Hereditary Genius Working Papers

Publication/Creation

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F.2r

tyranny of custom – pulpit.
children dolls.

authority – versus self reliance
all ~~[illegible]~~ religions

the authority of a xtian morale – christianity
what are the xtian morales?
if any one falls in with the character of the man
& if he has capacity – he becomes a man of mark
in his sect

authority – besides in dwelling spirit. that consoles
dictates
suggests

of scripture
tradition
pulpit.
fraternities & sisterhs
resolutions
vows
the spirit of taboo – such-such things are
unlawful to touch – enquire into

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GALTON PAPERS

F. 2 v

Groups must be homogeneous

Difficulty with drawing

I want a natural not an artificial group.

In what poetry consists. { 1 what it doesn't
2 what it does

If we

Divines (Oberlin Fenelon) f.3r

This chapter has given me more trouble ~~by far than~~ to prepare, than any of the others, for many reasons. It appears to be a ~~defined~~ very intelligible ~~to~~ ~~enough~~ enquiry & an easy one to ~~answer~~ solve when we ask who are the men of eminent piety & what ~~has been~~ their history & antecedents, but in point of fact the enquiry is neither ~~intelligible~~ ~~definite~~ nor is it all easy to ~~answer~~ solve any ~~limited~~ definite part of it. In the first place there is no first universally recognized, whom all accept for the most part. In the worthies of one sect are ~~antiche~~ the scorn of another. It would seem as though the qualities of mind prized by the several sects were mutually exclusive. The character of an ascetic ~~character~~ is absolutely opposite to that of a warm hearted auctioneer ~~man, and as it so commonly~~ Evangelical, the Calvanist & the Wesleyan, the high church & low church are separated by as deep a spiritual gulf as the doctrine of taught to a nun is separated intellectually from that taught to ~~that~~ to a Scotch puritan. But is there no deep spiritual element ~~beyond~~ common to them all? The sects certainly seem unable to discover it. No controversy is equal in its bitterness to that of ~~the~~ Theologians. One cannot imagine a less harmonious gathering than one composed of the leaders of the great religious bodies. ~~There appear to~~ be Psychological differences of the same elementary character appear to ~~underly~~ in the different religious just as there ~~are~~ underly in the different worldly mind. But here it will be exclaimed is an acknowledged ~~difference~~ common element. The religious world are unworldly. I cannot for a moment allow it. It is I believe in most cases an mere accident whether the beliefs & hopes of a religion lay hold on a man's mind. We are all given — especially in youth to indulge the imagination whether it be in

love of grop comfort, ostentatious pride — love of power, combatiousness, malice, spiritual pleasure, servility

F.3v

the ~~[illegible]~~ & illicit form of castle building or in more legitimate schemes to be fulfilled in manhood. The state of affairs in ~~[illegible]~~ a world beyond the grave is a similar field for the exercise of the imagination. We are ~~[illegible]~~ told no details about it; ~~that~~ ~~if~~ the Scriptures assert it is unintelligible to us & yet ~~the fascination~~ its contemplation fascinates many so far as to ~~[illegible]~~ make them constantly think about it. This is a mere caprice so to speak, yet it makes a large part of the difference between a religious & a non-religious man. Again the dogmas of the creed in which he is educated may exactly fit it & satisfy the peculiar spiritual & intellectual needs of a man, or they may more or less miss them. & this may be due to a great number of different causes. The most potent ~~of which~~ is probably the state of the man's extraneous culture, for a creed of vast power in some Eras of civilization is out of place & ridiculous in others. Thus ~~demonology~~ Witchcraft, augaries, & demoniacal possession (are already counted as superstitions) & an inspiration such as that of the Irish revivals or of the Irvingites. ~~Profession~~ The ministerial Profession also goes far towards making a man religious. He may have entered it under the pressure of circumstances or under convictions which he at the time believed to be firm but which afterwards proved unstable ~~[illegible]~~. However once irrevocably pledged he would as an honest man do the best to fit himself for his position & would in the majority of cases insensibly & gradually but effectively succeed. One can easily rest assured that many of the present leaders of the religious world would have been fitted just ~~succeeded~~ as well for statesmen, diplomatists, ~~of the ordinary type~~ as they had followed those called them succeeded as bishops.

Divines

This chapter has given me more trouble to prepare than any of the others tho' the enquiry appears a very straight-forward one when we ask "Who are "the men of Eminent piety and what have been their "history & antecedents" it is by no means easy to get an answer, ~~to~~ which will satisfy every one. In the first place there is no considerable list of names of pious men that would meet with general acceptance, the worthies of one sect being for the most part repudiated by the others. ~~It would seem that the principal~~ The qualities of mind prized by different sects are frequently not only different but discordant and ~~frequently~~ every in direct antagonism. ~~That is the rule of right to an ascetic, is the rule of wrong to a low church man & vice versa~~ The religious world is separated by such deep gulfs, & the ~~separate~~ parties of which it is composed are so bitter in their opinions of one another as to make it a matter of much difficulty for a by stander to discover the spiritual Elements that are common to them all. Now I feel it is really necessary to the completeness of my argument that I should attempt to define these spiritual Elements, because unless I ~~want to~~ deal with homogeneous groups, my statistical results will have but little value. I must shew that the group of men

whom I select as types of the religious world form a real order with common characteristics & that they are not merely a number of individuals who impelled by various motives, or pushed into public notice by various accidents, have by chance obtained a character which they did not justly merit.

It will assist us in discovering what is the common basis of religious characters, if we first strip it of those qualities which though commonly found in connection with it accompany it but which are by no means peculiar to it. These are the moral virtues, one & all of them. A sceptic may be every whit as virtuous as a religious man, for virtue's sake. So on the other hand a religious man may have great blots on this moral character without forfeiting his claim to his order. We may see arrogance, intolerance, servility, love of power, litigiousness, combativeness, slander and all the host of vices practised by leaders of the religious world, and by writers in religious newspapers. The affective elements are not peculiar to the religious world, for the love of ordinary people to their parents, wives & children, & friends & country is certainly not weaker than that shewn under similar circumstances by religious people. They are often stronger for the religious sectarian. Nay, many of the latter are morose

~~hermits~~ people, ~~or~~ practising celibacy & seclusion from worldly friendships, on principle. Carelessness for worldly & sensual pleasures is not peculiar to religious men. I should think it existed in its greatest strength among classes of quite another ~~class~~ description, & especially among the metaphysicians, & in the men of science, & both which I shall hereafter ~~analyse~~ have much to say, & both of whom have characters discordant with that of the religious man.

An abiding sense of God's presence is a phrase that ~~comes approaches the mark we~~ approaches to the description ~~we need~~ but which nevertheless expresses it in ~~an obscure~~ a far too ~~indefinite~~ vague a sense for our purposes of the spiritual element common to religious sects. ~~The first and great the word 'God' may mean any one of a vast variety of different thin combination of ideas~~ Thus the word 'God' is exceedingly indefinite; it ~~means~~ has a different ~~things~~ meaning in the mouths of different persons. ~~The stern~~ ~~God~~ creator of the Calvanists, understanding that term a being who reigns in lone, capricious power, ~~willing~~ predestinating this ~~man~~ ~~still~~ unborn child ~~before his birth~~ to the utmost ~~inconceivable~~ ~~wretchen~~ bliss & that ~~man~~ one to inconceivable misery. ~~Acting according to this own~~ what men call ~~caprice~~ ~~in~~ than ~~reigning over~~ ~~like a creation like an omnipotent~~ ~~Frankenstein~~ ~~is and the~~ may be called by the same term 'God' as the being who is adored with ~~almost~~

mandlin ~~affe~~ effusion by ~~those of~~ the a Wesleyan' as being the ~~incarnat~~ highest expression of love and mercy.

