings on this occasion:

"DEAR SIR, *Aldbury, July* 6, 1776.

"Nothing, I think, remains but to make a bargain with the stationer, and to agree with a workman about cutting the diagrams in wood. And as I don't know when my wife's health may permit of my coming to town, I believe, to prevent unnecessary delays, I must beg you to settle this business for me. As for the diagrams, you shewed me some specimens of cuttings in wood a little before I left town, which gave me a good opinion of the artist—Gilbert in West Harding Street. I send you up a figure for him to copy, if he chooses to be employed in this kind of work. When he has copied it, send me down half a dozen proofs of it, and let me know what he will expect for such an one of this done in the best manner. If he should ask extravagantly (as I think one you sent to me some time ago did) I shall find out the person who cuts the figures for the Oxford Pappus. As that is to be a splendid work, I dare say the Curators of the press have some able workman in this way. I think the vignette at the beginning of capital divisions of a work, and the little ornaments at the ends of Books or Sections, is very ornamental: I wish you would send me some specimens. But this sort of ornament should always be accompanied with another; *viz.* the initial letter set in a little ornament, the term of art for which I do not know, but I dare say you know what I mean. I wish much to have the press at work, and therefore beg you to prepare every thing as soon as possible. I am, Sir,

Your sincere friend and servant, S. HORSLEY."

"DEAR SIR, *Aldbury, June* 23, 1777.

"The situation of my family has not permitted of my being in town more than for a single night at two different times, since I saw you last; and I know not when it may. My wife is indeed so dangerously ill, that I am in the greatest apprehensions about the event. I have written particularly to Mr. Poore, about the several sort of types we shall want; and, if you see no material objection to what I propose, I would wish you to get every thing ready according to the instructions he will give you from my letter; and when you are prepared, I will send you some copy. I am your most obedient servant, S. HORSLEY."

"DEAR SIR, *Aldbury, July* 20, 1777.

I am very well satisfied with the paper, and think Gilbert has executed the specimen I sent very well. There are some figures in the *Principia*, in which there is, I believe, more work. But I

Mrs. Horsley, who had been long indisposed, died in August 1777*; and soon after that melancholy event, the Works of Newton were begun at the press†.

judged this, on account of the dotted lines, and the small letters, to be one of the most difficult. I should think it would not be adviseable to agree for *one with another*. For the work is so different in different figures, that I suppose it must be almost impossible to reduce the charge to a fair average; and therefore I should like to know what he will charge for this very block, and whether he will choose to work upon these terms—of charging for each singly. I suppose, of 5 or 600 cuts that I shall want in all, scarce 200 will be equally difficult with that I send.

"My wife continues so ill, that I cannot leave her—indeed I am under no small apprehension of being, I know not how soon, in the worst of situations. Without some favourable change in a short time, her strength must be exhausted.

"If Gilbert is likely to undertake the whole work, and thinks it worth while to come down to me, I could shew him the whole of it. The stages come every day. It is not likely that I shall be in town a great while. S. HORSLEY."

* "DEAR SIR, *Aldbury, Aug.* 10, 1777.

"It is very true that I am at present in a situation to think of nothing but the nursing of my two infants, who have lost the best of mothers at an age when they least could spare her, the eldest not being a year and a half old. I hope in no long time to think of making use of the paper provided. It is a fortunate thing for my own character, and if my labours are good for any thing it is a fortunate thing for the publick, that the far most difficult and laborious part of my undertaking was actually finished before this great misfortune came upon me: for, were what I have done now to do, I am not sure that I could do it. To prevent enquiries which it is disagreeable to answer, I could wish what has happened to me were notified in the news-papers in this manner, under the article of Deaths.—'At Aldbury in Surrey the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Horsley.' Will you take the trouble to put this into some of the daily papers, and the St. James's Chronicle? I wish you could learn, without saying from whom you make the enquiry, and write me word where *the Bishop of London*‡ now is; he went to some watering-place the beginning of the summer. Perhaps he may be now come to Fulham. I have occasion to write to him; and should not choose that my letter should not get to him immediately. S. HORSLEY."

† "DEAR SIR, *Aldbury, Sept.* 17, 1777.

"I hope that you will some time to-morrow receive my copy of the *Arithmetica Universalis*, which is to be the first tract in my first volume. I should have sent it sooner had a safe convey-

The time was now arrived, when talents like those possessed by Dr. Horsley were no longer to remain in obscurity. His great diligence, and a proficiency in various sciences, had brought him into the notice

ance offered; but, as I have no copy of my notes, I did not care to trust them to the stage-coach. And I beg you would advise me by to-morrow night's post of the safe arrival of the parcel. You will set Mr. Gilbert about the figures immediately, and let the printing go on with as much expedition as possible. I would wish that my subscribers should have their first volume before next Midsummer; it will be a very large one. Mr. Gilbert will make what dispatch he can with the diagrams; and as soon as he has finished what are in this book, I shall send him more. With respect to the manner of printing, all the advice I have at present to give is, that I think the notes on each page will be best in two columns; and the matter should be every where so arranged that the columns of notes on pages facing one another, which come under the eye at once, may be of equal heights. The notes in the part I now send you are not so numerous as to render this difficult to manage. It will be much more so in what follows."

"I question whether I shall see you before the business of the Society calls me to town. I intend to go into Hampshire in about ten days, to visit a repository of manuscripts Sir Isaac Newton left behind him, to which I have with great difficulty procured access. I may perhaps stay there ten days; and soon after that the Society meetings begin. You will send one of the proofs by the Guildford coach; and I beg you would go on with the work as vigorously as possible;—you will never have copy to wait for; as the whole of this first volume is actually finished, and a great part of another. I am, dear sir, very sincerely yours, S. Horsley."

"Dear Sir, *Aldbury, Nov.* 2, 1777.

"I return you the proof-sheets by to-morrow's coach; you will see the alteration I would propose in the note, which will be much for the reader's convenience, and I believe you will find it add to the beauty of the book. The hint is taken from the third edition of the Principia, in which this method was followed by Dr. Bentley's advice, who took it himself from Hugens's book De Horologio Oscillatorio; not the folio, but the 4to edition at Leiden 1724. You must not imagine that I shall keep the succeeding sheets as long as I have done this; and I hope you will be more expeditious in preparing them. I must converse with you and some of the booksellers again before I determine what number to take off. I hope to see you the middle of the week; and am very sincerely yours, S. Horsley."

"I thank you for the *Life**, which is a very poor performance. Lord Portsmouth has supplied me with materials for the life, large in bulk, but what matter they may contain I cannot yet tell."

* A meagre Life of Sir Isaac Newton in the old Biographia Britannica.

of Bishop Lowth, one of the first Scholars of his time; who was not only an excellent judge, but a liberal rewarder of merit; and, having in 1777 been translated from the See of Oxford to that of London, selected Dr. Horsley for his domestic chaplain; and collated him to a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral. He also succeeded his father as clerk in orders at St. Martin's in the Fields.

In a Sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on Good Friday, April 17, 1778, he attacked the opinions of Dr. Priestley respecting Man's Free Ageney. This was replied to by Dr. Priestley; but here the matter ended for the present.

In 1779 he resigned Aldbury; and on the resignation of Archdeacon Eaton, in 1780, was presented by Bishop Lowth to Thorley; and obtained a dispensation to hold that rectory with Newington.

In 1781, on the death of Dr. James Ibbetson, the Bishop also appointed him Archdeacon of St. Alban's; and early in 1782 presented him to the vicarage of South Weald in Essex; on which he resigned both Thorley and Newington.

In 1782, he kindly sanctioned some Astronomical Observations inserted in the Appendix to the History of Hinckley, by an unlettered Genius, Mr. John Robinson *.

He took the principal lead in the contest, in 1783, with Sir Joseph Banks, respecting his conduct as President; delivered several very eloquent speeches on the occasion, printed with others in "An Authen-

* "DEAR SIR, *South Weald, Sept.* 17, 1782.

"I find nothing amiss in your friend's astronomical paper: I mean in the language; the calculations would be too laborious to examine. The French published a chart of the passage of the center of the shadow upon the Earth's surface in the great Eclipse of 1764. If you could find this chart, it might be worth while to compare his account with it; as by this instance you might form some judgment of his accuracy in calculation. I suppose the longitude and latitude of Hinckley is stated in some part of the History of the place. This ought to be done, since the calculations are adapted to that meridian and that horizon.

tic Narrative of the Dissentions in the Royal Society, 1784;" in "Observations on the late Contests in the Royal Society, by Dr. Kippis, 1784," who, with great semblance of moderation, bestowed his praises on the President, and his personalities on the Secretary. Dr. Horsley withdrew from the Society, in consequence of a certain high appointment taking place, of which he disapproved. His concluding words on retiring were, "I quit that temple where Philosophy once presided, and where Newton was her officiating minister."

Dr. Horsley was a member of the Club in Essex Street, founded by Dr. Johnson; and in December 1784 I had the honour of accompanying him to that great man's funeral.

He attracted, about the same time, very considerable notice by his controversy with Dr. Priestley. The learning and abilities which he displayed in this important contest, the able and dexterous manner in which he exposed the fallacy of Dr. Priestley's tenets, and turned even his own polemic weapons against himself; the unanswerable arguments which, with uncommon care and diligence, he selected in defence of the most essential truths of Christianity; and, finally, the complete and decisive victory which he gained over that champion of Materialism and Philosophical Necessity, gained him the respect and admiration of every friend to Christianity *.

The controversy was opened by "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the district of St. Alban's," of

* And now we may view him in a new light, engaging to expose and overcome one of the most alluring, as well as dangerous heresies, the Priestleian doctrina, which is something worse than the Arian and Socinian principles revived. In this controversy, the thanks of the Church of England, and the gratitude of the State, were due to him, for his seasonable enquiries, judicious arguments, and learned discussions, which proved him equal to any one that had gone before him, in examining the Fathers, supporting the truths from tradition, and elucidating the Holy Scriptures." *Funeral Sermon.*

which

which he was Archdeacon *, May 22, 1783; which produced "Letters † to Dr. Horsley, in answer to his animadversions on the History of the Corruptions of Christianity; by Joseph Priestley, LL. D. 1783," 8vo. which was followed by Dr. Horsley ‡, in two pamphlets, in rejoinder to the objections of Dr. Priestley; and "Seventeen Letters to Dr. Priestley:" "Remarks upon Dr. Priestley's Second Letter to the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, 1786," 8vo; which produced "The Calvinism of the Protestant Dissenters asserted, in a Letter to the Archdeacon; by Samuel Palmer, Pastor of the Independent Congregation at Hackney, 1787," 8vo.

This well-deserving Opponent to the Priestleian heresy obtained by these publications the friendship and patronage of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who observed, that "those who defended the church, ought to be supported by the Church §;" and ac-

* See a very proper observation on this Charge in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 856.—To an objection made in the same volume, p. 842, to his application of the word ἅτος, see a masterly answer by himself, p. 944; which he afterwards thus avowed, "Give me leave," he says to Dr. Priestley, "to refer you to a letter, which was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1783, under the signature of *Perhaps*. You will find it in my appendix, and I now declare myself the writer of it."

† See Mr. Badcock's acknowledged masterly Review of these Letters in the Monthly Review, vol. LIX. p. 56.

‡ The "Short Strictures on Dr. Priestley," which form No. iii. of the Appendix" to the Seventeen Letters, were communicated to Dr. Horsley by Dr. Townson without his name; as appears from Mr. Churton's impressive account of the latter, prefixed to his posthumous volume on the Ecclesiastical History. See Remarks on these Letters, Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 590; and, more particularly, vol. LVI. p. 225. In the same volume it was remarked that Dr. Horsley mistook the Calvinism of the Dissenters, as if only "the very dregs of Methodism among them" held it. In vol. LIX. p. 11. Dr. Priestley, in a letter with his name to it, calls on Dr. Horsley, Dr. Horne, and others, to defend the doctrine of the Trinity. Strictures by Dr. Townson on Dr. Horsley's translation of ἰδιώτης, Ibid. p. 884. Remarks on the Charge of Bishop Horsley, in his Tracts in controversy with Dr. Priestley, by Dr. Lickerish, vol. LXIV. p. 107.

‖ *Laudari à laudato* is at all times a gratifying circumstance. Bishop Hurd, speaking of his friend Dr. Warburton's promotion

accordingly presented him to a prebendal stall in the church of Gloucester; and on the translation of Dr. Smallwell, in 1788, he was made Bishop of St. David's, by the interest of the same noble Lord.

In his Episcopal character he in a great measure answered the high expectations of eminent usefulness which his elevation to the mitre so generally excited. His first act in the Diocese of St. David's was to increase the salaries of the poor curates, many of whom had not more than 8*l.* or 10*l.* *per annum.* He permitted none to officiate for less than 15*l.* *per annum**. His first Charge to the Clergy of that Dio-

as what did honour to his administration. I remember to have seen a letter of his, in which he said, 'that nothing of a private nature, since he had been in office, had given him so much pleasure, as his bringing Dr. Warburton upon the Bench.' This virtuous self-congratulation became the Minister; and others may be of his mind. But I have sometimes doubted with myself whether the proper scene of abilities like his be not a private station, where only great Writers have the leisure to do great things. Here, at least, it was that The Alliance and Divine Legation were written: and here too was composed the immortal work of Ecclesiastical Polity, which, in the end, proved so fatal to our English Disciplinarians; now rising again in the shape of Levellers and Socinians; but to fall again, in good time, by one or other of our learned Clergy, going forth against them, in the spirit of order and orthodoxy, from the cool invigorating shade of private life."—The Bishop adds in a note, "Soon after I had hazarded this prediction, I had the pleasure to see one half of it completely fulfilled. See Dr. Horsley's Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, and his unanswerable Letters, in vindication of it.—This able Divine was deservedly advanced to the see of St. David's in 1788; and has since [1793] been translated to that of Rochester; and this year [1802] to that of St. Asaph." *Warburton's Works, 8vo. vol. I. p. 70.*

* "He regulated the whole ecclesiastical concerns of that Diocese with equal justice to the rector and curate. His Lordship was no respecter of persons; but, when truth prevailed, he ever shewed himself its friend and patron. In a few years after, his Lordship was translated from St. David's to Rochester, with the Deanery of Westminster; and the same unwearied diligence carried him through the important business of the Diocese, and the very extensive concerns of the Deanery—where he left behind him indelible marks of gratitude, for his honest promptitude and sincere attention to all in their different departments; and they have borne ample testimony to his Lordship's name and character. The Choir at Westminster-abbey testified it at his funeral, in joining the procession to Newington church to attend when his remains were committed to

cese, delivered in 1790, was greatly and deservedly admired; as was his animated Speech in the House of Lords, on the Catholic Bill, May 31, 1791. These occasioned his subsequent promotion to the see of Rochester, 1793, and deanry of Westminster; which proved considerably beneficial to the Country at large, in times when its Religion, its Government, and even its Morality, were so manifestly in need of support. In 1802 he was translated to St. Asaph.

Bishop Horsley was exposed to a considerable share of illiberal censure on account of his opposition to the turbulence of Democratic rage. Some incautious and perhaps intemperate Speeches, which he made in the House of Lords during the discussion of Lord Grenville's Bill*, &c. were severely reprehended, and occasioned, for a time, some popular clamour against him. Yet the steady uniformity, consistency, and decision of his conduct, were of considerable utility to Government, and procured him the good-will of every friend to Order, Decency, Virtue, and Religion.

Of his publications, the most conspicuous in size is his edition of Sir Isaac Newton's Works†, in five volumes 4to; to which, however, it was objected that the size was an impediment to the sale‡, and that the Commentary can afford but a slender assist-

* See it at large in Gent, Mag. vol. LXI. p. 826.

† The first of which appeared in 1779, under the title of "Isaaci Newtoni Opera quæ Extant Omnia. Commentariis illustrabat Samuel Horsley, LL. D. R. S. S. &c." Two pieces are subjoined to this volume, which were written by himself. The first is a short paper, under the title of "Logistica Infinitorum," containing formulæ adapted to facilitate the computation, and particularly the multiplication and division of series. The other; intituled "De Geometriâ Fluxionum," is intended as an addition to Newton's Tract on prime and ultimate ratios.—Having thus paved the way for the *Principia*, the Editor proposes next to attend to that immortal work. *Monthly Review, vol. LXI. p.* 129. The Fifth Volume was completed in 1784.—See Observations and Queries of Dr. Horsley on Newton's Chronology, Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 1070.

‡ It was published at *five* guineas, and very soon sold for more than *ten*. This proves its value.

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ance to the Learner. That it is an elegant monument of typography will be readily allowed; but those who have consulted the edition of the *Principia* by the Jesuits, do not hesitate to give it the preference.

A pamphlet intituled, "An Apology for the Liturgy and Clergy of the Church of England," published in the beginning of 1790, and marked with considerable strength of reasoning against some respectable members of the community, was by many ascribed, from certain internal evidence, to this Prelatical Hercules. This was answered with great severity by Gilbert Wakefield. And it is to be regretted that the native vigour of his Lordship's faculties, his distinguished share of learning, his elegant and nervous style, and his ingenuity of invention, should have been sometimes dislocated by too warm a spirit, occasionally displaying itself in his writings.