An abiding sense of God's presence is a phrase that includes a spiritual element common to all religious sects but it also includes much that is ~~extraneous~~ not common to them, which must be sifted to one side before we ~~can lay to obtain~~ can reduce ~~use~~ the phrase into a suitable form for ~~the~~ purposes of this chapter.

In the first place the word 'God' is indefinite ~~ambiguous~~ for it has different meaning ~~different things~~ in the mouths of different persons. Thus ~~the Calvanists who form~~ one large section of the religious world, when they use the word in question mean by it a being of infinite compassion & tenderness ~~love~~, to be approached with affectionate adoration. Another large section, the Calvanists, mean by the same word a lone capricious power predestinating some of their ~~this~~ unborn child to the ~~utmost~~ bliss, & the rest ~~one~~ to inconceivable misery. People who have an abiding sense of the presence of God according to the first interpretation of the term, are clearly to some degree a different order of people to ~~not homogeneous with~~ those who ~~are included~~ ~~are described by~~ the same phrase, ~~but who~~ ~~who plays~~ according to the second interpretation when the word 'God' is

pretation ~~of the same term~~. Let us then take a step nearer to the root of these matters. ~~How~~ whence do ~~these~~ men originally derive their several interpretations of the word 'God.' It is in two ways: partly by what has been taught them, partly by the dictates of their own ~~nature~~ consciences. Now the ~~natures~~ consciences of men are as ~~exceeding~~ diverse as their characters & so far as the interpretation of the word 'God' depends on their consciences so far will it vary in different men ~~with them~~. ~~In the sam~~ The doctrine that may be extracted from ~~reli~~ Scripture of all kind is also exceedingly various because we see perfectly candid truth seeking men, of equally high qualifications for the research arise at very different results after their study of the ~~text of~~ Scripture. Therefore the religious world may be expected à priori to contain, just as we began by ~~stating~~ remarking that it did contain, - a ~~vast~~ very great variety of different creeds, & ~~Whatever~~ if saying that ~~they~~ all religious men have an abiding sense of God's presence we must if we wish to be accurate, modify that phrase & say they all have an limit abiding sense of the presence of a superior power - but that they ~~chari~~ do not agree in

...ter the creed ...reed th

the characteristics of that power. A sceptic would probably remark that the definition I have just given becomes identical with saying that the characteristic of the religious mind is a promeness to idolatry. It is not at all necessary to idolatry that the idol should consist of a solid body made by the hands out of wood or stone, since the imagination, and then a creature made by set up in the mind to be worshipped, is equally an idol. Say that since each man's notion of God takes its shape from his character it is a proof that a man's idea of God is a work of the imagination & that the worship of a creature of the imagination is a mere idolatry. He wd therefore the sceptic would therefore include barbarians who showed strong idolatrous tendencies within the same group as civilized men of strong religious tendencies, considering the difference between them to be intellectual rather than moral. It argues on the whole a scientific intelligence & therefore in some degree of intellectual capacity for a man to assign, on such weak grounds as are commonly adduced, miraculous gifts & moral healing powers to statues & the lilly

~~than when they assign similar powers to mental creatures of the~~. A man who is not a sceptic, might ~~take the~~ arrive at a similar result ~~on a different grounds~~. He would say that the devout idolater, misplaces his religious bent. That he has the makings of a religious man according to the Christian type & would ~~becom~~ probably become an earlier & warmer convert to Christianity, if properly taught by missionaries, than a fellow countryman who was careless of the idols, of the faith in which he was born. An appeal to experience to the best of my belief will prove this to have been the case. I say so speaking from ~~they~~ general recollection of ~~various~~ reading missionary ~~reports~~ works but I acknowledge that I am unable to justify myself, as I should have liked to have done by definite references. That a proneness to idolatry – I wish to use this word, in a philosophical sense, such as a person who used the last mentioned argument to agree to – is ~~the~~ a conspicuous ~~quality~~ characteristic of the religious world is seen in many ways. besides Roman Catholic & High Church tendencies. I speak rather of the ~~timidity~~ want of self-reliance shewn by religious people – they are always ~~aim~~ trying to

constitute some external or quasi external authority to rule them. They make resolutions, they, ~~not so much in England as Elsewhere~~, ~~take~~ make vows; they ~~belong to~~ afflicate themselves in fraternities & sisterhoods under strict rule. They find relief in confession & are satisfied by dispensations. They ~~accept~~ defer to authority, even in intellectual matters in short they are governed by faith & not by reason. They are like children & women and old people ~~Faith, is the demanded by the ministers of all creeds. Preachers who obtain In short the frame of mind of a religiously disposed person is child is~~ that of ~~childlike~~ or of a woman ~~which all the merits & demerits.~~ A child ~~says~~ ~~asserts~~ thinks ~~so & so~~ such & such an opinion is right, because ~~they a person whom they know is convinced of it~~ is a woman of the strength of the conviction with which they feel it is ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. but a man in the prime of his ~~strength~~ mental vigour distrusts his conviction knowing that their ~~strength of a conviction has nothing whatever to do with its true~~ force & is no criterion of their truth & that in every disputed case equally strong convictions may exist on either side. & Old persons ~~again~~ become opinionated.

The Roman Catholic or High Church mind is more grossly idolatrous than the Protestant, which defers to those authorities only that are not easily accessible to criticism. The want of the

idol is felt but there is enough of the critical faculty in them, to make it necessary that the idol should ~~not be too transparently~~ bear at least a moderate amount of criticism without betraying its nature. Hence they ~~defend~~ erect the text of Scripture into a court of ultimate appeal & discourage on various pleas the natural inquiry whether the text deserves that position. They ~~secretly~~ erect the dictates of conscience into another tribunal of collateral power & discourage physcological inquiries into the nature of the conscience. Thus by ~~discouraging inquiry~~ a system of ~~& by~~ inculcating faith in authority it is marvellous what rubbish, ~~which~~ a belief in cosmogonies & a form of witch craft ~~downwards~~, the religious mind of a religious man otherwise highly gifted, has been made to accept.

~~Character of a religious man, if we try to contrast it with that of a sceptic who is equally virtuous, affectionate & temperate by nature & candid in intellect, is not in the least religious.~~

Character of a religious man. Let us now contrast it with that of a sceptic, both of them being supposed equally virtuous, affectionate, and temperate and imaginative & equally satisfied as to the truth of their respective professions.

The fundamental difference between them is this that the composition of the sceptics character has the elements of stability, whereas the mind of a piously disposed man is essentially unstable and craves for external support. The pious man feels he is not sufficient by himself to help himself. He has impractical aspirations. This weakness of character depends on various combinations, and is by no means of the same quality in different persons & races. I presume that the effective force of each new religion & of each new sect consists in the appropriate which it supplementing some deficiency of moral stability which the conditions of the time in which it first appeared, had created. Without staying now to enter into these interesting details

It by no means pervaded the entire moral constitution. There is very commonly the ordinary meaning strength in some particulars associated with weakness in others. A pious man may be on the whole a person of strong character but I maintain that he is necessarily conscious & affected with exceeding instability in others.

f.13v

When a man's instincts accord with the xtian moral ideal that is to say — — — — — . . & not dignity - self assertion — — — . & when at the same time his character is in some respects instable then he has all the makings of a typical xtian of xtianity

If they are deficient in ~~have not~~ the moral instincts but have the sense of instability, they fall under the tyranny of custom — If they have the morality but not the sense of instability they become pontiffs of some kind of other.

Thence a singular,

quality of the ~~pious~~ of pious men, in extremes like David's psalms, ever sinning & ever repenting, disposition, is well shown by the character of their prayers. Thus according to the ritual of the English church each man calls himself twice a day, a miserable sinner, who has left undone those things which he ought to have done & has done those things which he ought not to have done. ~~If we add to what we have already said about the~~ Other evidences all shewing the need felt by pious people ~~men~~, of external aid to keep them from falling, are to be found in the resolutions & vows they love and ~~are given~~ to 'bind themselves by ~~make~~, the fraternities & sisterhoods they love to enter, in the obedience they shew to priests, in the deference they pay to the mere ~~text~~ words (English interpretations of a semitic original) of Scripture, or to unconfirmed tradition; in the strong sense of the spirit of 'taboo' by which when it is told them — ~~never~~ it matters little by whom or on what authority — that it is unlawful to touch such and such things, ~~are unlawful to touch~~, they are held ~~prompts~~ them in abject obedience.

~~it is better~~ I will to corroborate my ~~previous statement~~ by ~~take~~ quoting well known phrases & ~~sentiments~~ of the religious world generally in our time. It is undoubtedly the case that the persons most naturally disposed to piety are those of the least solid minds, as women; also the sick, & the young & old. ~~of~~ (in both sexes). ~~The~~ The least disposed to piety are healthy men in their vigour & maturity. ~~The is thus very remarkable~~ In churches of almost all persuasions, ~~the pitch of voice in which~~ the hymns are sung ~~is high~~, in a childish & feminine pitch. The ~~character of a~~ child character is held out as the model of a religious disposition, being submission to authority & ~~open to~~ unquestioning in faith. The pious man ~~is not like the sceptic a law to himself~~ ~~but~~ he depends upon other, he is ~~given to~~ consoled by confession to a priest & reestablished in his own opinion by ~~dispensation~~ his absolution. ~~His~~ impulses and sentiments are so irregular & extreme & apparently capricious that he ascribes them to ~~inspir~~ external sources, He is apt beyond measure to ascribe them to inspirations ~~good & evil~~ ~~to saintly~~ ~~intercession~~ ventions or to devilish temptings. Thus the whole working of the world ~~order of creation~~ appears to him as pervaded by ~~a constant~~ miraculous & to be governed by a will, to ~~the~~ whose movements ~~of which~~ he can find no clue & not ~~by~~ according to laws and order. The instability child-like, spaniel-like

Insert a p.

~~It may be objected that what has been said, omits~~ omits ~~one most important consideration.~~ Let us try another point. The religious man says he is conscious of a God dwelling in his heart who consoles, judges & guides, ~~suggests, and dictates.~~ ~~That this is a fact~~ ~~is not a matter of dispute.~~ ~~It is a simple fact~~ but it is a powerful conviction, no more to be overlooked or neglected than what has been conveyed through the brain, the eyes or ears ~~may tell~~. A pious disposition ~~may~~ be defined as

F. 16

That ~~the existence of~~ this feeling ~~is not to be disputed; that~~ ~~it~~ is one of his fundamental convictions with them no more to be explained away ~~overlooked~~ or neglected by ~~them as it is by the Sceptics~~ ~~by those who have felt it~~, than the truth of what is conveyed to them by the brain through the medium of the Eye or Ear. Therefore it may be said that a pious disposition should be defined as one in which this conviction is powerful, as a sceptical as that in which it is weak.

But to this definition the sceptic replies that he is by no means ~~incapable of sharing~~ destitute of the feeling in question. He will by not means assent. He may add that he has experienced ~~felt~~ it himself with more than ordinary power, but that as a matter of fact, determinable by the proceeding intellect, he advisedly believes it to be a purely subjective creation, — an idol constructed by the imagination, and not a really external presence. Acting upon this hypothesis ~~though~~ the sceptic deliberately withstands ~~[illegible] to disentangle his mind emancipate himself from~~ those very ~~spirit of grace~~ influences which the pious man prays for & prizes ~~above~~ all blessings. ~~But~~ On the other hand, because the sceptic does so, he will not allow that his mind is ~~blind~~ naturally obtuse ~~to the feeling~~ in perceiving that influence. He therefore justly objects to the definition just proposed for consideration.

He distrusts its reality through the same kind of reason that he learns to distrust the external existence of a speck in his the vision, of a singing in his ears, or as a Kantian philosopher distrusts the objective reality of time & space. (He [illegible] just as a good regretting throws away the doll to which she had confided her hopes confessed her griefs & [illegible] the literally had received consolation)

He would retort that the characteristic of the religious world is a pronemess to idolatry. But that is unfair ~~defining to [illegible]~~ because when a religious man is convinced that the object of his worship is an idol he will abhor it. Granted that he is prone — why is he prone.

F.18

I now come to ~~noted~~ men of deserved reputation in the Religious world. ~~I mean noted men who~~ ~~noted deservedly~~ have been to all appearance deservedly noted for their piety & good works. not necessarily the chairmen of religious meetings, nor the ostentatiously charitable merchant nor the busy secretary, but men of ~~simple thoro~~ natural weight from their ~~the simple~~ devout character ~~and~~ ~~their~~ loveable ways ~~joined to their~~ intellectual ~~capacity~~ gifts. It was a matter of long consideration with ~~him~~ me, ~~whom~~ now to select a list of such men, because ~~the most faithful~~ of biographers are ~~unconscious~~ naturally partisans of their heavy ~~not~~ to be trusted without a check. that I felt myself incompetent to supply. I was ~~also~~ disinclined to dissect the character & the relationships of men who recently lived among us and of whom character I cannot have obtained trustworthy estimates chiefly because there ~~are~~ have been such a remarkable number of scamps in their family, that I could not in justice to my subject speak of them at all without going so far into those ~~matters~~ disagreeable facts as would ~~be necessarily~~ necessarily give acute pain to many amiable persons. & to not a few personal friends. The biographies of ~~the~~ numerous excellent worthies ~~[illegible]~~ Catholics ~~are [illegible]~~ ~~they~~ are of little use to my enquiry or account ~~was intendicted to them by the fact of their~~ of monks & nuns. Celebacy. It was clear, ~~[illegible]~~ to take much pains about ~~their relationships~~ hereditary influence of people who not only ~~were they~~ are childless themselves but ~~whose a devout unendly~~ collateral relations of a similar taste are probably ~~was most likely to~~ be childless also. // I consulted many friends ~~under~~ under these difficulties, whose connection with

Nowadays Companies & Associations lands for Chairmen orators

They make the most of their good points and the least of their bad ones. Their praises are those of an advocate, the impression they leave being due rather to the skill of the biographer than to the merits of the man about whom he writes. It would never do to accept the most popular lives of religious men as the criterion of judging who the eminently religious men were. ~~Some check~~

Modern series of lives are great trash.