The rest of his publications, together with his various single Public Sermons, are hereafter enumerated; and likewise his Charges to his Clergy.

No man of the age, perhaps, possessed more of what is generally understood by the idea of *recondite* learning, or was more profoundly versed in classical chronology. He not only edited and illustrated some of the most important of Newton's Works, but was himself the author of several esteemed mathematical as well as theological productions*.

* His Papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" are, "A Computation of the Distance of the Sun from the Earth," vol. LVII. p. 179; "An Attempt to determine the Height of the Sun's Atmosphere from the Height of the Solar Spots above the Sun's Surface," 398; "On the Computation of the Sun's Distance from the Earth by the Theory of Gravity," LIX. 153; "Observations on the Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun, June 3, 1769," Ibid. 183; "Difficulties in the Newtonian Theory of Light considered and removed," LX. 417, LXI. 547; "Κοσκινον Εραλοσθενους, or the Sieve of Eratosthenes, being an Account of his Method of finding all the Prime Numbers," LXII. 327; "M. De Luc's Rules for Measurement of Heights by the Barometer, compared with Theory, and reduced to English measure of length, and adapted to Fahrenheit's scale of the Thermometer; with Tables and Precepts for expediting the practical application of them," LXIV. 214; "An Abridged State of the Weather at

As a Senator, he was deservedly considered in the first class. There were few important discussions in the House of Lords, especially when the topicks referred to the Hierarchical Establishments of this Country*; to that stupendous (and, in its effects, most calamitous) event the French Revolution; or to the African Slave-trade (of which he was a systematic opponent), in which his Lordship did not participate. No man could reprobate more than he did the destructive excesses of the French Revolution.

On the 30th of January 1793, which was a few days after the news of the murder of the unfortunate Louis was received in this country, he was appointed

at London in the year 1774, collected from the Meteorological Journal of the Royal Society," LXV. 167.; "Theorems concerning the greatest and least Areas of Polygons, inscribing and circumscribing the Circle," LXV. 301; "An Abridged State of the Weather at London for One Year, commencing with the month of March 1775, collected from the Meteorological Journal of the Royal Society," LXVI. 354.

* "On ecclesiastical and civil questions in the Senate-house, where the Church or State was essentially to be served, the Bishop took an active part; and many of his Speeches do honour to his genius, disinterestedness, and independence. If, as a Lord of Parliament, his integrity was ever questioned, I appeal to his Lordship's conduct on that grand point in the close of the session 1801, whether we should have Peace or War. On that day the Bishop came up from Brighton, remained in the House till four o'clock in the morning, and then rose with an observation, "That such a premature Peace would be a derogation to this country, and dangerous to the constitution;" confronting at the time the warmest advocates of pacification; and, to the honour of Mr. Addington, then Minister, now Lord Sidmouth, in the following spring, 1802, by permission of his gracious Sovereign, he translated the Bishop from Rochester to St. Asaph. Not long after this, an incurable disease appeared to attack his wife more severely, which had gradually preyed upon her for nineteen years, and on the 2d of April 1805 she died, and left the Bishop a living monument of sincere affliction. Time brought on health; but sorrow still dwelt in his heart, and he often visited the sacred altar of Newington where her body was deposited. His Lordship some time after undertook to redress the grievances of his extensive Diocese, and to attend closely to the duties of Parliament. At the close of the last Session, (which his Lordship confessed to me to have been peculiarly severe) he came to his highly-valued parish of Newington, and gave us his

to preach before the House of Peers in Westminster Abbey; an occasion on which his forcible and impressive eloquence was warmly admired by a numerous auditory *. His voice was deep, full-toned, and commanding; his enunciation distinct; and his delivery in other respects highly advantageous.

His manner was rather dictatorial; he was, notwithstanding, an argumentative speaker, equally clear and strong, and his positions were frequently illustrated by historical reference. His mind grasped all the learning of the antient and modern world; and his heart was warm and generous towards all whom he had the ability to serve, as his head was capable of advocating their cause. His charity to the distressed was more than prudent; he often wanted himself what he gave away; but in money matters, no one was more careless than the Bishop, and no one so easily imposed upon. Though he was irascible, passionate, and easily moved to anger, yet he had much of the milk of human kindness in his composition. By his most intimate friends he was allowed to be at his table, and in the hours of relaxation from severe studies, a very pleasant and agreeable companion. He often bent both his mind and body to partake of the juvenile amusements of children, of whom he was particularly fond.

His Sermons are, On Mal. xvi. 21. Providence and Free Agency, on Good Friday 1778. See p. 678.

Luke i. 28, on the Incarnation, 1785 †; and which laid the foundation of his fame.

Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1786.

1 Cor. ii. 2. "The Analogy between the Light of Inspiration, and the Light of Learning, as Qualifications for the Ministry: preached at the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, at a public Ordination

* To this I can bear the fullest testimony, having been both astonished and delighted at the delivery of this wonderful discourse. I perfectly recollect his impressive manner; and can fancy that the sound still vibrates in my ear.

† Criticised in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 229, as levelled too pointedly at Dr. Priestley; and defended by Dr. Pegge, ib. 638.

of

of Priests and Deacons, Sept. 9, 1787," 4to; which produced "Remarks," &c. by Gilbert Wakefield.

Eccles. xii. 7, "Principle of Vitality in Man, as described in the Holy Scriptures; and the Difference between true and apparent Death;" before the Royal Humane Society, of which he was a Vice-president, March 22, 1789[1]. This was a most admirable, philosophical, and appropriate discourse; and, when printed by desire, ran through several editions, has been admired by the learned World, and resorted to by the able Divines that have since preached for that excellent Institution[2].

He dictated also in that year an appropriate Address, which was presented by the Society to their Royal Patron on his recovery[3].

A Sermon before the Philanthropic Society[4], at Quebec Chapel, March 25, 1792, "The Abounding of Iniquity no just Ground for distrusting the Prophecies or Promises of Holy Writ;" Matth. xxiv. 12[5].

A Sermon before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, Jan. 30, 1793; with an Appendix, concerning the Political Principles of Calvinism, 1793,"

[1] "DEAR SIR, *Upper Seymour-street, May* 12, 1789.

"I very much doubt the propriety of mentioning the King in an inscription, without express leave, though it may seem to be a compliment. I rather suspect that the etiquette of the court is against it. On the other hand, it may seem strange to inscribe to a Society of which he is Patron, without taking notice of him. Perhaps the readiest way of getting over the difficulty will be not to inscribe at all, which indeed I should not have thought of, but in the apprehension that if it has been done by former preachers (of which I am ignorant) my omission of it might receive a wrong construction. If the sermons have not been inscribed before, it will not be necessary that I should introduce a new practice; if the practice is established, I must, however enquire before we venture to use the King's name. The Title-page is quite right. I am, dear sir,

Your faithful friend and servant, SAMUEL ST. DAVIDS."

[2] Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 547. See a "Letter" to the Bishop, occasioned by this Sermon reviewed in Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. pp. 1024, 1117.

[3] Ibid. p. 273.

[4] This Society must recollect with gratitude the services of the Bishop in their cause; particularly as a Lord in Parliament, when they applied for liberty to erect their Chapel.

[5] Gent. Mag. LXII. p. 1019.

4to;

4to; which produced an ingenious "Reply," and "Strictures on the Reply[1]."

Luke iv. 18, 19, at the yearly meeting of the Charity Children, 1793[2].

Before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1795, Matt. xvi. 18, 19.

1 John iii. 3, before the Magdalen Charity[3], 1795.

On Christ's Descent into Hell[4], 1 Pet. iii. 18, 1805.

"The Watcher and the Holy Ones, a Thanksgiving Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph, on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1805, on the Day of Public Thanksgiving for the Victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the Combined Fleet of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar[5]."

In 1796 he published a Charge delivered at his Primary Visitation at Rochester[6].

In the same year he published, without his name, a most celebrated treatise, "On the Properties of the Greek and Latin Languages," 8vo; with a Dedication expressed in the warmest terms of friendship to his steady patron Lord Thurlow, who is with great propriety complimented on his taste and skill in the subject of this profound investigation.

A Circular Letter to the Diocese of Rochester, on the Scarcity of Corn[7], 1796.

Another circular Letter to that Diocese, on the Defence of the Kingdom[8], 1798.

Critical Disquisition on the xviiith chapter of Isaiah, in a letter to Edward King, esq.[9] 1799.

Substance of his Speech on the Slave-trade[10], 1800; and on the third reading of the Bill for preventing the Crime of Adultery, May 23, 1800[11].

[1] See British Critic, vol. II. pp. 351, 358.

[2] Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 157. [3] Ibid. vol. LXV. p. 678.

[4] Ibid. vol. LXXV. p. 146. See the Review of a Letter from a Country Vicar on it, ibid. p. 1033.

[5] The last Sermon he composed. Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. 347.

[6] Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 766.

[7] In this false alarm he was countenanced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 300.

[8] Ibid. vol. LXVIII. p. 386. Answer to some passages in it, vol. LXXIV. p 447. [9] Ibid. vol. LXIX. pp. 497, 549.

[10] Ibid. vol. LXX. p. 646. [11] Ibid. p. 1241, vol. LXXVI. p. 144.

Charge

Charge at the Second Visitation of Rochester diocese, 1800[1]; the Sermon at which was preached by his chaplain, the Rev. George Robson.

His Translation of Hosea, 1801[2]; republished, with large additions, in 1804.

Address to him from the Church of Westminster[3], on his quitting the Deanry, in which he was succeeded by Dr. Vincent, 1802[4].

Circular Letter to the Diocese of St. Asaph, on the War, 1803[5].

Speech on the Bill for the Relief of London Incumbents, 1804[6].

Letter to Mr. Thomas Witherby, May 26, 1804[7].

On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, 1806[8].

The Bishop's last journey to Brighton was a most melancholy one[9]. He left the capital in good

[1] Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 1078.

[2] See a Letter to him, on his opinion concerning Antichrist, by a Country Clergyman, 1801, vol. LXXI. p. 921.

[3] Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 1016.

[4] The members of the Choir of the Church of Westminster have every reason to respect his Lordship's memory. He gave them *substantial proofs* of his attention to their comforts. See this Address in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p. 596; and a defence of his character, ibid. p. 595.

[5] Ibid. vol. LXXIII. p. 800.

[6] Ibid. vol. LXXIV. p. 945.

[7] Ibid. vol. LXXX. p. 158.

[8] Ibid. vol. LXXVI. p. 141.

[9] "In July 1806, the Bishop went to his Diocese, a part of which he visited and confirmed; and not many weeks ago sent up his last Charge, which will, I trust, call from both Church and State a new claim to their gratitude. After two months' residence in his Diocese of St. Asaph, and much fatiguing service, his Lordship intended to spend a few months at Brighton, to associate with his former noble friend, Lord Thurlow. But this hope was denied him; for, on reaching Shrewsbury, his Lordship found that his loyal Patron was no more. Undetermined whether to proceed or return, he at last fixed to continue his journey with an aching heart, and arrived at Brighton on the 20th of September. On the 28th of the same month, his Lordship walked with his son's wife and child to the Chapel Royal; and on the 29th took a house in a retired situation, meaning to spend the winter there. On the 30th, a slight complaint in his bowels affected him, and very soon brought on a mortification, which baffled the virtue of medicine and the art of man; on Saturday the 4th of October, early in the morning,

health, and went to Brighton to spend some time with his old friend and patron, Lord Thurlow, whom on his arrival he found dead!—he was seized with the fatal disorder on which he died, on the Wednesday, and survived but three days.

For some time before the Bishop died, he had adopted a rigid plan of œconomy, in order to liquidate some pecuniary burthens. If he had lived a few years longer, he would have enjoyed an annual income of 7000*l.* by the operation of his prudent resolution. He had, for the benefit of his family, made an insurance on his life to the amount of 5000*l.* The policy unfortunately expired two days before his death. His Lordship meant to have renewed it, if he had not been prevented by his fatal illness.

He left four sisters; three of whom * were single, and one married to Mr. Palmer; and two brothers †, John Horsley, esq. who married the widow of Mr. Rich, late of Beech-hall, near Woodford, Essex;

after *one day of pain*, he breathed his last. On the Friday following, his Lordship's remains were conveyed from Brighton; and on Saturday evening were lodged in Queen Anne-street West, where they continued till Tuesday morning, when, accompanied by a few of his relations and other attendants, joined by the Choir of Westminster, the body was conducted into the parish church of St. Mary Newington; whilst Dr. Busby struck the organ in sounds of awe and solemnity. The Rev. Charles de Guiffardiere, Rector, read the service with feeling and sensibility, and committed his body to the ground with an affectionate concern:

Qualis Ille FUIT,
Vita labore et charitate functa jandiu demonstravit.
Qualis ERIT Ille,
Postrema dies, cum Christus veniet judicare mundum, indicabit.
R. D."

* One of these, Mrs. Anne Horsley, died at Shepperton, Feb. 26, 1808.

† Another brother, George Horsley, esq. died at Epsom, Dec. 3, 1792. He had formerly been Commissary of the Army in Bombay; but his long residence in India, and close attention to business, brought on him an internal decay, for which he went to the South of France, and obtained a temporary relief. At his return he married, March 21, 1789, Charlotte, the daughter of Henry Talbot, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury; by whom he left three children, a son and two daughters, the youngest born two days after his decease.

and Francis Horsley, esq. then high in the civil service of the East-India Company at Bengal, and about returning to England with a good fortune, honourably acquired.

A Sermon preached in the church of Newington the Sunday after his interment, by the Rev. Robert Dickinson, Curate and Lecturer, was published at the request of the congregation; with a Sketch of the Bishop's Life and Character.

A Monument (by *J. Bacon junior*) has been put up in the chancel with the epitaph transcribed below *, from the pen of the learned Prelate:

* " Propè hunc lapidem
conditum est illud omne quod caducum erat
optimæ Matrisfamilias,
SARÆ,
secundæ uxoris peramatæ Samuelis Horsley, LL. D.
hujus ecclesiæ per multos annos Rectoris;
Menevensis autem primum, post Roffensis,
nunc Asaphensis ecclesiæ Episcopi.
Fœmina sanctimoniâ præcellens, et morum comitate amabilis,
omnibus laudata, cara et jucunda vixit, mortua lugetur.
Pauperum lacrymæ et pia vota, odorem verè divinum spirantia,
memoriam ejus condiunt.
Anno ætatis 54° ineunte, feriâ hebdomadis 2ª, die Aprilis 2°,
A. D. 1805,
corpus fragile morbo insanabili succubuit,
cujus, lente grassantis, sævitiam,
memorando patientiæ exemplo novendecim annos pertulerat:
Visum est DEO OPT. MAX. clementissimoque,
vitam, in continuis fermè doloribus actam, morte placidâ et
spei plenâ, ad exitum perducere:
'Ubi tuus, Mors, aculeus? ubi tua, Orce, est victoria?
'Gloria DEO. - - - - - Hallelujah!"
Has voces ore moribundo proferens, in morte insultans Morti,
pia mulier obdormivit.
Maritus octodecim superstes menses, diem obiit
feriâ hebdomadis sextâ, mensis Octobris die quarto,
A. D. 1806, ætat. 73.
Sepultus est autem unà cum uxore Sarâ in eodem conditorio.
Ante uxorem Saram, in matrimonio habuit
Mariam, reverendi Johannis Botham filiam;
quæ viro, dum ea viveret percara,
infra triennii spatium à nuptiis, morte ei erupta est
cum bis peperisset.
Sepulta jacet juxta parentes suos et sororem
in cœmiterio ecclesiæ Alburiensis in agro Surriensi,

By his first wife, the Bishop had one daughter, who died young, and is buried at Newington, and one son, the Rev. Heneage* Horsley, of Christ Church, Oxford; who was married, June 25, 1801, to Miss Frances Emma Bourke; took his degree of M. A. 1802; and preached a Sermon at a general Ordination at St. Asaph, in September 1804†. He was collated by his father to the valuable rectory of Gresford in Denbighshire, and to a stall in the cathedral church of St. Asaph; and was appointed Chaplain to the Scotch Episcopalian Chapel at Dundee in May 1809.

The Bishop's second wife was a most excellent woman, the *protegé* of his first; and very kind and attentive to his son from his earliest infancy. She died of a dropsy, after a lingering illness, April 2, 1805, without ever having had a child, and is buried in the church of Newington.

Soon after his Lordship's death appeared, "A Charge‡ to the Clergy, at the primary Visitation, in the month of August, 1806, of the late Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel [Horsley], by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, 1807."

Two Volumes of the Bishop's Sermons have since been published, printed at Dundee in 1810, under the immediate inspection of Mr. Heneage Horsley.

Filiolæ partu secundo editæ, quæ bimula extincta est,
reliquiæ sub pavimento sacrosancti hujus adyti humatæ sunt.
Filio qui priorem mater enixa est,
vitam prorogavit Dei misericordia, Heneagio,
qui vidui Patris senectutem curis assiduis fovebat,
sacerdotium gerens & Ecclesiæ Cathedralis paternæ Prebendarius.
Sibi et suis vivens posuit Samuel Horsley, A. D. 1805."

* So named in compliment to the Earl of Aylesford.