F.19

2

~~and I have not the slightest doubt from the ability with which the book is composed, that its author was as capable of writing as impartially as he believed & stated he was doing.~~

I must further say that after reading this book, ~~has~~ I gained a much greater respect for the leading divines than I had before. I ~~share with many of my readers~~ have a great ~~their~~ contempt for the pettiness ~~and~~ acrimony, fanaticism and frequent ~~dishonesty~~ shown in ~~the great majority~~ most ~~sidedness~~ of theological disputes ~~and the indignation at the intolerance~~ and ~~am inclined to judge of the divines by themselves~~ I share with many persons ~~them~~ ~~the natural~~ inclination to suspect the presence of ~~consider~~ these failings as ~~hardly~~ seldom ~~inseparable from the~~ in men who are professionally religious ~~character. of divines those men who are fitted by nature to fill the who are naturally gifted~~ (But I can assure ~~those~~ my readers that consist in the far greater part of ~~there are~~ exceedingly noble characters ~~among~~ those selected biographies I am about to analyse. There are 20 martyrs of whom a part were I dare say ~~simply~~ more remarkably for obstinacy than for any

F.20

with the religious world enabled them to ~~advise~~ give me useful advice & in this way I first became acquainted with ~~&~~ (& finally adopted it as my text) Middletons Biographia Evangelica. 1786. It was the very kind of collection that I wanted. ~~It was not too~~ The lives are not too numerous for they are only 196 altogether extending from the Reformation to the date of publication, or speaking more precisely, they are the ~~lives~~ Biographies of men who with 4 exceptions died between 1527 and 1785, that is 192 men in a period of 258 years or about 3 men in every 4 years. (This is a rigid selection & not too rigid.) The subjects of the biography are Protestants of the Evangelical type and are selected from all Europe. 20 of them are martyrs. ~~Of the rest a large parts are scholarly divines who aided the establi Reformation by their writings & Many of them are renowned preachers men of intellectual power and solidity of judgement as Hale Manton T Gouge Leighton Jacomb Conant Bates Wilsins Alix Charke Doddridge~~

They are written in Excellent English with well weighed epithets & the work may justly be viewed as a whole ~~& not~~ in which the ~~most~~ prominence is given to the most important topics, & not as a mere collection of separate memoirs written without reference to one another

Others are ~~noted~~ Reformers noted for capacity of intellect, perseverance & the ~~various~~ gifts that ~~[illegible]~~ mankind. ~~to follow~~ such as Wicliffe, Zuinglius, Luther, Bp Hooper, Ridley, Archbp Parker, Lanchius, Beza. Others of a later date are scholars ~~& administrators~~ & men versed in affairs, but above all, godly men. such & more than scholars for they are also

as

F.21

Calvin, Jewell, Gilpin,
as Archb.^p Grindal, Matthew, Archb.^p Abbot, B.^p Prideaux, Arch.^p Usher,
B.^p Wilkins, T. Gouge, Arch.^p Leighton, Whitefield – ~~Of men who~~
~~are able schola had were more of the scholarly~~ divine & less of the administrator
~~are Arch.^p Grindal, Perkyns, Mede, Whately Bedell~~ Lewis de Dieu,
~~Conant Bates, Witsius, Alix & Doddridge~~. There are a
few ~~extra~~ thorough Puritans as B.^p Potter Knox, Welch, the 2 Erskines, (D. Jonathan & Edwards)
& ~~some~~ other men ~~one not~~ of ~~high~~ an extreme but more pleasing
form of piety such as Bunyan Baxter Watts, Herbert ~~and~~ the
rest are nearly all of them scholarly divines. men of remarkable
intellectual power & christian behaviour. The list
of them is far too long to quote they are men like
Melancthon, at least 2 of the Grynaeus family, Perkyns
Mede, Whately, Lewis de Dieu Conant Witsius Alix
Doddridge. M. Henry. It is a grief ~~to me~~ that these
names which are now becoming ~~[illegible]~~ to me ~~[illegible]~~ like those of old
friends, ~~full of~~ abounding in associations & circumstance & all of
them venerable, will ~~is all [illegible]~~ fall as blankly upon the ~~[illegible]~~ most of my readers
as they did upon mine a year ago, before I ~~began to~~ had read ~~about them~~ their lives.
~~It cannot~~ I do not however ~~be helped~~ see how this can be amended. it is useless for me to
give a condensed biography of them all for it would be too
dull

f.22

dull to read and too imperfect to carry conviction. I ~~can only~~ must ask my readers to take these names, provisionally on trust, as being those of eminently worthy men, & when they have a mind to seek confirmation, or to criticise ~~for criticism~~, to turn to the original lives & to read what they do read, with care. I shall indeed give a few lines of biography of those who had remarkable relationships; because it was necessary to show what is sufficient to shew ~~that~~ how far they ~~did not~~ owed their position to ~~other reasons than~~ ~~their~~ exercise of their own powers. & how far to family position & other external influence. I have [illegible] to [illegible] Nothing that would tell in the opposite direction ~~has been omitted~~. ~~in any of these~~ What I have ~~written in put together~~ compiled has been selected with fairness

It will help to give an idea of the sort of men of whom I am now treating if I give a few statistical facts, that I have put together about them, assuring the reader at the same time that those whose relationships are remarkable appear to be of a piece with the rest; ~~at least~~ I am unable to discover any peculiarity

F. 23

They are nearly all men of considerable intellectual powers, (& eagerness for study) (shewed their capacity in boyhood & in youth) who ~~mostly~~ attained the highest honors of their universities. Not more than a third of them appear to have been religiously educated. They ~~seem~~ seem to have beyond generally has a strong need of utterance for they wrote voluminously & preached without ceasing. They

F.24

4

who had a need for devout exercise. I ~~account~~ look on this propensity simply in the light of an idiosyncrasy and not as that virtue it is said to be. I do not find as a matter of fact that the most devout are at the same time and in the same proportion the best men. Nay I can recall a familiar conversation with a aged friend whom I had learnt to esteem for his ~~noble lofty~~, pure & truth seeking character & kind, loveable disposition in which he assured me that he had never felt any inclination ~~for~~ to pray since he had grown to manhood, that religious exercises were alien to his wants. The majority of men, I mean well-conditioned men, every whit as good as yourself, a gentle reader, — are fully satisfied with $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, once a week, inside a church, (and even this it often only reluctantly ~~only~~ conceded to the requirements of custom & the solicitation of a wife,) added to ~~from~~ from zero to 30 minutes of private daily devotion. Women want more than this, they commonly attend afternoon services & spend more time in private devotion; so do youths; but devoutly inclined people require many fold more than what I have mentioned. — . one of the sinners in my list wore his knees into callosities.