† See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIV. p. 1139.

‡ See a particular account of this Charge in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVII. p. 329.—A sensible Writer, in the same volume, p. 221, speaking of the controversy betweeen the Arminians and Calvinists, "recommends to the furious combatants on both side, more especially to the *Enragez* on the Arminian side of the question, the perusal of the late Bishop Horsley's posthumous Charge, which breathes a manly, frank, and ingenuous spirit. The con-

The late William Windham, esq. has left behind him three Treatises on Mathematical subjects, which he directed by his will should be put into the hands of Bishop Horsley, who was then living; adding, that "if he should think them of any value, they might be published."

XXV. REV. CHARLES NEWLING.

some time Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1747; M. A. 1751; was appointed Master of the Free School at Shrewsbury in 1754, and obtained the rectory of Westbury in Shropshire. He resigned the Free School in 1770, in consequence of having been presented by Archbishop Cornwallis to the rectory of St. Philip's in Birmingham, with the annexed prebend and treasurership in the cathedral of Lichfield, which he held, with the first portion of the rectory of Westbury. Mr. Newling had at one period more than sixty boarders in his house, many of whom are now among the most respectable characters in Shropshire and the neighbouring counties, and highly venerate the memory of their worthy preceptor. He died at his parsonage of Westbury; and was buried at Shrawardine.

Besides a monument in that church, a very handsome one is erected to him in the beautiful church of St. Philip, Birmingham, at the sole expence of the parishioners, with this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory
of the Rev. Charles Newling, M. A.
Rector of this Church,
and of the first Portion of Westbury, in the county of Salop;
who died March 17, 1787, in the 60th year of his age.
As a sincere and lasting Testimony
of their Affection and Esteem,
and from a perfect knowledge of his real worth,
and numerous virtues,
the Parishioners have erected this Monument to the memory

XXVI. ADDITIONS TO DR. CASTELL; p. 32.

Every thing that relates either to the personal history of this eminent Scholar, or to his great work in illustration of the Sacred Writings, is interesting to the Bibliographer. I make no apology, therefore, for inserting the following minute particulars.

His assistance to Bishop Walton has been already mentioned *. I have now before me the copy of a bond †, dated March 1, 1658-9, from Edmund Castell, then rector of Woodham Walters, in the county of Essex, to Samuel Clarke, Archtypographer and one of the Esquire Bedles in the University of Oxford, in the sum of 2000*l.*; the condition of which recites that the said Edmund Castell had borrowed, out of the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, Mr. Bedwell's Arabic Lexicon, in several volumes, and that Mr. Clarke had joined him in a bond of 1000*l.* to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of that University, for the safe return of the said volumes within two years.

In 1659, he acknowledges his literary obligations to Mr. Hill, of Magdalen College, Cambridge ‡.

* This assistance was thus noticed by them both: "Viros doctissimos conquisivi, qui prelorum correctioni & exemplarium quorundam collationi, &c. invigilantes, mecum continuò adessent, quibus *Honoraria* pro laboribus exantlatis persolvi." Bp. *Walton*, Preface. — "*Honorarium* illud quod in Præfatione Waltoniana dicor accepisse, in illud ipsum opus non refundebam tantumomne, sed mille, plus minus, libras, ad promovendum illud, partim ab aliis sollicitando procurabam, partim ipse donabam ultro." Dr. *Castell*, Preface.

† Donation MSS. in British Museum, 4275. 44.

‡ 1. "Literas Reverentiæ vestræ adeò quidem dignissimas, ut ante aliquot menses datas (animum ne nimis obruerunt meum duo tam ingentia beneficia, qualia intra exiguum temporis spatium in me contulit vestra humanitas, κειμηλια academici & pretiosissimi certè usum, nec minoris æstimanda benevoli affectûs hæc tam præclara testimonia) nuperrimè accepi: quibus luculenter constat, non factis tantùm tuis, sed & scriptis, nullam

In 1673, he addressed two letters to his friend Mr. Clarke *, expressive of the miserable state

eloquentiam. O si, non sub rastro crepet argenti mihi seria, nisi quo me gratum magis ac beneficum exhiberem vestræ liberalitati, sed, faustè adeò ac feliciter mihi vacet, ut non epistolas tantùm, sed justa volumina de optimè meritis vestris tum à me homuncione indignissimo, tum à totâ literatorum omnium republica . . . . . conscriberem: quo inclita nominis tui fama, ac minimè æquanda tua bonitas, atque beneficentia, ubique strepant per ora virûm. Quod seriò vovet, quem summum jam urget negotium,

" Honori vestræ claritatis quam addictissimus, E. CASTELL.

" This to the Reverend, and his ever most worthily honored freind, Mr. Hill, Senior Proctor of the University of Cambridge, at his chamber in Magdalen Colledge, present.

" *Cal. Jul.* 59."

* 1. "HONOURED SIR, I had no sooner delivered your book so kindly sent us to Dr. Windet (who was very much affected with the favour you vouchsafed him) but as he went home from my hous, passing through Litle Britain, he cald at Mr. Sherly his house, speaking with him amongst other things, askt him if he had that book, he told him yes: whereupon he bought it for 2*s.*, being possest of it he redelivered yours to me, with great thanks to be sent back again to you.—Mine to you the last week I hope you have received. Upon the contents of your letter, I forbare to send Bochartus tho in ful readines, as may appear by lines I sent you, to have been delivered to the carrier. If, in lieu of that, you could with any convenience dispose of some of our Ethiopiq Lexicons, which we printed heer of Sr Ludolfo's compiling, at 6*s.* a book (the price which the Stationers have given us for some few of them), you would do both Mr. Murray and me a very great favour in accepting of some number of them; and we will thankfully take what number you please of your Abul-pharagius's at your price in counterchange: thus we might be mutually helpfull. But I desire it not with any prejudice to you. What your pleasure is I should do, shall be done accordingly. Trusting to the carrier's fidelity and care, I have with this opportunity, sent you likewise, Dr. Pocock's three Ethiopiq MSS. which, with my most humble service, and thankfulness for the so long use of them, I beseech you will do me the kindnes to deliver him at your best leisure. If I have any thing that can be worthy his use, he shal most gladly command it for a longer time. I must ever acknowledg myself exceedingly obliged to him, and also to yourself, for your continued favours; which shall not only be attested duly, but, to the best of my power, answerably retalliated by him who is, Sir, your redeuable and very commendable servant, E. CASTELL.

" My service to your vertuous consort, and to your most worthy mother and sister ——— Sir, I request you would be pleased

of his finances *; yet in 1684 we find him completing the purchase of a small estate at Hexton in Hertfordshire †.

Mr. Colbius; and when you can conveniently speak with him, that you would tell him you are empowered by Mr. Murray to receive the 15*l.* which he paid on his behalf, as if you were appointed by him to pay the same to some person where you are; about which you will hear farther.

"This to my worthily honored freind Mr. Samuel Clarke, one of the Esq. Beadles to the University of Oxford, at his house in Holy-Well, this with care present, with a bundle."

* 2. "Reverend, and most highly honoured Sir,

"Yours by *Sir Milner* I received with Mr. Milner's kind present, truly a most excellent essay; wherein he hath shewed incredible reading and diligence in perusing so many copies, versions, and various lections, with the best interpreters of sacred writ and language. The first he illustrates Esa. ix. 1. where all condemn πλ as irreptitious, it being so universally read in all Greek copies, no variety noted by any as to the LXX. I dare not be too hasty in casting in my stone. I assure myself they had some reason for so doing, tho we know it not. My weak conjecture, not worth the writing to such a worthy and candid person as yourself, I will adventure to impart." [*The learned Doctor then introduces several quotations from the* Hebrew, Arabic, *and* Persian, *and adds:*] "Mr. Milner honours me too much in mentioning my contemned name in his learned and elaborat work; it is not in my power to give him an answerable return; *sed quod habeo, do.* I desire his acceptance of that which himself has set som valew upon, tho I find not many of his mind. Sir, bee assured I will (as I am bound) do Mr. Milner that right as to recommend his book to all such as I can think it may be grateful to. The number (you may believe me) is very small here in the University, that at all regard this kind of literature, I feel it to my cost, if God be not better to mee than man, to my utter ruine and of my family. Sir, if happily you chance to see Dr. Parish, my best service I pray to him and his lady, I should have said first to Deane Hytch, who if he could help me off with any more of my copies (of which I have at least *a thousand* still) it would be a very unparaleld favor, for now I find none that regard the work or author, of those that once fed me with better promises. My most humble service to your most honoured self and your fairest vertuous lady concludes mee really in all things to my power, Reverend Sir, Your veriest humble and obliged Servant,

"*St. John's Colledge, June* 1673. E. CASTELL."

[Donation MSS. in British Museum, 4275. 44.—In the same Collection, (4162. 14.) is a letter from Dr. Castell to Thomas Greaves, 1658.]

† This purchase consisted of one close of pasture ground, and

In 1685, he got into a very serious difficulty with Dr. Thomas Barlow, then Bishop of Lincoln, respecting a Curate, whom he had inadvertently allowed to preach for him without having been regularly ordained; a difficulty from which he was relieved by the kind interference of Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London, to whom he addressed the two Letters inserted below *, highly expressive of his gratitude, and announcing an intended gift of part of his Library †.

with their and every of their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in Hexton, in the county of Hertford." The purchase-money was 300*l.* as appears by the receipt of John Prudden, and Sarah Prudden widow, the former possessors, Dec. 19, 1684.

* Of these I possess the originals.

1. " My ever honourable good Lord,

" It is now not a few monthes since I presumed to importune your fatherly goodnes on my behalf, when I had no other friend that would appear for me, in your Lordship's writeing a letter to our Diocesan, my Lord Bishop of Lincolne; to salve no irremissible irregularity. After I had brought up a young Scholar for about five years or more in University learning, intending to make him my Curate, I suffered him to preach but three times in my parish, in which I have but five houses. By your Lordship's signall and singular favour, I waded out of that trouble, though with no small difficulty. It cost me little less than 300 miles rideing, in which I saw not the least foot of land all the while I was upon my horse, and was in that journy infested with such mischances so dangerous, I could not get clear of them till about three weekes ago; which, amongst other obstacles, hath been the cause of this delay in returning your Lordship my deepliest engaged gratitude, which yet I neither can nor will acquitt myself of by my words or writing; but I do and have further meditated to pay your Lordship in more than Cordeliers' mony, which is already actually done, and will be manifested when either I dye, or as soon as I shall have the happines once more to waite upon your Honour; for whose perpetually increasing happines and welfare, that your prosperous days may be prolonged into Nestorian years, without being interwoven with any disastrous accidents, is the daily and hourly prayer of, my Lord,

" Your Lordship's most avowed votary, EDM. CASTELL."

† 2. " My ever most honourable good Lord,

" When I first importuned your most excellent Lordship, it was in a most negotious juncture of time, your Honour just ready to enter into your coach; yet this hindred not, but your goodness

At the time of his death, his property was very inconsiderable. This appears from an inventory of his effects, which shall be transcribed below *, as at

Bishop of Lincolne on my behalf, who was then in a molested and deserted condition, whereby I was forthwith relieved; which grace and favour of your Lordship so alarmed all the faculties of my soul, that I resolved the highest act of gratitude in my power to atchieve, I would fully demonstrate. The noblest and richest treasure I have in this world, I account my Library; and the pearl of price therein, that which hath the most and best of God in it, his pure and holy Word, superior whereto impossible it is either for Men or Angels to aspire or imagine: though one in this our age (and I suppose but one), of whom your Lordship once spake to me, hath with great labour thought to elevate that sacred authority, concerning whose opinions were my deemings of any value, I must so far with him as to think (and perhaps not without good reason) that if all the antient translations, but especiàlly Orientall, for which he so much pleads, were in some learned man's possession, who perfectly understood them all, he would have more advantages, not onely for the expedite and ready, but for the certain and most infallible sense of the Text, than if he had all the Fathers, Hebrew, Greek, Latine, &c.; all the Schoolmen, Commentators, and Criticks whatsoever; and that because the waters are allways clearest in and about the fountain. Onely forced I am, in this over audacious offertory, to symbolize with that sacred and divine instance: when the Majesty of Heaven was pleased to consociate Himself with poor miserable mortals, the most sublime and supremest glory appeared vested in the meanest and most homely habit, which was done by him out of design; but the mean dresse of my unworthy present is rather out of necessity, which had certainly appeared in a better vestment, had not a very unhappy fate countervened and hindred it.

My Lord, I have sent some few more of these books in present; and bequeath all the rest at my death (which cannot be long, haveing already attained the utmost period of the Mosaicall Determination), and should have accompanied these, but that both my profession in the University and pastoral cure in the country doth necessarily require the use of them.

My Lord, your Honour's pardon for all these tedious presumptions I humbly begge; and the tender of my most humblest duty and service, and my daily most affectionate prayers for your Lordship's most flourishing felicity and long life, conclude me in the quality of, My Lord, your honour's eternally avowed servant,

"*Higham Gobyn, May* 11, 1685. ED. CASTELL."

* "An Inventory of all the goods and chattells of Edmund Castell, Doctor in Divinity, at his house at Higham Gobion; as the same were appraised by William Shephard, William Gregory, Jeremia Carter, and John Prudden, the 6th day of January, anno Domini 1685-6:

this distance of time, it may be considered to be a not incurious article.

	£.	s.	d.
In the parlour. — One Spanish table, three lether carpetts, one cubbard, one couch, three Turky work chaires, 7 stooles, 7 cusheons, and 4 curtaines, 2 paire of andirons, fire shovell, and tongs, and bellowes — — — — — — — — — —	2	0	0
In the hall. — 3 tables, one store for sweetmeates, one skreene, six leather chaires, one stoole, one napkin-presse, one paire of andirons and a grate, and one fire shovell, and other lumber — — — —	2	6	8
In the kitchin. — One iron grate, one jack, three spitts, one paire of iron andirons, 2 fire shovell and tongs, 2 shelves, one lether chare, and pott-hengers, one forme, and two dressers, one iron fork, and one fender — — — — — — —	1	15	0
In the brewhouse. — Two furnaces, one cooler, and other brewing and washing vessells of wood, and lumber — — — — — — — — —	3	10	0
In the buttery and seller. — Four hokseads, 3 halfe hokseades, with stalls, and other lumber — —	1	13	4
In the larder. — One boulting hutch, one safe, one poudering tubb, and other wooden and earthen vessells — — — — — — — — —	1	1	6
In the dairy-house. — Cheesewoole, cheese shelves, and one table and frame, and other lumber — —	1	15	0
In the matted chamber. — One fether bedd and bedsted, boulster, 2 pillowes, with wrought curtaines and vallens, and counterpan, 2 blanketts, 4 chairs, 2 little cabinetts, two boxes, two little trunkes, one court cubbard, one spice box, one paire of brasse andirons, one paire of creepers, 2 fire shovells, 2 paire of tounges, and a brass cap pann, 2 looking-glasses, and 2 pictures — — — —	13	6	8
In the chamber over the hall. — One fether bed, bedsted, boulster, 2 pillowes, red large curtaines and vallens, rugg, 2 blanketts, counterpann, 3 chaires, a chest of drawers, a chest, 2 desks, one table, 3 trunkes, fire irons, and ordinary hangings — —	10	5	0
The clock chamber. — One clock, one fether bed, bedsted, boulster, curtens, and 2 pillowes, 2 ruggs, 1 blankett, one cubboard, two chaires, and hangings	4	2	6
The yellow chamber. — One fether-bed, bedsted, boulster, curtens and vallens, and 2 pillowes, coverlids, 3 blanketts, hangings, 2 chaires — — —	3	6	8
The men's chamber. — One fether-bed, one flock bed, 2 bedsteds, one rugg, one coverlidd, 4 blanketts, one paire of curtens and vallens — — —	3	10	0
In the maid's chamber. — Two fether-bedds, one			

He died in a few months after; and was buried at Higham Gobyon. See his Epitaph, in p. 27.

	£.	s.	d.
boulsters, one paire of pillowes, one chest, one table, and curtens and vallens, one stoole, &c. — — —	5	0	0
Twenty paire of sheets, 8 paire of pillow-beers, 10 table-clothes, 6 dozen of napkins, 12 towells — —	10	0	0
One suite of wrought curtens and vallens, and counterpaine — — — — — — — — — —	1	3	4
Plate, weighing 77 ounces — — — — —	18	10	0
Sixteen pewter dishes, 27 plates, 3 pye plates, one paste plate, 2 flaggons, 2 porrengers, 8 pewter chamber potts, and 3 sausers — — — — — —	3	9	0
Three brasse kettles, one brass boyler, one preserving pann, 3 brass skilletts, 3 other bel-mettle skilletts, 2 warming-pans, 2 brasse chafing-dishes, 2 morters, one still, one brasse bason, 4 brasse candlesticks, 2 iron potts, and one brasse ladle — —	4	5	0
Three old cowes, 2 horses, 3 hoggs, 20 sheepe —	30	0	0
Corne unthreshed in the barne, hay in the barne and stable — — — — — — — — — —	13	0	0
Horse harness and impliments of husbandry —	0	15	0
One coach and harness — — — — — —	6	0	0
One waggon — — — — — — — —	3	0	0
Wood and coales in the yard — — — —	11	0	0
Wearing apparell — — — — — — —	10	0	0
One presse and box in the church — — —	0	11	0
Rents and debts sperat and desperate — — —	270	0	0
Studdy of books.			

WILLIAM SHEPPERD. JEREMIAH CARTER.
WILLIAM GREGORY. JOHN PRUDDEN."

"Goods at Cambridge:

	£.	s.	d.
"On fether-bed, on bolster, on pillow, 2 blankets, on ruge, old searg curtains and vallance, on great bedstead, on old bedstead, on pallet bedstead, a great table, a litle table, a Spanish table, an old edbord, 20 old chars and stole, old darnax hanging, 3 puter plaits, &c. — — — — — — — — —	5	0	0
A silver tankard, givin to St. John's Collidge —	6	10	0
A silver spoon — — — — — — — —	0	6	0
The Doctor's robes and surplis — — — —	2	10	0
A pare of sheets, on pare of pillobiers, old table-cloth, 4 old towels — — — — — — —	0	10	0

LETTERS OF MR. WALPOLE, &c.

To Dr. Ducarel *.

"Sir, *Arlington-street, Dec.* 25, 1757.

"The Dean of Exeter having shewed me a letter in which you desire the name of the MS. which contains the illumination I wished to see, I take the liberty of troubling you with this. The book is called, '*The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers; translated out of Latyn into Frenshe, by Messire Jehan de Tenville; and from thence rendered into English, by Earl Rivers.*'—I am perfectly ashamed, Sir, of giving you so much trouble; but your extreme civility and good-nature, and your great disposition to assist any thing that relates to Literature, encouraged me to make my application to you; and the politeness with which you received it I shall always acknowledge with the greatest gratitude.—The Dean desired me to make his excuses to you for not writing himself; and my Lord Lyttelton returns you a thousand thanks for your kind offers of communication, and proposes to wait on you himself, and talk those matters over with you. I shall not fail of paying my respects to you on Friday next, at one o'clock; and am, Sir,

Your most obliged and most obedient humble servant,

Hor. Walpole."

"Sir, *Arlington-street, Jan.* 12, 1758.

"I have the pleasure to let you know, that his Grace the Archbishop has, with the greatest politeness and goodness, sent me word, by the Dean of Exeter, that he gives me leave to have the illumination copied, either at your chambers, or at my own house, giving you a receipt for it. As the former would be so inconvenient to me as to render this favour useless, I have accepted the latter with great joy; and will send a gentleman of the Exchequer, my own Deputy, to you, Sir, on Monday next, with my receipt, and shall beg the favour of you to deliver the MS. to him, Mr. Bedford. I would wait on you myself, but have caught cold at the visit I made you yesterday, and am besides going to Strawberry Hill, from whence I propose to bring for you a little print, which was never sold, and not to be had from any body else; which is, the Arms of the *two Clubs at Arthur's* †; a print exceedingly in request last year. When I have more leisure, for at this time of the year I am much hurried, I shall be able, I believe, to pick you out some other curiosities; and am, Sir, Your obedient servant, Hor. Walpole."

"Sir, *June*.., 1758.

"I am very much obliged to you for the remarks and hints you have sent me on my Catalogue. They will be of use to me; and any observations of my friends I shall be very thankful for,

* Indorsed, by Dr. Ducarel, "Mr. Horace Walpole, concerning the MS. at Lambeth, which contains the only known illumination of King Edward V. &c. since engraved by Mr. Walpole, in his "Royal and Noble Authors."

† Designed by Mr. Walpole's friend Lord Edgecumbe, and engraved by Grignion.

and disposed to employ, to make my book, what it is extremely far from being, more perfect.—I was very glad to hear, Sir, that the present Lord Archbishop of Canterbury has continued you in an employment, for which nobody is so fit, and in which nobody would be so useful. I wish all manner of success to, as well as continuance of, your labours; and am, &c. &c.

HOR. WALPOLE."

"SIR, *Doctors Commons, Feb.* 23, 1762.

"I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks for your very kind present of the 'Anecdotes of Painting in England;' a work full of learning, which hath given me an infinite satisfaction.—I herewith beg leave to trouble you with the few inclosed papers, A. and B. The first is some few remarks on vol. I. which I hope will not be unacceptable. As your observations are entirely new, it has occurred to me that it would not be altogether impossible, including what you mention in the Anecdotes, to draw up a list of Pictures, &c. relating to the History and Antiquities of England (in the manner of Montfaucon's 'Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise), from the Conquest to the present time; and this occasions my troubling you with the paper marked B.—To begin at the Conquest: The Tapestries at Bayeux, and Montfaucon's representation of Will. Conqueror, his wife, and two sons, vol. I. French edit. plate 55–56 to 64, would bring it down to Will. Rufus.—Of Henry I. and his Queen are two fine figures in stone, at the West end of Rochester cathedral, hitherto unnoticed, but discovered by the late Dr. Thorpe, when he was writing the History of that Town and Diocese. All his MSS. finished for the press, are now in the hands of his son, John Thorpe of Bexley in Kent, esq. my particular friend, who intends shortly to publish them.—Dr. Free informed me, some time since, that there is now some tapestry, in a room near the House of Commons, which, he says, represents the Crusades of King Richard the First. These I have never seen, but only mention to you the notice I have received from that gentleman.—Perhaps, Sir, upon a strict search of the Harleian and other MSS. public and private, farther discoveries might be made towards such a work. And I know nothing so likely to bring it about, as the Anecdotes of Painting, with which you have been so kind as to oblige the world; a Book which will set the learned upon a close examination of their antient paintings and drawings, and do eternal honour to its Author.—I beg leave to subscribe myself, with great truth, sir, &c. &c.

A. C. DUCAREL.

["A.] Observations on Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.

Vol. I. Preface, p. xi. A Clergyman has suggested to me, that he thinks it would have been better to have left out *(the nature of)* in the note, and to have let it run, *whether the second person was*, &c.

P. 13, note. There seems to be an inaccuracy of expression in saying *the lions were originally leopards.*

P. 24, l. 14. It is a mistake that oil colours grow black,

guarded by glass, or any other way. Nor does it follow, that being covered with glass it must be miniature; for oyl colours will, if properly prepared, endure as well with as without a glass.

P. 25, l. 18 to l. 24. When they painted-to-gum only.] By this must be meant the white of the egg; which, with the juice of the tender twigs of a young fig-tree, was long before in use in illuminating manuscripts, and mixed with whiting finely washed and ground, the white of egg being first prepared.

P. 26, l. 7. Cimabue must have used the white, and not the yolk, if he expected it should bind the colours; for the yolk contains an oyl not inclined to dry; and, besides, the yolk would vitiate the white, the blue, the purple, and the violet.

Temp. Hen. V. In the long Picture-gallery at Lambeth are the two following original pictures in oil; viz.

Queen Katherine *, wife of King Henry the Fifth.

Archbishop Chicheley.

Temp. Hen. VI. Pyne has engraven (from the Charter of Eton College) a representation of Henry VI. and the Houses of Lords and Commons, sitting together.

Temp. Edw. IV. From a MS. at Lambeth you have engraved King Edward IV. and Edward V. Richard duke of Gloucester, &c.

Henry the Seventh's marriage. Anecdote †, concerning that picture, communicated by Mr. Vertue to Dr. Ducarel, Jan. 28, 1754, viz. 'that Lord Pomfret bought this picture of one old Sykes, about 30 years ago; which Sykes dealt in pictures, and was a noted tricker; that he (Sykes) gave it that name, well knowing how to give names to pictures to make them sell; that Geo. Vertue had carefully examined that picture, Lord Pomfret having once a design that he should engrave it; which was not done, because Vertue could not spare time to go to Easton for that purpose; that my Lord Pomfrett had often promised him to send it to London to be engraven, which he never did; that, upon the strictest examination, Vertue could never be convinced that the man was Hen. VII. the face not appearing to him like any of the pictures he had seen of that king; that, as to the woman, she had pomegranates upon her cloaths, which certainly did not belong to her; that the church in which they are married, as represented in the picture, did not appear to be an English church; and that, upon the whole, it was suspected, at the time that Lord Pomfret bought it, that old Sykes, who was a rogue, had caused the figures and representation of the marriage to be added to the representation of the inside of a church, old Sykes having before been guilty of many pranks of that sort.'

In Dart's History of Canterbury, Appendix, p. 3, No. 5, A. D. 1285, ad an. 1290, I find 'Camera magni Prioris cum picturâ.'

[B.] Harleian MSS.

No. 1498. 2. Picture of Hen. VII. (giving a book to John Islipp, abbot of Westminster), who is called Moost Cristen.

* Mistake; it is Catherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII. A. C. D.

† See this *exploded* by Mr. Walpole, in a letter, (p. 703.) R. C.

No. 1499. 3. Drawings of antient Kings.
1766. 3. Picture of Lydgate.
1892. 26. Antient British Saints.
2278. 3. Picture of King Henry VI. as a child.
ibid. 4, 5, 6. Henry VI. and pictures of antient architecture, habits, weapons, &c.
2358. 14, 15. Old English Dresses.
4826. 1. Picture of Lydgate.
1319. Antient drawings relating to the History of England.
1349. 3. Drawings of Edward III. with all his children."

"SIR, *Feb.* 24, 1762.

"I am glad my books have at all amused you, and am much obliged to you for your notes and communications. Your thought of an English Montfaucon accords perfectly with a design I have long had of attempting something of that kind, in which too I have been lately encouraged; and therefore I will beg you, at your leisure, as they shall occur, to make little notes of customs, fashions, and portraits, relating to our history and manners. Your work on Vicarages *, I am persuaded, will be very useful, as every thing you undertake is, and curious.—After the medals I lent Mr. Perry, I have a little reason to take it ill, that he has entirely neglected me; he has published a number, and sent it to several persons, and never to me. I wanted to see him too, because I know of two very curious medals, which I could borrow for him. He does not deserve it at my hands, but I will not defraud the publick of any thing valuable; and therefore, if he will call on me any morning, but a Sunday or Monday, between eleven and twelve, I will speak to him of them.—With regard to one or two of your remarks, I have not said that *real* lions were originally leopards. I have said that lions in arms, that is, *painted* lions, were leopards, and it is fact, and no inaccuracy. Paint a leopard yellow, and it becomes a lion.—You say, colours *rightly* prepared do not grow black. The art would be much obliged for such a preparation. I have not said that oil colours would not endure with a glass: on the contrary, I believe they would last the longer.—I am much amazed at Vertue's blunders about my marriage of Henry VII. His account is a heap of ridiculous contradictions. He said, *Sykes, knowing how to give names to pictures to make them sell,* called this the marriage of Henry VII.; and afterwards, he said, Sykes had the figures inserted in an old picture of a church. He must have known little indeed, Sir, if he had not known how to name a picture that he had painted on purpose that he might call it so! That Vertue, on the strictest examination, could not be convinced that the man was Henry VII. not being like any of his pictures. Unluckily, he is extremely like the shilling, which is much more authentic than any picture of Henry VII. But here Sykes seems to have been extremely deficient in his tricks. Did he order the figure to be painted like Henry VII. and yet could not get it painted like him, which was the easiest part of the task? Yet how came he to get the Queen painted like, whose representa-

tions are much scarcer than those of her husband? and how came Sykes to have pomegranates painted on her robe, only to puzzle the cause? It is not worth adding, that I should much sooner believe the church was painted to the figures, than the figures to the church. They are hard and antique: the church in a better style, and at least more fresh. If Vertue had made no better criticisms than these, I would never have taken so much trouble with his MS. Adieu! I am, &c. HOR. WALPOLE."

"SIR, *Doctors Commons, Feb.* 27, 1762.

"In answer to your obliging letter of the 24th, I am very glad to find, that my thoughts of an English Montfaucon accord with your design of attempting something of that kind. I will with great pleasure send you from time to time such notes as I may have made, of customs, fashions, portraits, &c. relating to our history and manners; and I dare say your Anecdotes on Painting will occasion the Learned to look into these matters, and daily furnish you with new discoveries. At present, Sir, I can only add a note to vol. I. p. 14, which confirms Windsor's being a place of note long before the time of Edward III. taken from a memorial I have of a record in the Tower; viz. 'Rotulus Franciæ de anno 16 Hen. III. membr. 3. *De Capellâ de Windlesor pavandâ et depingendâ. Teste Rege, apud Burdegalam,* 20 *Septembris.*' I will, moreover, carefully examine the Lambeth MSS. in my custody, and send you every notice I can to forward that great work. There is in that valuable Library a curious MS. (No. 279) representing Death's Dance, finely illuminated, on vellum, with verses in French, seemingly as old as the time of Edward III. It is not a procession: each division contains only two figures; as, Death and the Pope, Death and an Emperor, Death and a King, &c. And the verses of Lydgate (printed in Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 289, edit. 1658) may, for aught I know, have been translated from that very manuscript; but I do not assert it, as I have not compared the MS. with Dugdale.—To the hints in my last give me leave, Sir, to add the following ones.—Will. Conqueror. The MS account of the Tapestries at Bayeux, drawn up by the late Mr. Smart Lethieullier (which is pretty long, and different from Montfaucon's) is now in the hands of my friend Mr. Tyndal of Doctors Commons, who purchased it at the auction of Mr. Lethieullier's books.—Henry I. In my last I mentioned two figures of Henry I. and his Queen, at the West end of Rochester Cathedral. Instead of figures, read heads *.—Henry III. Mr. Hodsoll † has had the good fortune to meet with a *gold coin of Henry III.* It is said to be undoubtedly of him. I have not seen it. Perry the engraver, who has seen it, gave me this information ‡.—Edward III. I have been lately assured that Sir Charles Frederick has in his

* They are figures, and supposed to be Saxon ones. A. C. D.

† Banker in the Strand, and possessed of a most curious Collection of Coins and Medals, which, after the death of his son, were bought entire by the late Samuel Tyssen, Esq. and have been since dispersed by auction.

‡ This coin is since engraven by the Society of Antiquaries among the

Collection a brass Medal of Edward III.—As to the remarks contained in my last, if any of them have given you the least uneasiness, I am very sorry for it. Vertue's note about your picture of Henry VII. I sent you just as Vertue gave it me; for I was so far from laying any stress upon it, and from believing it not to be Henry the Seventh's marriage, that I went twice to Easton on purpose to see that picture, and was long since convinced that it is not only what you say, but likewise one of the finest English historical pictures I ever yet beheld.—This letter, Sir, will be delivered to you by Perry (who also brought my last to your house). You will find that he is so far from having finished one number (which is to contain three plates), as you was informed, that he has only finished one plate, and begun another: both which he will shew you. He is an honest, ingenious, and modest man; and I hope you will not withdraw your favour from him. I have the honour to remain, &c. &c. A. C. Ducarel."

"*Doctors Commons, May* 20, 1762.

"Antient King of England. About a month ago I saw a beautiful antient Psalter, full of illuminations (formerly presented to the Grey Friers of Norwich, by Lady Clifton) belonging to Matthew Duane, esq. containing, *inter alia*, a fine drawing of an antient King of England, sitting on his throne, designed perhaps for Henry III.—Gloucester, old Picture at. When I was at Gloucester, in 1732, I there saw a large piece of painting, on board, representing the Day of Judgment, newly found hid behind a wall, and about eight feet square, in which our Saviour's wounds in particular seemed to be extremely well represented. But when done, or by whom, I know not; and whether in oil colours I do not at present recollect.—Earl of Egmont's Collection. Extract of a Letter to Dr. Ducarel from the Rev. Mr. Morant of Colchester, dated March 1, 1762. 'Mr. Walpole is a promoter of every thing that is curious. There are undoubtedly many valuable paintings in many parts of England. Col. Coniers was lately telling me of a curious one at Hatfield house; which is in danger of perishing; and there may be others in the same house, and elsewhere. Illuminations in MSS. come within Mr. Walpole's plan. The late Earl of Egmont, in his Travels through England, took notes, upon loose papers, of all the curious pictures and paintings he observed any where. In 1734 I transcribed for Mr. Knapton, in a folio white paper book, most of the Earl of Egmont's notes, I think in an alphabetical order; but what is become of it I cannot tell.'—Saxon Drawings. In a MS. belonging to the Lambeth Library (No. 200) there is, *inter al.* a Latin treatise, '*De Virginitate*' (by Aldhelmus), written in Saxon characters. At the beginning of it is a very neat and elegant Saxon drawing, of a priest presenting several virgins to some Archbishop or Bishop. N. B. The only Saxon drawings (engraven) that I can now call to mind are those of a Saxon book in the Bodleian Library, entituled 'Cædmon's Paraphrase of the Book of Genesis.'

"Sir, *Strawberry Hill, Aug. 8, 1763.*

"I have been rambling about the country, or should not so long have deferred to answer the favour of your letter. I thank you for the notices in it, and have profited of them. I am much obliged to you too for the drawings you intended me; but I have since had a letter from Mr. Churchill, and he does not mention them. I am, Sir, Your obliged humble servant, Hor. Walpole."

April 25, 1767.