He assures the reader that no bigotted partiality to Sects will be found in his collection but that his whole attention has been fixed to truly great & gracious characters of all denominations those persuasions which hold the distinguishing principles of the Gospel. From this category he excludes all Papists

f. 26

The earlier volumes of Middleton ~~contain are devoted~~ contain the lives of ~~to~~ men of a more vigorous type than the latter, for they cover the period of the Reformation & of sharp persecutions under the 'bloody' Queen Mary. ending 1558 out of the 100 lives in vols 1 and 2 closing with 1831 I only notice 3 men who are distinctly stated to have had weak constitutions & they were Melanchthon whose health required continual management; Calvin, who was faint thin & consumptive, but for all that had immense working power; Viret the coadjutor of Calvin ~~at~~ Geneva; & ~~possibly~~ we may add Junius* ~~a most~~ infirm & sickly child born after a most difficult labour, who was never expected to reach manhood, but ~~to~~ ~~[illegible]~~ strengthened, ~~[illegible]~~ grew marrying 4 wives consecutively & survived them all ~~&~~ succumbed ~~[illegible]~~ to the plague, oct 47. There are 5 others who killed themselves by over work, whose unhealthy zeal may by some be considered a symptom of a faulty constitution. they were Dr. William Whitaker d 48 who laid the seeds of death by his incredible application; Rollock d 43 the 1st Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Rainolds d 48 "the treasury of all learning, human & divine" who deliberately worked himself to death saying that he would not "propter vitam vivendi perdere causas" lose the objects of living for the sake of life. R. Stock d ?. a London clergyman who "spent himself like

I Melanchthon

II Calvin. Viret

I — 0

II ab 5

F.27

"like a taper, consuming himself for the benefit of others" a Dr Preston a Cambridge clergyman who also deliberately sacrificed himself to excessive zeal, offering an example of the saying that 'men of great parts have no moderation'. He died an old man, at 41.

The third volume 1633–1686 out of 43 lives, contain 4 men stated to have been of notably weak constitutions they are J. Downe* a Somersetshire vicar who all through his life "in health & strength was a professed pilgrim & sojourner" in the world. George Herbert*, consumptive & subject to frequent fever & other infirmities & no doubt owing the bent of his mind very much to these physical idiosyncrasies for he shewed the chivalry of his race although it could not take the form with him that it did with his brothers, of being either a gallant soldiers or a sailors of high rebuilt or a famous duellist. carrying 24 wounds on his person. Birkhoff Barnaby Potter d 64, of a weak constitution, melancholic, lean & puritanical. & John Janeway d 24. of Eton & Cambridge, then tutor in a family where his hard study & work were by far an overmatch for him. & Herbert Palmer d 46. whose last illness was short for having spent much of his natural strength in the service of God, there was less work for sickness to do.

Of those in this volume who hastened their death by overwork, are

In the fourth volume 1633–1785 out of 55 divines no less than ~~eight~~ nine had naturally weak constitutions. Baxter was always in wretched health, among others things he was tormented for years with a stone in his kidney which by the way, was ~~a~~ perhaps is in the ~~Collection~~ museum of the Coll: of Surgeons. Phillip Henry* father of the commentator called the 'heavenly Henry' when a young ~~man~~ clergyman had a tender constitution & ~~had~~ which obliged him always to be careful in his diet and exercise. Matthew Henry* the commentator was a weakly child but became strong ~~after~~ as he grew older; then he ruined his ~~st~~ strength by leading a sedentary ~~exci~~ student's life alternating with excitement in the pulpit; the biographer says he ~~he used to~~ 'sweated profusely as he preached fervently', & so he died of apoplexy. Samuel Harvey was so weakly & puny that his father did not like his being a minister fearing "lest his Stature should "render him despicable". d. ae 30. William Moth (a dissenter at Basingstoke) appears to come into this list of whom there is little personal anecdote ~~of him~~ except that "God was pleased to try him many ways" ~~which~~ I interpret the phrase to include ill health. David Brainerd of Connecticut, was naturally weak and infirm d. ae 29 ~~with~~ of a complication of obstinate disorders. James Hervey of Northampton

F.29

of Northampton parentage, overworked as a curate a great scholar but florid writer, had a weak constitution though he was an early riser. He was terribly emaciated when he died. John Guyse of Hertford who d at the advanced age for those times of 81, ailed a great deal in early life. He was hectic and overworked — afterwards lame & lastly blind. — Augustus M Toplady, d 38. a writer on divinity & some time a Clergyman in Somersetshire. Had very poor health, he could not stand the damp climate & for a chance of health went to London, where he died. (of the west of England)

Here as in the previous cases it is difficult to distinguish between constitutions that were always weak & those that were not considered bad until they were broken under a strain. Of the latter are the following seven — John Baily d 54, who began to preach dissenting views in Lancashire oct 22 & after being imprisoned in consequence, exiled himself to America. He early lost his health by labour & never recovered it. He was so holy & conscientious that "if he had been at any time but innocently pleasant in the company of his friends, it cast him afterwards some sad reflections." He had a brother like him who d young. John Shower d 57 a refugee to the continent from English persecution had his constitution permanently injured by a malignant fever oct 41, Clarke d 62. was too laborious & had in consequence oct 43 a fever which extremely weakened his constitution. John Jacob Ulrich, Professor of Ethics at Zurich d 48, and "an ill habit of body, "contracted by a sedentary life, and the overstraining of his voice in "preaching, disabled him from public work for 2 years before "he died." — Isaac Watts DD. d 74, the Hymn writer, so proficient as a

Baily
Shower
McClarke
Ulrich
Watts
? Edwards
Davies
Jones
Toplady

Mem. I should not choose friends out of such a family.

as a boy that a ~~public~~ subscription was raised for his further education. He was very ill at 24 and again at 38 & from this he never perfectly recovered. Then the wealthy citizen Sir Thos Abney invited him to be an inmate of his & there he lived long after Sir Thomas' death under the care of his widow, petted & venerated, passing the last 36 years of his life ~~his daily~~ in congenial seclusion. Samuel Davies d 37 son of an American planter is an instructive case. He was a sprightly & proficient boy ~~who be~~ & a keen rider, at 12 he began to have religious thoughts. He was a charming youth, combining ~~strong~~ genius & good fellowship with christian devotion. but he gradually left off riding & ~~took~~ after he was made President of Yale College took hardly any exercise. consequently ~~he~~ catching a cold & committing some subsequent imprudence (in sermon writing) his vital powers gave way & he died. Now his children began their life much as he did for he says on his death bed, ~~recollect~~ he was only 37, ~~they~~ (speaking of 3 sons & 2 daus) & therefore they must have been children. "I am not so "happy as to see them under deep & lasting impressions of "religion & this is the greatest grief they afford me." Grace "cannot be communicated by natural descent". Mr Davies was too exacting; the children seem to have been just what he was at the same age. Thomas Jones d 32, chaplain of St Saviour's in Southwark, became pious under

F.31

under severe illness. "Before the Lord was pleased to "call him, he was walking in the Error of his "ways" then "he was afflicted for some years before "his death with a disorder that kept him very low, "and brought him often to death's door; during "all which time his growth in grace was "great & remarkable". ~~Augustus Montague Toplady d 38.~~