"Mr. Walpole has been out of town, or should have thanked Dr. Ducarel sooner for the obliging favour of his most curious and valuable work*, which Mr. Walpole has read with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. He will be very much obliged to Dr. Ducarel if he will favour him with a set of the prints separate; which Mr. Walpole would be glad to put into his volumes of English Heads; and shall be happy to have an opportunity of returning these obligations."

To the Hon. Horace Walpole.

"Sir, *Feb.* 6, 1768.

"I am greatly obliged to you for your very kind present of the 'Historic Doubts.' That learned Work has afforded me much instruction, and a singular satisfaction. The Coronation Roll mentioned p. 65 I had seen, with astonishment, seven or eight years ago; and have long since been convinced that a true History of England can only be drawn from records. On this occasion, Sir, I have examined the Register Book of Abp. Bourchier, under my custody, and hope the inclosed extracts therefrom will not prove unacceptable to you. I have the honour, &c. A. C. D."

Mr. Walpole to Mr. Cole, at Waterbeche, near Cambridge.

"*Strawberry Hill, Aug.* 12, 1769.

"I was in town yesterday, and found the parcel arrived very safe. I give you a thousand thanks, dear Sir, for all the contents; but when I sent you a list of the heads I wanted it was for Mr. Jackson, not at all meaning to rob you; but your generosity much outruns my prudence, and I must be upon my guard with you. The *Catherine Bolen* was particularly welcome: I had never seen it; it is a treasure, though I am persuaded not genuine; but taken from a French print of the Queen of Scots, which I have. I wish you could tell me whence it was taken; I mean, from what book; I imagine the same in which are two prints which Mr. Granger mentions, and has himself (with Italian inscriptions too), of a *Duke of Northumberland* and an *Earl of Arundel*. *Mr. Barnardiston* I never saw before, and don't know in what reign he lived—I suppose lately. Nor do I know of the æra of the *Master of Bene't*. When I come back, I must beg you to satisfy these questions. The *Countess of Kent* is curious too. I have lately got a very dirty one, so that I shall return yours again. *Mrs. Wooley* I could not get high nor low. But there is no end of thanking you. Yet I must for Sir *J. Finett*, though Mr. Hawkins gave me a copy a fortnight ago. I must

delay sending them till I come back. Be so good as to thank Mr. Tyson for his prints and notes. The latter I have not had time to look over, I am so hurried with my journey; but I am sure they will be very useful to me. I hope he will not forget me in October. It will be a good opportunity of sending you some Acacias, or any thing you want from hence. I am sure you ought to ask me for any thing in my power, so much I am in your debt. I must beg to be a little more, by entreating you to pay Mr. Essex whatever he asks for his drawing, which is just what I wished: the iron gates I have.

[* "With regard to an History of Gothic Architecture, in which Mr. Essex desires my advice, the plan, I think, should be in a very simple compass. Was I to execute it, it should be thus: I would give a series of plates, even from the conclusion of Saxon architecture, beginning with the round *Roman arch*, and going on to shew how they plastered and zigzagged it; and then, how better ornaments crept in, till the beautiful Gothic was arrived at its perfection; then, how it declined in Henry VIII's reign, Archbishop Warham's tomb at Canterbury being, I believe, the last example of unbastardized Gothic. A very few plates more would demonstrate its change. Hans Holbein embroidered it with some morsels of true architecture. In Queen Elizabeth's reign there was scarce any architecture at all. I mean, no pillars, or seldom; buildings then becoming quite plain. Under James a barbarous composition succeeded. A single plate of something of Inigo Jones, in his heaviest and worst style, should terminate the work; for he soon stepped into the true and perfect Grecian. The next part Mr. Essex can do better than any body, and is perhaps the only man that can do it. This should consist of observations on the art, proportion, and method of building, and the reasons observed by the Gothic architects for what they did. This would shew what great men they were, and how they raised such aërial and stupendous masses, though unassisted by half the lights now enjoyed by their successors. The prices and the wages of workmen, and the comparative value of money at the several periods, should be stated, as far as it is possible to get materials. The last part (I don't know whether it should not be the first part) nobody can do so well as yourself. This must be to ascertain the chronologic part of each building; and, not only of each building, but of each *tomb* that shall be exhibited; for you know the great delicacy and richness of Gothic ornaments was exhibited on small chapels, oratories, and tombs. For my own part, I should have wished to have added detached examples of the various patterns of ornaments, which would not be a great many, as, excepting pinnacles, there is scarce one which does not branch from the trefoil, quatrefoil, and cinquefoil, being but various modifications of it. I believe all the ramifications of windows are so; and of them there should be some samples too. This work, you see, could not be executed

* The parts of this curious Letter within brackets were quoted by Mr.

by one hand. Mr. Tyson could give great assistance. I wish the plan was drawn out, and better digested. This is a very rude sketch, and first thought. I should be very glad to contribute what little I knew, and to the expence too, which would be considerable; but I am sure we could get assistance, and it had better not be undertaken than executed superficially.]

Mr. Tyson's History of Fashions and Dresses would make a valuable part of the Work, as, in elder times especially, much must be depended on tombs for dresses. I have a notion the King might be inclined to encourage such a Work; and, if a proper plan was drawn out, for which I have not time now, I would endeavour to get it laid before him, and his *patronuge* solicited. Pray talk this over with Mr. Tyson and Mr. Essex—it is an idea worth pursuing. Yours ever,

H. WALPOLE.

The following remarks are in the hand-writing of the Rev. Michael Tyson, and are probably from Mr. Cole's MSS.

"After the final improvement of the Chant by St. Gregory, there is reason to believe that, except the Epistles and Gospels, the whole of the service, nay even the prayers and penitential offices, were sung. See Canons of Elfric, 957. Johnson's Eccl. Laws, a book much commended, vol. I. p. 386.

The knowledge of Music confined to the Clergy, and it was equally necessary for every Cleric to sing as well as to read.

ORGANS supposed to be introduced into churches by Pope Vitalinus, A. C. 663.

Sigebert says, that Constantine sent an Organ to Pepin King of France in the year 766.

Organs first used in Greece, then Hungary and Bavaria.

Guido Aretinus reforms the Scale. From a Hymn to St. John he ascertains the intervals by the syllables. Ut Re Mi fa Sol La.

Ut queant laxis
*Mi*ra Gestorum
*Solv*e pollutis
*Re*sonare fibris
*Fa*muli tuorum
*La*biis reatum
Sancte Joannes."

"Guido was invited to Rome by Pope John XX. who began his pontificate in the year 1024."

*** The late Lord Orford was a good Critick, but not always a sincere man. The following extract, however, from a confidential Letter to his Friend Cole, may be considered as his real opinion; which I am proud to preserve, though the latter part is somewhat severe. The date of it, compared with that of my Preface, shews the eagerness with which he had read the book.

"*Strawberry Hill, July* 23, 1782.

——"Mr. Nichols is, as you say, a very rapid Editor; and I must commend him for being a very accurate one. I scarce ever saw a book so correct as his Life of Mr. Bowyer. I wish it deserved the pains he bestowed on it every way, and that he would not dub so many men *great*. I have known several of his

Heroes, who were very little men. Dr. Mead had nothing but pretensions; and Philip Carteret Webb was a sorry knave, with still less foundation. To what a slender total do those shrink who are the idols of their own age."

Mr. Walpole to Governor Pownall*.

"*Strawberry Hill, Oct.* 27, 1783.

"I am extremely obliged to you, Sir, for the valuable communication you have made to me. It is extremely so to me, as it does justice to a memory I revere to the highest degree; and, I flatter myself that it would be acceptable to that part of the world that loves truth—and that part will be the majority, as fast as *they* pass away who have an interest in preferring falsehood. Happily, truth is longer-lived than the passions of individuals; and, when mankind are not misled, they can distinguish white from black. I myself do not pretend to be unprejudiced; I must be so to the best of Fathers; I should be ashamed to be quite impartial. No wonder then, Sir, if I am greatly pleased with so able a justification. Yet I am not so blinded but that I can discern solid reasons for admiring your defence. You have placed that defence on sound and *new* grounds; and, though very briefly, have very learnedly stated and distinguished the landmarks of our Constitution, and the encroachments made on it, by justly referring the principles of Liberty to the Saxon system, and imputing the corruptions of it to the Norman. This was a great deal too deep for that superficial mountebank Hume to go —for a mountebank he was. He mounted a system in the garb of a philosophic empiric, but dispensed no drugs but what he was authorized to vend by a Royal patent, and which were full of Turkish opium. He had studied nothing relative to the English constitution before Queen Elizabeth, and had selected her most arbitrary acts to countenance those of the Stuarts; and even hers he misrepresented, for her worst deeds were levelled against the Nobility, those of the Stuarts against the People. Hers, consequently, were rather an obligation to the People; for the most heinous part of common despotism is, that it produces a thou-and despots instead of one. Muley Moloch cannot lop off many heads with his own hand—at least, he takes those in his way, those of his Courtiers—but his Bashaws and Viceroys spread destruction every where.—The flimzy, ignorant, blundering manner in which Hume executed the reigns preceding Henry VII. is a proof of how little he had examined the history of our Constitution—I could say much, much more, Sir, in commendation of your work, were I not apprehensive of being biassed by the subject. Still, that it would not be from flattery, I will prove, by taking the liberty of making two objections; and they are only to the last page but one. Perhaps you will think

* This worthy and learned Antiquary, to whom I am indebted for the original of this and the following Letter, died at Bath, Feb. 25, 1805, in

that my first objection does shew that I *am* too much biassed.—I own I am sorry to see my Father compared to Sylla. The latter was a sanguinary usurper, a monster—the former, the mildest, most forgiving, best-natured of men, and a *legal* minister. Nor, I fear, will the only light in which you compare them, stand the test. Sylla resigned his power, voluntarily, insolently—perhaps timidly, as he might think he had a better chance of dying in his bed, if retreated, than by continuing to rule by force. My Father did not retire by his own option. He had lost the majority of the House of Commons. Sylla, you say, Sir, retired unimpeached—it is true, but covered with blood. My Father was not *impeached,* in our strict sense of the word; but, to my great joy, he was in effect. A Secret Committee, a worse inquisition than a Jury, was named—not to try him—but to sift his life for crimes—and out of such a Jury, chosen in the dark, and not one of whom he might challenge, he had some determined enemies, many opponents, and but two he could suppose his friends. And what was the consequence? A man charged with every state crime almost, for twenty years, was proved to have done—what? Paid some writers much more than they deserved, for having defended him against ten thousand and ten thousand libels (some of which had been written by his Inquisitors), all which libels were confessed to have been lies by his Inquisitors themselves—for they could not produce a shadow of one of the crimes with which they had charged him! I must own, Sir, I think that Sylla and my Father ought to be set in opposition rather than paralleled.—My other objection is still more serious; and if I am so happy as to convince you, I shall hope that you will alter the paragraph, as it seems to impute something to Sir Robert, of which he was not only most innocent, but of which, if he had been guilty, I should think him extremely so, for he would have been very ungrateful.—You say 'he had not the comfort to see that he had established his own family by any thing which he received from the gratitude of that Hanover family, or from the gratitude of that country, which he had saved and served.'—Good Sir, what does this sentence seem to imply, but that, either Sir Robert himself, or his family, thought or think, that the Kings George First and Second, or England, were ungrateful in not rewarding his services! —Defend him and us from such a charge! He nor we ever had such a thought. Was it not rewarding him, to make him Prime Minister, and maintain and support him against all his enemies for twenty years together! Did not George I. make his eldest son a Peer, and give to the father and son a valuable patent place in the Custom-house for three lives! Did not George II. give my elder brother the Auditor's place; and to my brother and me other rich places for our lives—for, though in the gift of the First Lord of the Treasury, do we not owe them to the King who made him so! Did not the late King make my Father an Earl, and dismiss him with a pension of 4000*l.* a year for his

could we entertain such an idea? As far have we all been from thinking him neglected by his Country. Did not his Country see and know those rewards? and could it think those rewards inadequate? Besides, Sir, great as I hold my Father's services, they were solid and silent, not ostensible. They were of a kind to which I hold your justification a more suitable reward than pecuniary recompences. To have fixed the House of Hanover on the Throne, to have maintained this country in peace and affluence for twenty years, with the other services you record, Sir, were actions the *eclat* of which must be illustrated by time and reflection, and whose splendour has been brought forwarder than I wish it had, by comparison with a period very dissimilar! If Sir Robert had not the comfort of leaving his family in affluence, it was not imputable to his King or his Country. Perhaps I am proud that he did not. He died forty thousand pounds in debt. That was the wealth of a man that had been taxed as the plunderer of his country! Yet, with all my adoration of my Father, I am just enough to own that it was his own fault if he died so poor. He had made Houghton much too magnificent for the moderate estate which he left to support it; and, as he never, I repeat it with truth, *never* got any money but in the South Sea and while he was Paymaster, his fondness for his paternal seat, and his boundless generosity, were too expensive for his fortune. I will mention one instance, which will shew how little he was disposed to turn the favour of the Crown to his own profit. He laid out fourteen thousand pounds of his own money on Richmond New Park. I could produce other reasons too why Sir Robert's family were not in so comfortable a situation, as the world, deluded by misrepresentation, might expect to see them at his death. My eldest brother had been a very bad œconomist during his father's life, and died himself fifty thousand pounds in debt, or more; so that to this day neither Sir Edward nor I have received the five thousand pounds apiece which Sir Robert left us as our fortunes. I do not love to charge the dead; therefore will only say, that Lady Orford (reckoned a vast fortune, which till she died she never proved) wasted vast sums; nor did my brother or father *ever* receive but the twenty thousand pounds which she brought at first, and which were spent on the wedding and christening; I mean, including her jewels.

"I beg your pardon, Sir, for this tedious detail, which is minutely, perhaps too minutely, true; but, when I took the liberty of contesting any part of a work which I admire so much, I owed it to you and to myself to assign my reasons. I trust they will satisfy you; and, if they do, I am sure you will alter a paragraph, against which it is the duty of the family to exclaim. Dear as my Father's memory is to my soul, I can never subscribe to the position that he was unrewarded by the House of Hanover. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect and gratitude,

Your most obliged and obedient humble servant, HOR. WALPOLE.

"P. S. I did not take the liberty of retaining your Essay, Sir;

Mr. WALPOLE to Governor POWNALL.

2.

"*Berkeley-square, Nov. 7, 1783.*

"You must allow me, Sir, to repeat my thanks for the second copy of your tract on my Father, and for your great condescension in altering the two passages to which I presumed to object; and which are not only more consonant to exactness; but, I hope, no disparagement to the piece. To me they are quite satisfactory. And it is a comfort to me too, that what I begged to have changed was not any reflection prejudicial to his memory; but, in the first point, a parallel not entirely similar in circumstances; and, in the other, a sort of censure on others to which I could not subscribe. With all my veneration for my Father's memory, I should not remonstrate against just censure on him. Happily, to do justice to him, most iniquitous calumnies ought to be removed; and then there would remain virtues and merits enough, far to outweigh human errors, from which the best of men, like him, cannot be exempt. Let his enemies, aye and his *friends*, be compared with him—and then justice would be done! Your Essay, Sir, will, I hope, some time or other, clear the way to his vindication. It points out the true way of examining his character; and is itself, as far as it goes, unanswerable. As such, what an obligation it must be to, Sir, your most grateful and obedient humble servant,

HOR. WALPOLE."

Mr. WALPOLE to Mr. GOUGH.

"*Strawberry Hill, Aug.* 24, 1789.

"I shall heartily lament with you, Sir, the demolition of those beautiful chapels at Salisbury. I was scandalized long ago at the ruinous state in which they were indecently suffered to remain. It appears as strange, that, when a spirit of restoration and decoration has taken place, it should be mixed with barbarous innovation. As much as taste has improved, I do not believe that modern execution will equal our models. I am sorry that I can only regret, not prevent. I do not know the Bishop of Salisbury even by sight, and certainly have no credit to obstruct any of his plans. Should I get sight of Mr. Wyatt, which it is not easy to do, I will remonstrate against the intended alteration; but probably without success, as I do not suppose he has authority enough to interpose effectually—Still I will try.—It is an old complaint with me, Sir, that, when families are extinct, Chapters take the freedom of removing antient monuments, and even of selling over again the site of such tombs. A scandalous, nay, dishonest abuse, and very unbecoming Clergymen! Is it creditable for Divines to traffick for consecrated ground, and which the Church had already sold?—I do not wonder that magnificent monuments are out of fashion, when they are treated so disrespectfully. You, Sir, alone have placed several out of the reach of such a kind of simoniacal abuse; for to buy into the Church, or to sell the Church's land twice over, breathes a similar kind of spirit.—Perhaps, as the subscription indicates taste, if some of the Subscribers could be persuaded to object to the removal of the two beautiful Chapels, as contrary to their view of

beautifying, it might have good effect; or, if some letter wee published in the papers against the destruction, as barbarous, and the result of bad taste, it might divert the design. I zealously wish it were stopped—but I know none of the Chapter or Subscribers. I have the honour to be, with great regard, Si,

Your much obliged and most obedient, &c. HOR. WALPOLE."

A few other letters of this noble Critick will be found in vol. II. p. 302; and in vol. II. p. 289.—His opinion of the former Idition of this Work is given in p. 708; to which I shall now idd the testimonials of another friend or two.

"DEAR SIR, *Dorchester, Sept.* 30.

"I have glanced over the Memoirs of your worthy Friend he late Mr. Bowyer with much pleasure and satisfaction. The Work does great credit to your gratitude, abilities, and industry. A more entertaining and amusing Work I never perused. I only wish I durst read every page of it. If you can send me the print of your late Friend, prefixed to the Book, you will oblige me. I ask it, both out of respect to the memory of so worthy a character, and also as it bears a strong resemblance to my old Friend Mr. Gould, of this place, whom you know. I remain, very respectfully, dear Sir,

Your faithful and obliged humble servant, W. CUMING *."

"SIR, *Heversham, near Kendal, Westmoreland, June* 17, 1783.

"I have read your Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, and do not the least doubt but there will be another edition of it shortly; and, therefore, send you some observations to use as you please. I could wish, in your second edition, that such publications as appeared without the Authors' name, might be found in the Index under the name of the legitimate Authors. With the greatest esteem and regard, I am, &c. THE VICAR OF HEVERSHAM †."

* Of this benevolent Physician some satisfactory memoirs have been published by Dr. Lettsom, with a good portrait of Dr. Cuming; which may be seen also in the "History of Dorsetshire," the second edition, vol. II. p. 49.—He was buried in the church-yard of the Holy Trinity at Dorchester, with the following epitaph:

> "Near this place lie the remains of William Cuming, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and of the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Edinburgh, who practised physick in this town and county during the space of 49 years, and who desired to be buried in the church-yard rather than the church, lest he, who studied whilst living to promote the health of his fellow citizens, should prove detrimental to it when dead. He was born at Edinburgh, Sept. 30, 1714. He died March 25, 1788."

† To this Correspondent (whose name I never discovered) I was indebted for some particulars in the early life of Mr. Ephraim Chambers.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 94. "The London Daily Post, or General Advertiser," which began in 1726, was altered to "The General Advertizer" only, March 12, 1743-4; and to "The Public Advertizer," Dec. 1, 1757.

P. 133. The Reader will, no doubt, be pleased to see the following addition to the article of the *Elstobs*, on the authority of her Grace the late Duchess Dowager of Portland. They are here given precisely as drawn up by the late Rev. Dr. Lightfoot.

'Mr. G. Ballard was instrumental in procuring Mrs. Elstob a visit, in 1733, from Mrs. Chapone, a Clergyman's wife at Stanton in Gloucestershire, a woman of letters, and an old acquaintance, for whom he was used to make gowns and manteaus, that being his trade, or employment. This Lady was not herself in affluent circumstances; but she effectually relieved her friend, by a well-written letter to Mrs. Pendarves (afterwards Mrs. Delany), representing properly her merit, her great learning, her printed works, her easy life with her brother, her deplorable condition, almost from the time of his death, her meekness and fortitude, her resignation and piety. This letter had its wished-for success; for, through the industry and humanity of Mrs. Pendarves, it, first of all, procured some small subscriptions from the circle of her acquaintance, and afterwards was put into the hands of Mr. Poyntz, at that time Preceptor to Prince William, who caused it to be shewn to Queen Caroline, to whom, while Princess of Wales, the Saxon Grammar had been dedicated. The letter was no sooner read by the Queen, but it procured an immediate supply of 100*l.* with a promise, that the same sum should be continued yearly. The Queen, however, dying in 1737, &c." [as in p. 134.] — It appears, from the same respectable information, that Mrs. Elstob *changed her name* when she opened school in Worcestershire; that, upon the Queen's death, she was recommended by Mrs. Delany, to the Duchess of Portland; and that she lived the remainder of her life in her Grace's family, with cheerfulness, *and great approbation*. Dr. Pegge seems to have believed, that Mrs. Elstob was a beautiful woman; and indeed she is represented as very beautiful in a miniature print of her, in the initial letter of her 'Homily of St. Gregory,' p. 1; but she is there drawn as very young, and youth is beauty. Her misfortunes, ill-health, and age, might have altered her very much, before she came to live with the late Duchess of Portland. Be this as it may, I have to say, on the unquestionable authorities before mentioned, that Mrs. Elstob was in the later part of her life, though very agreeable in her temper and conversation, *a remarkably plain woman*.—It may be as pleasing to the reader, as it was to the writer, to learn, that the friendly Mrs. Delany herself, for whom her late Grace of Portland made no provision by her will, was happily relieved from future anxiety, and placed in easy circumstances, by the gracious generosity, and unsolicited beneficence of their present Majesties, whose charities, though conferred by stealth, and with intentional secrecy, are yet well known to be very extensive, and truly royal.

Mr. Gilpin, in his elegant "Observations relating to Picturesque Beauty, made in the year 1776," vol. II. p. 190, says, "Among the works of Art at Bulstrode, which abounds chiefly with the curiosities of Nature, we were favoured with a sight of one by Mrs. Delany, which we greatly admired. Mrs. Delany is widow of the late Dr. Delany, Dean of Down, one of the intimate friends of Dean Swift. She is now 76 years of age; and enjoys her faculties in such vigour, that you find not the least faultering in any of them. The work of hers which I allude to is an Herbal, in which she has executed a great number of Plants and Flowers, both natives and exotics, not only with exact delineation, and almost in their full lustre of colour, but in great taste. And what is the most extraordinary, her only materials are bits of paper of different colours. In the progress of her work, she pulls the flower in pieces; examines attentively the structure of its leaves, stems, and buds; and, having cut her paper to the shape of the several parts, she puts them together; giving them a richness and consistence by laying one piece over another; and often a transparent piece over part of a shade, which fastens it. Very rarely she gives any colour with a brush. She pastes them, as she works, upon a black ground, which at first I thought rather injured them; as a middle tint would have given more strength to the shade; but I doubt whether it would have answered in effect. These flowers have both the beauty of Painting, and the exactness of Botany; and the Work, I have no doubt, into whatever hands it may hereafter fall, will be long considered as a great curiosity."—In a note, written in 1792, Mr. Gilpin says, "Mrs. Delany died in the beginning of the year 1788. She compleated her work, till within two or three years of her death; and completed nine volumes in folio, each volume containing 100 plates."

See a particular account of this very excellent lady in Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. pp. 371. 462; and her memory is thus perpetuated on a pillar of St. James's church, Westminster:

"Near this place lie the remains of Mrs. Mary Delany,
daughter of Barnard Granville, esq.
and nicce of George Granville Lord Lansdowne.
She was married, first, to Alexander Pendarves,
of Roscrow, in the county of Cornwall, esq.;
and, secondly, to Patrick Delany, D. D. Dean of Down in Ireland.
She was born the 4th day of May, 1700,
and died the 15th of April, 1788.
She was a lady of singular ingenuity and politeness,
and unaffected piety.
These qualities had endeared her through life
to many noble and excellent persons;
and made the close of it illustrious, by procuring for her
many signal marks of grace and honour from their Majesties."

P. 156. The first edition of "The Emperor Antoninus's Conversations," &c. was published by Mr. Collier in 1701; and a third edition in 1726 (see vol. I. p. 345).—The Emperor's Life also had been before translated, with some select Parts of the

P. 161. "Henry Felton, D. D. educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, a very ingenious man, and a good scholar, was tutor to Lord Ross, son to the Earl of Rutland; for whose use he wrote his Dissertation on the Classics, which is an elegant small performance, several times printed: the last edition in 1757 is the best. He published also eight Sermons, preached at Lady Moyer's Lecture, in 8vo. and some single sermons besides. He died March 9, 1739-40." *Mr. J. Whiston, MS.* — Biographical Memoirs of this eminent Scholar may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXIII. p. 506.

P. 165. George Stanhope, esq. only son of the Dean, captain of a Company in Gen. Egerton's Regiment of Foot, died June 1, 1725.

P. 198, note, l. 14, Dr. Grabe died Nov. 13, "1711," aged 46.

P. 200. Mr. Gabriel Hanger was created Lord Colerane in 1762. See Memoirs of the Family in vol. V. p. 349.

P. 227, l. 29. *r.* "Scholastical History in Letters, 1713?"

P. 261. A pamphlet which Mrs. Astell had published in 1705, intituled, "The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England," was suspected to be the work of Doctor Atterbury: "I am informed this day that you have put out in print a mighty ingenious pamphlet; but that you have been pleased to father it upon one Mrs. Astell, a female friend and witty companion of your wife's." *Lord Stanhope to Dr. Atterbury.*

P. 276. Mr. Strode died, whilst this volume was passing through the press, July 21, 1809. Of his beneficence, several traits have been interspersed in the Memoirs of Mr. Markland; whose latter days he had the heartfelt satisfaction of cheering by his generosity, and whose memory he has perpetuated by a monumental tablet.—Mr. Strode married, in 1804, Mrs. Finch, widow of the Hon. William-Clement Finch (son of the late Earl of Aylesford, and brother of the present Peer), a Lady possessing the most amiable qualities.—Mr. Strode was a gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Majesty; and it was in this situation that he first took a prepossession to Mrs. Finch, whose family have held for some time, and still continue to hold, lucrative appointments about the persons of their Majesties.—Mrs. Finch had no issue by Mr. Strode; but at the time of her marriage she had a daughter and two sons, William and Heneage, both educated at the Rev. Mr. Gilpin's, Cheam school, near Epsom, Surrey. The eldest son was accounted a boy of some parts; and was therefore placed amongst those who were reckoned to have the best abilities and most knowledge; viz. in the class with Mr. Gapper, Mr. Hall, Mr. Cassan, the Hon. Mr. W. Leslie, Mr. Grant, &c. &c. &c.; gentlemen who have since done credit to their instructors. The issue of Mrs. Finch, the Writer of this article fears, sustained a great loss in their affectionate Stepfather. To relate one act of this excellent being's life is the best comment on the whole: the late Mr. Leman, of Northaw, Herts, though no way related, left him an immense property in that county, &c. To this he acted as a conscientious steward, not appropriating any part of its produce to his own use, but suffering

fering it to accumulate for the benefit of the relations of his friend, to whom he bequeathed *the whole*. He even paid rent for the-house he resided in, which belonged to the estate!—Mr. Strode, among other benevolent acts of his life, having, at his own expence, entirely rebuilt Northaw church, in a style of truly elegant yet simple grandeur, was himself the first person deposited amidst the new-raised walls; on which a very beautiful monument has been placed by his mourning relict; who says,

"To his society I owed the six happiest years of my life,
To his precepts and example
I am indebted for those excellent principles
by which I endeavour to regulate my conduct.
This monument is erected by his affectionate Mary.
For he loved our Nation; and he hath built us a Synagogue."

P. 283. The following particulars in the character of Dr. Clarke are from the MS. of Mr. Jones of Welwyn; who, April 12, 1764, thus addressed the Doctor's son, Samuel Clarke, esq.

"SIR, *Welwyn, April 22, 1764.*

"I have so great an esteem for the memory of the late excellent Dr. Clarke, your father, that I would willingly have every thing valuable relating to him preserved. Concerning his MS Notes on our Public Liturgy, and the safe preservation of them in the British Museum, I have expressed to you my thoughts and wishes in some former letters; and do still hope you will be pleased to befriend the publick, by securing them in the best manner you can for the benefit of posterity. Give me leave, Sir, to suggest to you another respectful intimation. I could wish you to minute down, at intervals of leisure, whatever you, or your friends who well knew the Doctor, can readily recollect, that tends to the honour of that great man, in regard to his temper and dispositions, and the course of his conduct in human life. I must and do own to you freely, that I myself take pleasure in entering such minutes in my private papers, whenever I am so happy as to receive them from good hands. You can do a great deal more, and to far greater advantage than I can: who am, Sir, your obliged, affectionate, and faithful servant, J. JONES.

"P. S. It was usual with the late celebrated Master of the Charter-House, Dr. Thomas Burnet, when he did not choose to permit some writings of his to go to the press for publication in his life-time, to cause a small number of copies to be privately printed at his own expence, and for his own use, and that of a few trusty and judicious friends. I have been credibly informed, that, amongst his more private writings, he left some strictures or emendations upon our Book of Common Prayer. Into what hands they are since gotten, and whether preserved or destroyed where they were said to be lately, is to me hitherto unknown. Time will perhaps shew; and this is intimated only for a *caution*."

Mr. Jones's MS. adds, "Dr. Clarke was of a very tender and humane disposition. When his young children amused themselves with tormenting and killing flies upon the windows, he would calmly reason with them, and gently forbid such practices. Do you not know that these are the creatures of Almighty

and all other little animals, are designed by Providence for their several uses. Do not, my dear children, do not you destroy any living creature that God hath made, unless they prove really hurtful to you, and you can no other ways prevent their doing you mischief. Would you like that any man, stronger than yourselves, should destroy you, in the manner that you now destroy these poor harmless little creatures? &c.' [*This from Mrs. Sykes*, 1756.]—He was very ready and condescending in answering applications touching *Scruples*. Numberless instances of this. I myself have experienced his goodness herein.—T. Sh. esq. having an interview with the Doctor at Bp. of Winton's (Dr. Willis), and afterwards in St. James's Park, observed him, he said, to be very clear in his notions, and very ready in his answers, upon certain disputable points (in Theology), wherein this gentleman desired the Doctor's solution. A man of a clearer head, and of more perspicuity in his manner of expression, he added, he never met with.—"He was extraordinarily cautious of losing the least minute of time, always carrying some book about him, which he would read even while riding in a coach, or walking in the fields, or had any leisure minute free from company or his other studies, or even in company, where he could take that liberty; always making it his rule to employ his time in some useful manner; and never idle, never indolent, &c." [*This I had from his Son.*]—The late Mr. Archdeacon Payne told me, that he well remembered him when he was a young student in the University, and that he even then excelled in all his public exercises, and other marks of uncommon proficiency in learning, being much noted in the University, and commonly spoken of by the young scholars, as "The Lad of Caius," &c.—Dr. Henry Yarborough* (Prebendary of York, and rector of Tewing, Herts),

* "*Nov.* 30, 1759. Dr. Yarborough, who had a long and intimate acquaintance with the late Gen. Sabine, Governor of Gibraltar, whose country seat was at Tewing, told me this story, which he had from the General's own mouth, who was a person of great honour and veracity, and much good sense. That when he once lay dangerously ill of his wounds after a battle abroad, and began to recover, as he lay awake one night in his bed, having a candle in his chamber, he saw on the sudden the curtains drawn back at his bed's feet, and his wife, then in England (a lady whom he greatly loved), presenting herself to his full view, at the opening of the curtains, and then disappearing. He was amazed at the sight, and fell into deep reflections upon this extraordinary apparition. In a short time after, he received the melancholy news from England that his beloved consort was dead, and that she died at such a time; which, as near as he could possibly recollect, was the very time on which he had seen that strange phænomenon.—This he immediately entered down in his note-book, continuing ever afterwards fully persuaded of the certainty of some apparitions, notwithstanding the general prejudice to the contrary; 'which,' said he often, 'I can, from my own knowledge in this instance, confidently oppose upon the strongest grounds.' This is the story, and I here set it down as I heard it from the above-mentioned worthy Doctor, without making any remarks.—See some other Instances of this kind in the late Mr. Aubrey's Miscellaneous Collections, &c. where (in my own printed book) I have entered down several references, &c. of the same kind: but determine nothing at present. J. Jones."