Though I have only quoted those cases where illness is spoken of by Middleton, ~~yet the would be~~ it must not be supposed that ~~all~~ the remainder were ~~strong~~ invariably healthy men. On the contrary there is an air of invalidism running through them, as through the great majority of ~~religious~~ Evangelical books. Devout people mostly take pleasure ~~like illness~~ and to dabble ~~[illegible]~~ griefs, as it is said to talk of illness & bodily pains, "they take pleasure in being miserable"; I interpret this paradox to mean ~~that is to say~~ that on the one hand it is their instinct to make themselves unhappy & that it makes them yet more miserable not to follow their ~~natural~~ instincts with freedom. Thus a very large

the scratch to the ~~intollerable~~ ibid. persistency of the

on the other hand

It hurts a man to scratch ~~[illegible]~~ but the irritation may be so great that he prefers the pain of

they are of course unhappy when miserable but are are still more unhappy if they have not an opportunity of indulging their propensity to grief

F. 32

large part of Middletons pages is taken up with death bed scenes. Of course we ~~can~~ understand that the death bed is the scene of triumph & the triumph the test of ~~the~~ sincerity & in ~~a~~ man who had said throughout life that he firmly ~~lo~~ believed in a happier world beyond the grave & therefore it is reasonable to expect that ~~some~~ notice should be taken of the expressions used by devout men in their last moments. I do not in the least complain of this but I greatly complain of an ~~certain~~ unserviceable & improper amount of ~~revelling in~~ the realistic description of ailments that offend & disgust ~~the~~ my taste & ~~most people~~ things that ~~should be~~ are instinctively screened from view by most people & certainly not pedestalled so as to catch attention. There is a wretchedly suffering man in Vol III. St. Andrew Rivet, a Frenchman exiled for religion's sake into Holland, who ~~had strangulation of the bowels~~ died of strangulation of the intestine. Middleton ~~then~~ gives a minute account of the ineffectual remedies used & ~~the~~ the nature of the gradually increasing pangs; each new pang being accompanied with

F. 33

with a fresh outburst of religious expression,
& so the unsavoury history runs on for no less than 45 pages.
In short the average space allotted elsewhere to the complete biography of 4 divines, here is devoted to the obstinate constipation of M. Rivet's bowels.

As a counterpart to the invalids it is now necessary that I should speak of those fewer divines who are stated to have been vigorous. They are eleven in number & as follows:—

I P. Martyr
II Welch
Beza
Rothwell

In Vol I & II Peter Martyr d 62, a Roman, canon of Fiesole, then converted to Reformation & taking refuge in England when K. Mary's persecution drove him to Zurich. He was a large healthy man, of a very grave, sedate & well composed countenance. His parts and learning were very uncommon. Theodore Beza d 86 a Frenchman, one of the chief pillars of the Reformed church, assistant to Calvin. A handsome polite and witty man. There was some thing in his conduct that gave his enemies occasion to libel him. I know nothing whatever of the matter beyond that Middleton assures his readers with suspicious emphasis, that Beza did not run away with his tailor's wife; neither did he commit another specified escapade. "He was a robust man and of a strong constitution & what is very unusual among hard students, never felt the headache" Richard Rothwell d 64 "a skilful linguist, copious orator & learned man who shewed his powers early & was handsome, well set, of great strength of body & activity" began life in a way that his biographer deplores "he remained

John Welch* d 83 in youth a border thief — then wrestling with the devil & groaning at nights — married to John Knox's daughter, was of strong robust constitution & underwent a great deal of fatigue

I–II Peter Martyr, Beza, Welch, Rothwell *
III Mede, Bedell, Leighton
IV Burkitt, Alix, Hartleton, Grimshaw *

f.34

"remained some years without any sensible work of grace
"upon his soul, but preached learnedly, as they called it, & lived vainly;
"abhorring debauchery and debauched companions, through the height
"of his spirit, but gave himself to hunting, bowling, shooting, more
"than became a minister of the gospel; and sometimes he would
"swear faith & troth, and in his passion, greater blasphemies".
~~He also poached~~ At length he somewhat reformed but still the
devil assaulted him very much. At length he accepted a
living in ~~some~~ a then wild part of the North of England & got on as we might (have been expected)
particularly well with the Parishioners. In Vol III we find Joseph Mede d 52
a profound scholar, universally learned, given to astrology & Greek Lectures at Cambridge. He had a sound mind
in a sound body (his vitals were strong) & he did not mind the cold. He was a sceptic at college, at first. He was tall & of comely proportion
eye full & sparkling 'an awful majesty but inviting sweetness of countenance.
any apothecary ~~the doctors~~ fairly killed him by their bungling. I really cannot follow
~~his~~ biographers & tell the story. I dont believe any but an Evangelical
writer, would have uttered about him what Middleton evidently takes pleasure
in describing. William Bedell, Bk of Kilmore was a man of remarkable
gifts & ingratiating character, sheen even in early life & op. was tall & graceful. He never used spectacles
nor suffered any decay of his natural powers till near his death.
was fond of gardening & had brought plants from Italy where he had resided
8 years as ambassador's chaplain in Venice, & when even the Italian Catholic divines
liked him much. Robert Leighton Archbk of Glasgow d. 70 At 70 he looked
so fresh that age seemed to stand still with him. His hair was black
and all his motions lively. However at that age he caught a sudden pleurisy & died of it.
In vol IV. we have William Burkitt d 53. A thorough Puritan, first turned to religion by an
attack of small pox when a boy, died of malignant fever but "his
strength

f.35

"strength was such that he might have been expected "to live till 80." Peter Alix DD. d 76. a Frenchman who took refuge in England after the revoc.n of the Edict of Nantes where his great reputation procured him a distinguished reception. He was acknowledge for a genius of the first order & of universal deep knowledge. He had an uncommon share of health & spirits & was venerable for his ~~sprightliness~~ uprightness & integrity. was thoroughly amiable.

John Harrison d ?. was pastor of a congregation at Essex. a humble devout man of bright natural parts, a student and a preacher. was "a strong robust man, full of flesh & 'blood" d of fever.

Richard Grimshaw d 55. This humble laborious and ardent minister educated religiously, broke loose at Cambridge, at 15 ~~for some 5 years. It was several years~~ & went to the bad; at 26 being then a swearing drunken parson he became somewhat converted & at 34 his preaching began to be profitable. He died after 21 years of eminent usefulness. He was very zealous and was only once sick for the space of 16 years though he "used his body with less consideration than a merciful man would "~~shed~~ use his beast." Later in life, his health suffered seriously.

F.36r

I have said that on the whole a poor constitution & sickliness appears to accompany the devout temperament. It will be interesting to test this assertion in another way, namely by seeing what were the physical peculiarities of those who were wild in early youth. Middleton mentions only 6 such. 3 of them fall into the ~~list~~ small category of those especially devoted as vigorous men just described, namely Welch, Rothwell & Grimshaw. The others are ~~John Welch who was the dau of~~ John Knox ~~who~~ In youth he joined the border foray men & after he had become serious he still shone in plucking putting down a faction fight. He was a regular Puritan, grievously tempted throughout life & wrestling against the flesh. Praying & groaning at night, one of his sons was John Welch* the Cock of the Conscience. By frequent praying on his knees the flesh became 'hard & callous like horn'. He was of a strong robust constitution & underwent a great deal of fatigue.