"I never heard Dr. Yarborough tell the story of Gen. Sabine's wife's apparition, but have heard the following story of the Doctor. A neighbouring rascal broke into his house, with intent to rob and murder him. It

was

who was a member of the University when Dr. Clarke kept his famous act, and was present at it, tells me, that he never heard any act equal to it, or any thing like it, in all the time that he continued in the University (which was, I suppose, at least till the year 1727, when he came to Tewing), nor any one of equal length, or more admired, more talked of, &c. He said, Clarke was extremely ready and clever, very clear and strong in all his arguments and expressions, and also very modest in his address to the Professor, &c.—Dr. Yarborough told me, another time, that as old as he is now (1764, being, I think, about 77 or more), he would gladly take a ride to Cambridge to hear such another act as that which Dr. Clarke then kept. He said, he never was so delighted in his life with any academical exercise of that kind. It was, as I am informed, a current opinion and report, that when, some time after the said act, Dr. Clarke published his treatise upon the *Scripture Doctrine*, &c. he was the more convinced of the truth of the Thesis which he maintained before the University, by the strong arguments which his opponents, and above all the acute professor Dr. James, then urged and enforced against that Thesis. This account seems probable enough. [I had it from the Rev. Mr. L. M. who was, about ten years after, Fellow of a College in that University, and had carefully perused, and then approved of, the said Treatise.]—Extract from a Letter (MS) of the late Dr. S. Clarke to Mr. Jackson, dated June 4, 1715. "Whether the Convocation will continue so (viz. perfectly silent) or not, depends upon matters wherein you and I have *no concern*. When some old men are worn off, I am persuaded the τὸ καλέχον, the great remaining impediment, will be the growth of *Total Infidelity*, which prevails very much." The original shewn me by Dr. Z. Grey, 1752.—I have heard that antient Clergyman, his intimate friend, Dr. Pyle of Lynn, say, that Dr. Clarke had a very strong memory, and that he had heard him declare, that he never forgot any thing that he had once thoroughly apprehended or understood; that he was ready in every part of Scripture, both of the Old and New Testament, and could immediately point out the particular places, &c.—The noted Mr. *Say*, of Ely-House, Holbourn, Secretary for many years to Bishops of Ely successively, had once a friend, who, calling to see him, expressed a great desire to see and converse with Dr. Clarke, with whom Mr. Say was well acquainted. Presently after Dr. Clarke came into the room unexpectedly, and seeing Mr. Say (but not seeing the visitor), at the farther end of it, ran alertly to him, and embraced him, being so intimate and dear a friend. Discerning the stranger that moment, he sat down, and though, in all probability, he had many things, as usual, to say to his friend, he

was so light the Doctor soon recollected the man, as he was a tradesman he dealt with, and expostulated with him on the baseness of his intention. The fellow said he was undone without such a sum of money, which was a pretty large one. 'Well, go home,' says the Doctor, 'keep you your secret, and I will keep it for you; the money you shall have; behave well, and nobody, while I live, shall know any thing of it.'—The Doctor, it is reported, punctually performed his promise, was afterwards kind to the man, nor was it thoroughly known, though there were always suspicions of it, till after the Doctor's death." *Another Correspondent.*

for-

forbore, and said nothing; only entered, but spoke cautiously, upon ordinary topics. We may judge from hence of his great freedom naturally, where he well knew he could be free; and of his just circumspection, where he could not be sure that he might with prudence be so. I do not now remember from whom I had this latter little story; but I had it, I can be pretty confident, from some person upon whom I could well depend.—Dr. Sykes told me, that Dr. Clarke had accurately revised our whole Liturgy, struck out (in a private MS.) all the exceptionable passages, and made the whole agreeable to the Scriptures. This MS. Dr. S. had perused with pleasure; and it is now, he said, in the hands of his son. The late Lord Townshend (secretary of state) had formerly that MS. to consider; and returned it. Dr. Clarke himself communicated it to his Lordship.—Mrs. Sykes, wife of Dr. Sykes, told me a few years ago, that Dr. Clarke, being intimately acquainted with her husband, would often make him a visit; and when he came, his usual way was to sit with him upon a couch, and, reclining upon his bosom, to discourse in the most free, easy, and familiar manner, upon subjects agreeable to the taste and judgment of both.—The late Sir John Germaine (whose character is pretty well known) lying upon his death-bed at Westminster, and being in great confusion of thought, relating to his departure out of the present world, sent to Dr. Clarke, desiring some conversation with him. When the Doctor came, Sir John, in great anxiety, asked him, what he must do?" "Oh! what shall I do, Doctor, what shall I do? I am in great distress of mind; what shall I do? Shall I receive the Sacrament, and do you think it will do me good to receive it? Tell me, I pray you, tell me what I must do in my present sad condition." The judicious and honest Divine, well knowing what life he had led, and what his thoughts and pursuits had been chiefly bent on in the time of his health and prosperity, told him very sedately, "that he could not advise him to the Sacrament, as likely to be of any avail to him with respect to his final welfare; and so, commending him to the mercy of God, did not administer it." [This I had from the Rev. Mr. Bunbury, rector of Catworth.]—I heard Mr. Harrison of Balls (M. P. for Hertford) say, that dining at a great man's house on the day that the late Abp. Wake had been to kiss the King's hand on his being promoted to Canterbury, and mentioning his having seen him coming from Court upon that occasion, Dr. Clarke, who was one of the company, after other observations made by others, said, *We have now an Archbishop who is Priest enough.*—Dr. Clarke, speaking to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Doddridge*, concerning the best writers on the side of the Christian Revelation, told him, that Mr. [Richard] Baxter's Treatise †, &c. was, in his opinion,

* "I reckon it one unhappiness of this excellent man (my much respected friend), that, having early imbibed the notions of some particular systems, he could never totally dislodge them out of his mind in his age of riper judgment.—This hath been observed by others. See Brekel on Regeneration.—The Doctor's parts were uncommon, his learning great, his moderation equally so, and his life and conduct truly Christian. J. Jones."

† "Reasons of the Christian Religion."

one of the most masterly performances on that subject of any in the English language.—The Rev. Dr. Young assured me, upon my asking him whether Dr. Clarke (with whom he had sometimes conversed) was of a free open disposition in discourse, "That no man was more so. He was," he said, "civil, obliging, and modest, and far from reservedness, when there was a proper occasion for freedom in conversation."—An ingenious, learned, and worthy Clergyman, coming out of the country, went one Sunday to hear Dr. Clarke. He was so delighted with his discourse, that he said he would at any time go twenty miles to hear him. —Pope somewhere has a reflexion on *Clarke at court* * ; which arose from the Poet's resentment against him, because he refused to use his interest with the Queen to get Lord Bolingbroke recalled from France, with a general pardon. After Mr. Pope's death, the Reverend Editor† thought proper to vindicate Dr. Clarke from the aspersion here intended against him, and perhaps to recommend himself to the Court, in removing the imputation from so able an attendant on it." *Mr. Jones of Welwyn, MS.*

P. 288, l. 15. *for* "Quality," *read* "Quantity."

P. 291. The old acquaintance was Bishop Keene, Master of his College (see p. 322).—Bp. Keene published a Sermon, preached at Newcastle, on the anniversary of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen. On the 30th of January, before the House of Lords. Before the Society corresponding with the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland; and a Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese, in 1772.—He died at Ely House, in Dover-street, of a dropsy in the breast; and was buried in his cathedral at Ely; where a plain slab in Bishop West's chapel is thus briefly inscribed: "Under this marble are deposited the remains of Edmund Keene, D. D. Bishop of Ely, translated from the see of Chester, January 17, 1771. He died on the 6th July, in the year of our Lord 1781, in the 68th year of his age."

P. 331, l. 6 and 7, *read* "ἄνδρες."

P. 370, l. 27. *read* "offerendis," *and* "fervidus."

P. 391. Of Dr. Clarke's "Travels" one volume has appeared, and another is announced for publication.

P. 409, l. 31. *read* "ROM. CUR."

P. 447. There is a small oval print, inscribed, "Henry Michell, M. A. Vicar of Brighthelmstone, ob. 1789, æt. 75. *C. Shieriff pinxit, E. Scott del.*"—Of Mr. Michell see several pleasing particulars in Mr. Wilmot's Life of his Father, pp. 187. 188, 193.

P. 459. The following Epitaph is at Hornsey: "Dr. Thomas Cartwright, 17 years Rector of this Parish; an excellent Pastor, a most sincere Friend, and the best of Men; died Nov 8, 1749."

P. 461. Against the North wall of the North aile of the Cathedral church at Ely, on a cenotaph of white marble, in a border

* 'Nor in a Hermitage place Dr. Clarke.' † Dr. Warburton.

of red veined, on a table of white marble, the base of red veined work (Arms, *Ely* impaling *Mawson*, under a Mitre);

"H. S. E.
Matthias Mawson, S.T.P.
Collegii Corporis Christi apud Cantabrigienses
olim Socius, postea Magister,
Academiæ bis Procancellarius.
Per biennium Landavensis,
per annos 14 Cicestrensis, et per annos ferè 17
Eliensis Episcopus.
Obiit Novembris die 23, 1770.
Vixit annos 87, menses 3."

For a fuller account of this worthy Prelate see the new edition of Mr. Bentham's History of Ely, 1812, preface, p. v; also p. 214; and Appendix, p. 11; an Edition in the highest degree creditable to the Son of the late excellent Author of the Work, and to the press of Messrs. Stevenson, Matchett, and Stevenson.

P. 491. I have mistaken the dates of Dr. Taylor's degrees. They should have been, B. A. 1724; M. A. 1728; LL. D. 1741.

P. 493, l. 21. "The *Height* of Eloquence, by Longinus, translated by John Hall, esq. of St. John's college, Cambridge, Lond. 1614, 8vo.—Of Mr. Hall, and his various publications, see Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, vol. VII. p. 49." *T. F.*

P. 499. Add to line 31, "But sensible and unprejudiced persons are of opinion, that, was the case to happen again, the determination might be different in Westminster Hall, if not in College." *T. F.*

P. 500. "After wondering how a Scotch Advocate * should be so perfectly uninformed as to know nothing of the best Edition, and best modern Editor, of Demosthenes, I will only say of him what Dr. Taylor himself probably would, had he seen the strange passage—at least, I have heard him say it of many similar geniuses—'The fellow! why would he go out of his way to make such blundering work!'—I sent this to Nichols; and he returned Boswell's note, of his readiness to correct." *T. F.*

Ibid. "Dr. Johnson knew both the *Greys* † well; and as the turn of their studies were very different, he could not forbear to set right persons that were chattering away about persons and things of which they were so ignorant; and is not one such word, fitly spoken, of more value than an whole evening's talk replete with inanition, if not mistakes? My esteemed friend the late Sir John Cullum furnished me with an exactly similar trait of Shukburgh Ashby, esq. So Mr. Boswell's anecdote is not an unique. The company were talking away about the Parisian massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's-day, and named a wrong King. Mr. Ashby, who only opened his lips on that occasion, said, 'Charles IX.' If we consider how execrably bad the Monarch's

* This remark arose from a passage respecting Dr. Taylor in Mr. Boswell's First Edition of the Life of Dr. Johnson.

† Dr. Richard Grey, and Dr. Zachary Grey.

behaviour was on that occasion, we shall be apt to think, with the wise man, that 'a word in due season' is better than a whole load of talk from persons so ignorant of what they talk about, as to confound time, place, or persons, in the most wanton manner."

The following three stories are too good not to be told:

"When Prince Eugene was in England, Bp. Burnet waited on the Duke of Marlborough; and said, that, having an extreme desire to see the Prince, who he knew was to dine the next day with the Duke, begged he might be permitted to be of the company. The Duke, who knew the Bishop was apt to make mistakes, said all he could decently, to prevent his being of the party; but the other continuing to beg earnestly, and assuring the Duke that he would be strictly on his guard, was allowed to be present. Accordingly, at table, he was remarkably silent; which the Prince observing, and that others of the company paid respect to him, spoke to him; and the Bishop replied in French. Then the Prince asked him, "if he had ever been at Paris?" and when? The Bishop replied "Yes; that he did not exactly recollect the year; but it was at the time when the Princess of Soissons was imprisoned for poisoning." This was Prince Eugene's Mother. How he made this great blunder, and what the confusion of all the company was, need not be told.—The Bishop had a Scotch Chaplain, who had much the same failing as his Master; which it was in vain to endeavour to guard against. The Bishop said to him one day, "Where do you dine to-morrow?" "With your Lordship, I hope."—"I wish you would dine somewhere else for one day." The Chaplain was much surprized, and earnest to know the reason. The Bishop said, after endeavouring to excuse himself as well as he could, "that he was to have a famous Roman Missionary from China to dine with him, and was very desirous to have him to himself, to get as much as he could on the subject out of him." The Chaplain on this expressed the utmost eagerness to be of the party. "Why was he to be excluded?" &c. &c. The Bishop said, "For no other reason, but because he knew that he was such a zealous Protestant, that he could not contain himself, but would fall into a dispute, and so prevent the Bishop's getting the information he proposed." The other assured him, "that, so far from interrupting, he would be on his guard, and absolutely keep silence. And so he did for a good while. But, as the Missionary was explaining the methods they took to make Converts, and how they proceeded to instruct them, the Chaplain could hold no longer; but cried out, "Aye, Sir, all this is very well; but how do you make them believe Transubstantiation?" "Fair and softly," said the Missionary: "we don't go on so fast: we begin with the first chapter of the Bible, tell them how God created the world, how he made man out of the dust, how he took a rib out of his side, and made a woman of it; and when they thoroughly believe this, we then propose Transubstantiation to their belief."—Probably this is the famous Missionary whose picture at Windsor is one of Kneller's very best. He must certainly have been a man of excellent sense, by his

artful defence. — Perhaps it was Pere Couplett, whom the second Earl of Clarendon mentions as drinking tea with him at midnight, and declaring it to be as good as he had been used to drink in China.—This was one of the few excellent stories which I had from the late Hutchinson Mure of Saxham, esq." *T. F.*

"Bishop Burnet one day conversing with the Duke of Marlborough, some points of our English History were mentioned in a strange confused manner by the Duke of Marlborough. The Bishop, astonished, took the liberty of asking him whence he had his information. The Duke said, "From Shakspeare. The Plays he had *seen* were his only Historian*." Yet this great man was as able in the Cabinet among Negotiators as in the Field. Perhaps the elegance of his manners, and his fame as a General, operated powerfully in his favour.—Buonaparte now gains victories, and makes treaties, solely by himself against four of the Emperor's ministers." *T. F.*

"I remember, that the learned Mr. Baker of Cambridge expressed great esteem for the memory of Bishop Burnet, when he lent me the *third* volume of the "History of the Reformation," which, he said, was a present to him from the Bishop himself. Mr. Baker particularly acknowledged the great condescension and ingenuity of this great man, in the regard he paid to the animadversions which he had offered to his Lordship upon some parts of that valuable History; and the favour of several very civil letters, wherewith the learned Prelate had honoured him."

Mr. Jones of Welwyn, MS.

P. 502. "Mr. Harris speaks very handsomely of Dr. Taylor, though the MS. of Demosthenes which he had lent him was lost, and the detainer classically cursed. The Doctor always thought that it would turn up, when Dr. Rawlinson's stores were brought to light; but it did not." *T. F.*

P. 506. "Reiske allows very little merit to the Doctor as a Lawyer; and none, or hardly any, as a Grecian; and I can safely say, that Mr. Raper and Dr. W. S. Powell agree perfectly with Reiske as to the former. So, between both, the Doctor is completely stripped of all pretensions to either.—Besides Reiske, Raper, and Powell, we have Warburton also denying Taylor's critical abilities, and his friend Markland's too. — Dr. Askew, if he had thought it worth while, could have told us how ill Reiske behaved to him and his kind friend, in return for freely furnishing him with the Doctor's papers." *T. F.*

P. 510. "Dr. Taylor was so willing to receive information from any quarter, that he very readily entered in his copy of Lysias four or five of my conjectures. — He would sometimes ask us, "Do you know the meaning of, 'I have spoilt her market?' "You can't say that black is my eye," &c. &c. Though we thought we did not want much information, we professed a desire to hear his opinion; but he would put us off with, "It is all in the Book there!" pointing to the Volumes. — For many years, in travel-

ling, he carried about with him a small edition of Terentianus Maurus, to read when alone at an inn."—One time, getting into the White Horse, Fetter-lane, and, laying the book on the table when the waiter came in, he cried out, "O! what the old book is come again." He examined George Ashby in it for a Fellowship; I mean the folio edition. On my stopping, he said, "O! you are not to mind the stops." *T. F.*

P. 510. In a Dissertation at the end of his Thesis *ad L. De-cemvir.* Dr. Taylor bestowed the highest commendation on Dr. Ashton, for his happy sagacity in the instance noticed in vol. I. p. 271; which he considered as doing the highest honour to the critical art, as it shewed there was something certain in its conjecture. How Spon and Wheler could take such incorrect copies, is almost inconceivable. There is, however, something like it in the eight hexameter and pentameter verses in the "Biographia Britannica," article *Cromwell, Oliver*, from under a large equestrian print:

Cernimus hic omni caput admirabile mundo
Quod Reges, Populi, Barbariesque stupent, &c. &c.

as they may easily be restored. Instead of reading down the first column, and then the second, they should be read through the whole length, a long and short verse together. I believe the learned Bishop Huet shewed his sagacity in rectifying some distorted Poems in the Anthologia. *T. F.*

P. 511, l. 8. After "Johnson" *add* "nor Mr. Garrick." *T. F.*

P. 514, note. Mr. George Dyer, in his Life of Dr. Farmer, in the "Annual Necrology," speaking of Dr. Askew, says, "This gentleman was particularly distinguished by his acquaintance with Greek literature, and possessed a liberal and communicative spirit. In early life he travelled into Greece; and his magnificent library of printed books, enriched by a most valuable collection of manuscripts, procured him celebrity in foreign countries, no less than in England. Farmer being himself a good Greek and Latin scholar, and highly respected by Dr. Askew, was received with hospitality in Queen's-square, and had frequent interviews with many eminent literary characters of the time. It is more in the light of a "man of books," and a man of letters, than as a Divine, that the reader is to consider Farmer. His connexion with Askew perhaps (independently of the propensity natural to a man of letters) might encourage his views as a collector of books. He began, indeed, under circumstances different from Askew, and after engaging in literary pursuits entirely dissimilar to his. Askew was a man of ample fortune; his books were clothed in sumptuous bindings, and confined for the most part to antient literature. Farmer, though his expences at that time were few, was as yet possessed of but a limited income, and now more particularly occupied his time in reading our old English authors. In a course of years, indeed, he collected many valuable books; and as his income increased, he could occasionally gratify a more expensive taste; but, generally speaking, he was as often seen at the end of an old book-

stall, as in the splendid shops of more respectable booksellers, and the *sixpence apiece* books were to him sometimes of more value than a Baskerville Classic, or a volume printed at Strawberry-hill. In this way he gradually got together an immense number of books, good, bad, and indifferent."

P. 550. Of the premature death of two infant sons of Henry Gale, esq. of Scruton (Henry at the age of 14, and Francis at the age of 10), see an affecting narrative in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 797.

P. 564. l. ult. *read* "cumque rei."

P. 584. add, "I am, like the rest of the world, perusing 'Sir Charles Grandison.' I don't know whether that world joins me in preferring the author's 'Clarissa.' He wants the art of abridgement in every thing he has yet wrote."—*Mr. Shenstone to Mr. Jago.*—Mr. Jones of Welwyn, in his MS. says, "Dr. Young tells me, that he has been long and intimately acquainted with Mr. Richardson; and has always had the highest esteem for him, on account of the many excellences, natural and moral, which he discerned in him. As the Doctor has had much free conversation with him, he is acquainted with many particulars relating to him, which are known to none, or to but very few, besides himself.—Mr. Richardson having not had the advantage of a complete education (as the situation and circumstances of his father * would not allow him to bestow it †) Dr. Young, to whom he was recounting the various difficulties he had passed through, asking him, 'How he came to be an author?' he answered, 'when I was about 12 years of age, I drew up a short character of a certain gentlewoman in the parish, who was reputed a great Saint, but I looked upon her to be a great hypocrite. The character, it seems, was so exactly drawn, that, when it came to be privately handed about amongst some select friends, every one could discern the features, and appropriate the picture to the true original, though no name was affixed to it. This little success at first setting out did, you will naturally suppose, tempt me at different times to employ my pen yet further in some trivial amusements or other for my own diversion, till at length, though many years after, I sat down to write in good earnest, going upon subjects that took my fancy most, and following the bent of my natural inclination, &c.'—Dr. Young made this pertinent and just observation, that this man, with the advantages only or chiefly of mere nature, improved by a very moderate progress in education, struck out at once, and of his own accord, into a new province of writing, and succeeded therein to admiration. Nay, what is more remarkable, and seldom seen in any other writers, he both began and finished the plan on which he set out, leaving no room for any one after him to make it more complete, or even to come near him: and it is certain that not one of the various writers that soon after, and ever since, attempted to imitate him, have any way equalled him, or even come within a thousand paces of him. That kind

of Romance was and is peculiarly his own, and seems like to continue so. 'I consider him,' said Dr. Young, 'as a truly great natural genius; as great and super-eminent in *his* way, as were Shakspeare and Milton in theirs.—Mr. Shotbolt tells me, that when Mr. Richardson came down to Welwyn, with the late Speaker Onslow, and other friends, to visit Dr. Young, he took up his quarters with Mr. Shotbolt, there being not room enough at the Doctor's; and that, getting up early, about five of the clock, he wrote two of the best letters in Sir Charles Grandison in one or two mornings before breakfast. Mr. Onslow had a high esteem for him; and not only might, but actually would have promoted him to some honourable and profitable station at Court; but the good man neither desired nor would accept of such posts, &c. being much better pleased with his own private way of living‡.—Mr. Richardson, besides his being a great genius, was a truly good man in all respects; in his family, in commerce, in conversation, and in every instance of conduct. Pious, virtuous, exemplary, benevolent, friendly, generous, and humane to an uncommon degree; glad of every opportunity of doing good offices to his fellow-creatures in distress, and relieving many without their knowledge. His chief delight was doing good. Highly revered and beloved by his domesticks, because of his happy temper and discreet conduct. Great tenderness towards his wife and children, and great condescension towards his servants. He was always very sedúlous in business, and almost always employed in it; and dispatched a great deal by the prudence of his management, &c.—*Mem.* The tender touches of his compositor Mr. Tewley, in his letter to Dr. Young, soon after the death of his good master."

P. 599. Dr. Monro, in his reply to Dr. Battie respecting the treatment of madness, took the following motto for his book,

"Major tandem parcas, insane, minori."

To the other Anecdotes of Dr. Battie add the following letter, written in 1788 by his old friend and schoolfellow Ralph Thicknesse. "You mention the success with which the late Dr. Battie administered a *potion* of *mimickry* to some of his patients; nor can there be any doubt but that a *cordial laugh*, properly timed, may prove as beneficial in some cases as any cordial in the *Materia medica*; and I can assure you that Battie always carried that *cordial about with him*, though lately it was only here and there that he would administer it. In short, the Doctor was as good a *Punch* as he was a Physician. At School, or at College, he was always in pursuit of what we call *fun*. Now, Sir, as it is agreed that those that play at bowls must take rubbers, I cannot help relating a piece of *funnery*, which befell the Doctor himself at Uxbridge, the place where he first opened his *medical budget*, and when his Fellowship of King's College, Cambridge, and what little he could pick up in fees, were his whole support. Mr. Thicknesse, a Fellow of the same College, and a *fellow-funster* also, having rode from

London one morning, to visit his old *chum*, arrived when the Doctor was out upon his visits, and, as a little rain had wetted his visitor's wig, he called upon *William* to bring him the Doctor's *old grizzle*, and to put a *dust of powder into his*. But, before that operation was compleated, the Doctor appeared in his well-dressed *tye*. As soon as the mutual civilities were over, "Zounds," said Battie, "Ralph, what a cursed wig you have got on!" "It is true," said Thicknesse (taking it off his head), "it is a bad one, and if you will, as I have another, I will burn it." "By all means," said the Doctor, "for, in truth, it is a very *caxon*." Accordingly, the *fry went into the fire*. Now, in *those days frugality was necessary*; and the Doctor constantly, upon returning home, uncovered his yarn under-stockings, and *edged* off his tye, that a *once-a-week* combing might do; and therefore, previous to his skinning his legs, "Here, William," said he, "bring me my old wig, and put up my tye." William informed the Doctor Mr. Thicknesse had got it. "And where is it, Ralph?" "Why, burnt, as you bid me." And thus it is throughout all mankind. We can see the shabby wig, and feel the pitiful tricks of our friends, and yet overlook the disorder in which our own wardrobes often are left during life.

"You may, if you please, close this account of an *innocent* piece of *fun*, unless the following additional anecdote may administer *health to your many readers*. There was at King's College, a very good-tempered, handsome, six-feet-high Parson, of the name of Lofft. He was one of the College Chaunters, and the constant butt at commons, in the hall as well as in the parlour. Harry dreaded so much the sight of a gun, or a case of pistols, that such of his friends as did not care for too much of his company, always kept fire-arms in their rooms. The relater of this article, then scarce a man, was encouraged by the *reverend the Fellows* to place himself at the corner of the Chapel, with a gun loaded only with powder, and, as Harry went to prayers, to shoot at him at the distance of about twenty yards. Unfortunately, the gun being loaded with coarse damp common powder, the whole of it did not burn; and poor Harry Lofft's face received a great many whole grains therein, and with such force as to remain in the skin. The fright, and little inflammation, put the poor Chaunter to bed. We were all much alarmed; and, lest the report should reach the Vice-chancellor's ears, the good-tempered Lofft was prevailed upon *to sink* the cause of his disorder, and to be *only ill*. Battie and Banks (the only two Fellow-students in Physic) happened not to be of the *shooting party*, and were, therefore, called to the assistance of the sick man. They found his face red, inflamed, and sprinkled with black spots! that his pulse was high, and his spirits low; and, after a serious consultation on his case, they prescribed: and then being examined by the impatient plotters of this wicked deed, they pronounced it to be the *black rash*. This was a never-to-be-forgotten *roast* for the two medical students. And

established a high reputation as a Physician, he sent Mrs. Battie to Bath for a *dropsy*, and that she was cured by *dropping* a child at his door, it may give us a little insight into the *practice of Physic*, and induce us to say with the Poet,

Better to search in fields for health unbought,
Than fee the Doctor for a nauseous draught."

Another Correspondent enables me to add some interesting particulars of the Rev. William Battie, the Physician's Father. "He married his first wife, a daughter of Richard Colman, esq. of Brentely, in the county of Suffolk: the family name of his second lady I never knew. In the early part of his life he was rector of Alderton and Bawdsey, upon the Suffolk coast; a fortunate circumstance (as it afterwards proved) for him; for in the year 1665, the Duke of York being with the Fleet near those villages, went one day on shore, and enquiring of a countryman where he might get some refreshment, was answered, "Our Parson keeps a cup of good cyder." The Duke, calling at the Parsonage, was hospitably received. The Priest, unconscious of his rank, treated him, as a Captain of the Fleet, with bread and cheese, washed down with a draught of the commended liquor. Pleased with his generous host, the Royal Admiral (remarking he had some interest at Court) asked, if there was any preferment in the County to which he would wish to succeed. The Parson, probably still ignorant of the rank of his guest, and but little crediting his professions (as he named a living on which there was a young incumbent), replied, to be Rector of Hitcham would make him a happy man. The Duke departed, leaving Battie not forming any great expectation of his wish ever being gratified; for the parish being vacant in the year 1667, upon the death of Mr. Amphill, no application was made for the presentation by the hospitable Rector of Alderton and Bawdsey. Indeed, it is probable the promise might have been forgotten by his Patron, had not some conversation with his Brother reminded him of it. His Majesty told the Duke, the Ministers were teasing him with their squabbles about a Suffolk living, on the disposal of which they could not agree. His Highness enquired the name of the place; which being mentioned, he replied, "It is two years since I promised it." "It is yours," returned the King, "and the disputes of my Courtiers are ended." Dr. Battie was instituted, made King's Chaplain, and afterwards Prebendary of St. Paul's. Loving the apple for its juice, or regarding it for the interest it procured him, he planted the orchard at Hitcham parsonage with the best fruit for making cyder; and many of the trees were there in 1753, when the late Rev. Dr. Mills succeeded the Rev. Mr. Coleman (Dr. Battie's successor) as Rector of the parish.—In 1671, the Duke of York declaring himself a Catholic, and Dr. Battie, in a sermon, reprobating the Romish persuasion, his Patron reproached him for arraigning the Religion he professed. The Divine steadily answered, "I preach against that Religion, which

head." These anecdotes I had from a respectable gentleman, who has been in his grave between twenty and thirty years, who was an inhabitant of Hitcham, and who, when a boy, frequently dined with him in his parsonage. From his authority I believe them authentic, and as such communicate them.—Dr. Battie was buried in his chancel at Hitcham with his first wife; over their remains is a slab of black marble; and under a shield, with the arms of Battie and Colman, is the following inscription:

"Paululùm, Viator,
Exuviæ sunt Gulielmi Battie, SS. T. P.
Hujus ecclesiæ XL fermè per annos Rectoris dignissimi;
de Alderton et Bawdsey longò plus temporis;
Sancti Pauli apud Londinenses Prebendarii;
Carolo II. è Sacris;
Hujusce comitatûs Irenarchæ.
Juxta quoque et ad latus jacet
Catherina uxorum duarum prima,
Filia Ricardi Colman de Brentely;
per quam tres reliquit liberos, Edvardum, Robertum, Annam.
Denatus ille Dec. 21, anno Christi 1706, ætat. 74.
Illa Feb. 10, 1690, ætat. 63.
Valeas, et brevis ævi sis memor."

P. 602. For a life of Dr. Edward Littleton, see vol. V. p. 711.

P. 613. Mr. Cheselden was appointed Surgeon to Queen Caroline in December 1727.

P. 616. "A large bone used to be shewn at St. Alban's for a giant's. Dr. Rutherforth told me, that he clapt it to his own thigh, which was as long or longer. The bone above must have been two feet long, and require a large urn. In Shropshire towards Wales, a stone coffin of a giant is shewn; a cousin of mine, about six feet one or two inches high, had the curiosity and spirit to lay himself down in it, and he found it only just long enough for him." *T. F.*

P. 641, note, l. 20. "Cafia," or "Caphia."

P. 663. The "smaller edition of Lysias contained only the Latin translation." *T. F.*

P. 680. Of David Levi, the learned Jew, and his various publications in the Priestleian controversy, &c. see Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. pp. 934. 1206.

P. 696. Bishop Barlow was a very learned man, though, as my author says, esteemed a thorough-paced Calvinist, and consequently no friend to his Order; insomuch that, whilst he sat, Bishop [1675—1691], he was remarkable for having never visited any part of his Diocese in person, or been ever in all his life at Lincoln; so that he was commonly called the Bishop of *Buckden*, where he mostly lived. He was also, as I have been informed at Buckden, very careless of the Records and Writings of his See, and a Dilapidator of his Palace there; and, though he pretended great zeal to King James the Second, yet when that Prince had withdrawn himself, in 1688, he came forward

scrupled to take the Oaths at the time limited, which was at the end of the year 1690; about eight months after which he died, and was buried at Buckden, on the North side of the chancel; according to his own desire, in the grave of Bp. William Barlow; to whose memory, as well as his own, he erected against the wall a monument, with this inscription, on a tablet of black marble:

"Juxta jacent reliquiæ Thomæ Barlow, S.T.P.
Collegii Reginensis Oxonii Præpositi;
Protobibliothecarii Bodleiani, Archidiaconi Oxoniensis,
pro dominâ Margaretâ Comitissâ Richmond, S.T.P. Professoris:
Episcopi (licet indigni) Lincolniensis.
In spem lætæ Resurrectionis,
Epitaphium moriens composuit.
Tumulum Reverendi Prædecessoris Gulielmi Barlow,
rabie fanaticâ ruiturum, sumptibus propriis extruxit.
Obiit octavo die Octobris, anno Salutis 1691, ætatis suæ 85."

"*Dr. William Lloyd*, Bishop of Worcester, collected, in the course of many years, an immense treasure of remarks upon the Bible, filling up, from time to time*, a large folio edition of it interleaved and interlaced, even the margins thereof; but all in short-hand, known only to himself and to his Chaplain, the late Dr. B. Marshall. Both have been for many years dead; but the original book is still (1764) extant, or was lately: in whose hands now lodged I know not; I suppose in those of some of the descendants of the Bishop. I could wish it reposited in the British Museum.—Mr. (afterwards Dr.) John Tottie, one of the Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, told me, many years ago, when we were contemporaries at Worcester college, that he had seen, amongst the papers of the Bishop (which had been committed to the trust of Tottie's father, who had been Chaplain to the said Prelate), a letter of Queen Mary, written with her own hand, desiring Bishop Lloyd to publish his Collections upon the Bible. This was never done. The Bishop was always ready to oblige others with his notices for the public good, but postponed publishing his own most elaborate designs.—Mr. Tottie, whilst he was fellow of Worcester college, returned very faithfully all the Bishop's Collections in his custody, to his Lordship's Grandson. This is all I know of the matter." *Mr. Jones of Welwyn, MS.*

"Dr. *South*, presenting an officer of note to the University of Oxford for an honorary degree, began in the usual style of address to the Vice-chancellor, Proctors, &c. *Præsento vobis Virum hunc bellicosissimum*—He was going on; but that moment some accident obliged the great warrior to turn about unexpectedly; the Doctor, upon the sudden, subjoined,—*qui nunquam antea tergiversatus est.* [Mr. Coleburne, of Corpus Christi College, now 80, 1761.]—I suppose the real fact might be this: The Gentleman, not expecting that expression, *Virum bellicosissimum*, and perhaps not approving of it, might turn about, either in modesty

* His Lordship corresponded, upon particular texts, with many learned men abroad. They made it their particular business to discuss, &c. and

or in some little resentment; though the University wags were pleased to give the fact another turn. If we recollect the humour of South, it will make the matter still more probable." *Mr. Jones, MS.*

"*John Jones,* of London, esq. left by his will a very great sum of money to be distributed to charitable uses, at the discretion of his three executors: of whom, the most Rev. Dr. *Tillotson,* by his favour and interest, procured towards the rebuilding of the College of Clare-Hall (of which he had sometime been Fellow) the sum of 200*l.*" *Commemoration-book of Clare Hall.*

"Dr *John Thomas* (bishop of Lincoln 1753—1761) being at Copenhagen, and consulting an eminent Physician there, near ninety years of age, concerning the best method of preserving health, had this rule given him (amongst seven other rules), viz. Last of all, said the old Physician, *fuge omnes medicos, atque omnimoda medicamenta.* This I had from the bishop's own mouth. The other rules related to temperance, exercise, &c. Quere, Whether it might not have been somewhat *apropos* to have told his lordship the following little story presently after his own, viz. "A very old man, near ninety years of age, being asked what he had done to live so long, answered, *When I could sit, I never stood; I married late, was a widower soon, and never married again.*" The above Dr. John Thomas married four times. The motto, or posy, on the wedding ring at his fourth marriage was, as I have been informed,

If I survive, I'll make them five." *Mr. Jones, MS.*

"Of the late Mr *W. Whiston,* it may, I suppose, be truly said, though I would not in the least derogate from his real worth, that he had an honest heart, without a judicious head; that he had a fervent zeal, without sufficient knowledge; and, that he appears in several of his writings, especially those of later date, to have had a tincture of affectation and vanity, which did but ill become a Scholar and a Christian, and which, if I mistake not, will be less applauded by posterity, than it was indulged by himself, or than he seems to have imagined, in his life-time, that it would.—I had a great regard for the man, upon the account of his integrity, or what I really believed to be such; but could never approve of his positiveness, where I thought his grounds were defective." *Mr. Jones, MS.*

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

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