I say on the whole, making exception for Puritanical ironsides & Wahabee fanatics & the like whose faculties are ~~[illegible]~~ one sided but not weak; rather intensified from their very narrowness.

F.37r

William Perkyns d 43. a Great scholar, profound divine & successful preacher. Edu at Cambridge where he was wild and a spendthrift. Oct 24 was converted & lived & died a preacher at Cambridge. Was a most rapid & yet accurate reader of books. He was a fine fellow, preached to prisoners, was cheerful & pleasant, easy to understand & yet a deep scholar. Middle stature, ruddy complexion, bright hair & inclined to corpulency. George Trosse d 82 a quick boy sent to France to learn the language where he also learnt every kind of rascality – Ultimately went to Oxford, gradually became pious; but how, is not clearly stated. His biography is unsatisfactory in this respect. Lived & died a differently preacher in Exeter. ? Thomas Jones d 82 already spoken of, as converted by a lingering & serious ill health.

I —— o

II Perkyns
welcome
Rothwell +

III —— o

IV. Trosse
Jones
Grimshaw +
Bunyan

~~Not a single individual among them [illegible] after his death upwards.~~

Bunyan, – – – – –

F. 38 r

Summary of results

	Vols I–II 100 lives	~~north~~ all bad 4 to 1631	III 43 lives 1633–1686	IV 55 lives 1690–1785	Total
Men of weak constitution	1 ~~3~~ 2	2	4	9	16
Men whose constitution became prematurely weakened through overwork or illness.	0 ~~5~~ 2	5	1	7	13
Men of robust constitution	1 ~~4~~	3	3	4	11
Men scamps in youth (of whom one had belong to the previous category)	3		—	3	6

Wives – ~~out of the 50 cases~~ ? ? 26 married to 34 wives 4½ to each 27 to 23 dam sons

Children in 13 recorded cases.

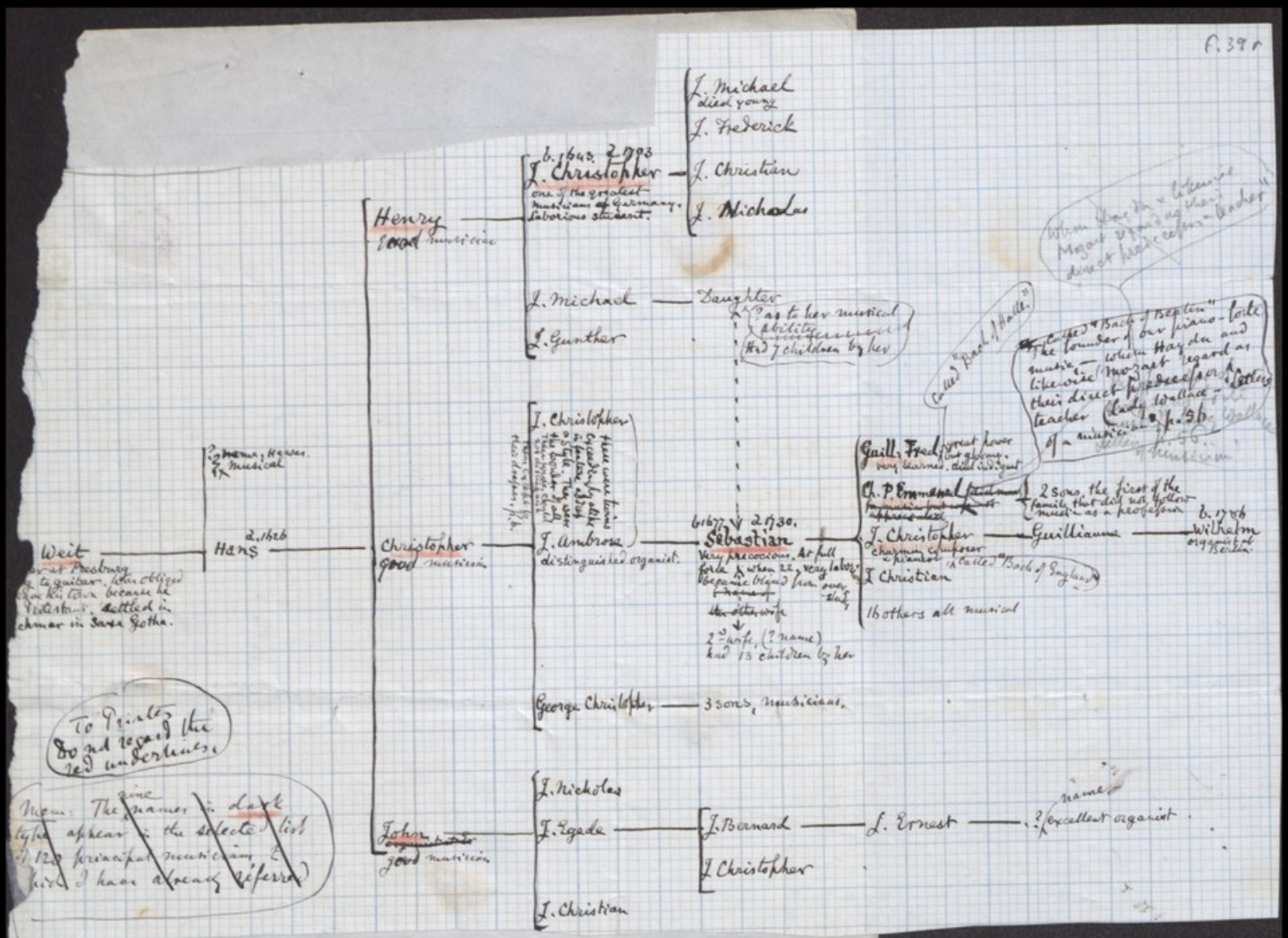
ages at death as many die under 62 as over 62.

Causes of death 13 died of stone. p 47

~~Ingoutte~~ of birth p. 1.

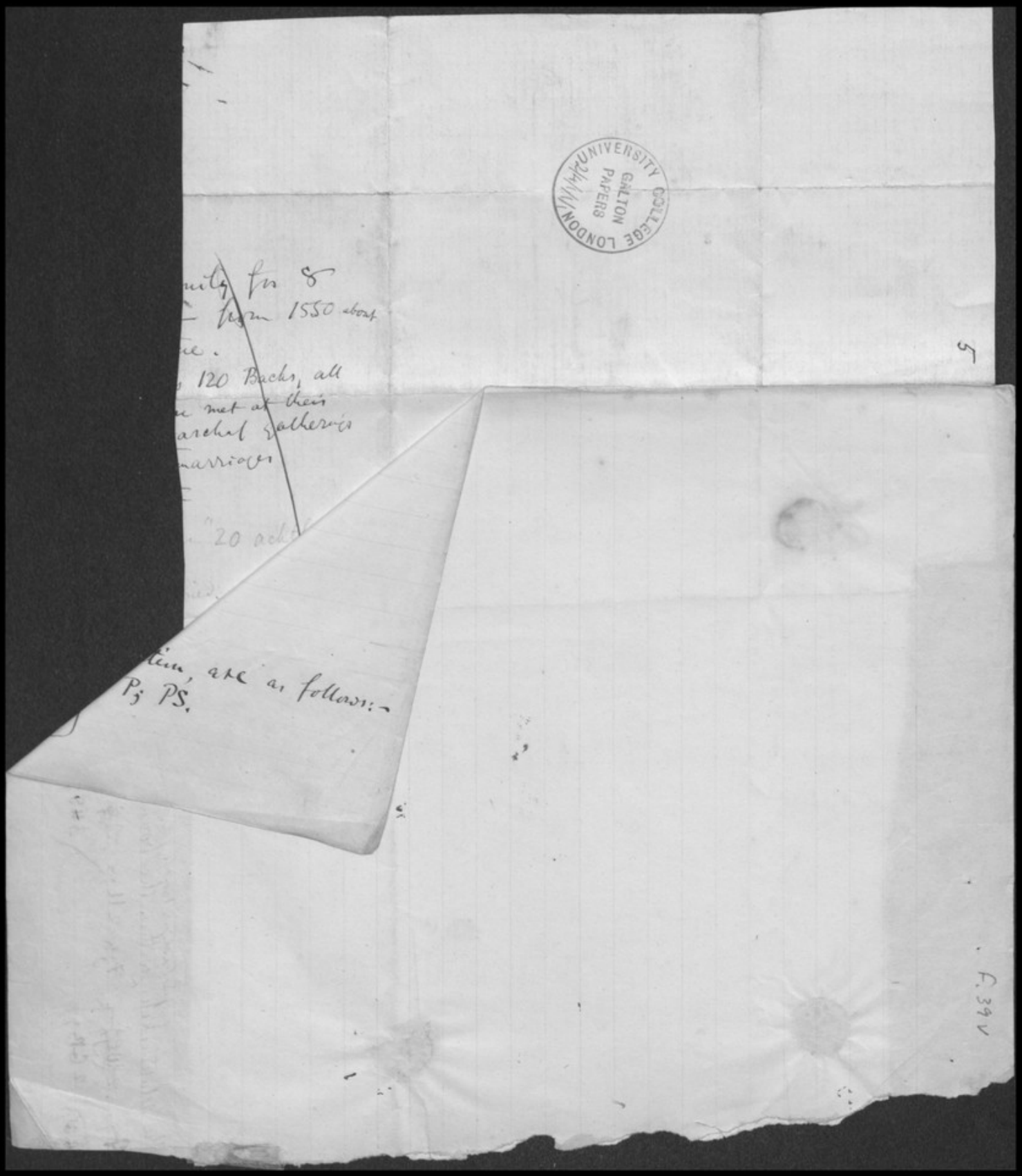
Pious parentages &c.

Father a minister	19	38
Both parents religious (father not a minister)	19	
Father alone pious		1
Mother alone pious		6
Mother's family pious		3
	say 1 in 4 cases.	48



The relationships of Sebastian Bach, within the bounds of my notation, are as follows:—

G; 2 GB; 7; 2 U; 3 US; 6 GN; 4 S; P; PS.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F. 40

List of Bowers marked (A1) in Watson's Catalogue all shew hereditary influences except Chambers & (?) Kelly

Chambers Robert
Coombes Robert
? — Kelly — ? —
Clasper Henry
Clasper J. H.
Clasper Richard
Clasper John
Taylor James
Winship Edward

Mean the Clasper & Taylor families are very remarkable.

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2/4/1/1/1

F 41

~~Candlish Thomas~~

Coombes Robert

B Thomas (C*)
S David C

Clasper. Henry
S J H Clasper (A')
u Edwards Hawks (B)
B. William (B*) no children
B. Edward C. no children
B Robert (A) has a son a good rower
B Richard (A1) children young
B John (A') drowned when young
B (different mother) Thomas (C)

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Taylor James children very young
B. Matthew (A) - has a young son good rower
B. Thomas (A*) unmar
B William (A*) single
B John (A*) single
Winship Edward single
B. Thomas (B*) single

f.1 r

Early talents

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3/4/1/1/2

F. 1v

Early talents

were first shewn — first clearly shewn

	in childhood	at School age	at ~~College~~ University age	age of first important work or advancement
~~[illegible]~~	C	S	U	
Remarkable	~~C~~	~~S~~	~~U~~	
Not remarkable	c_0	s_0	u_0	
Inferior	$\frac{1}{c}$	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\frac{1}{u}$	

F. 2 r

in boyhood & early youth
PP = an early prodigy
P very precocious
p precocious
p₀ nothing particular
π a dunce

HEREDITARY GENIUS.

Early talents

MEN OF SCIENCE.

263. **Ampere** C.S.U. As a child, shewed great powers of arithmetic – then devoured books of all kinds – wonderful memory. could repeat pages of Encyclopaedia learnt as a boy. Universal genius. became a great oddity – very absent. PP

264. **Arago** S.U. 23 A young mathematician – elected member of the Academy of Sciences, oct 23. after his adventures in Spain & measurement of the arc of the meridian. p 23

361. **Archimedes**

2. **Aristotle** U He went at 17 to Plato who called him "the intellect of his school.

265. **Bacon, Roger**

13 **Bacon, Lord** C.S. When a child, Queen Elizabeth delighted in his wit, gravity & judgement & called him her "young Lord Keeper" P

14. **Bernouilli, James** S.U Intended for the church but shewed an early zeal for mathematics which wholly absorbed him p

John S.U. much as "his brother James. p

15. **Berzelius** U At 18 he had taken his own line in his master's laboratory p

16. **Bichat** S.U Early distinguished as a provincial student. Eminently so in Paris oct 22 (died at 30 from a dissecting room wound) p 22

17. **Blumenbach** C. Had a passion for osteology oct 10. P

18. **Boerhaave** C. Exceedingly precocious – universally learned PP

19. **Boyle** U. Began experimenting oct 20. p

20. **Brahe, Tycho** S worked out the elements of astronomy for himself when a boy. Gave his whole heart to the science. P

21. **Bramah** A carpenter's apprentice, who was engaged by a cabinet maker in London where he speedily rose by his many inventions. p

9 38. **Brodie, Sir Benjamin**

266. **Brown, Robert**

p 22. **Buch, Von** Became a geological author oct 23

23. **Buckland**

24. **Buffon** S.U P Educated for law but had an irresistable bias to science, first to physics & mathematics & afterwards to zoology. Voltaire said he had the body of an athlete & the intellect of a philosopher.

90. **Cassini**

350. **Cavendish**

43. **Celsius**

44. **Champollion** ~~Precocious as a mathematician – insatiable & universal curiosity – moral philosopher~~

P 45. **Condorcet** C.S. Precocious as a mathematician – insatiable & universal curiosity – moral philosopher

351. **Copernicus**

46. **Cuvier** Became known oct 26

P 227. **D'Alembert** C.S – 24. Was dissuaded from mathematics & poetry. but his passion was far too strong – Admitted to Academy of Sciences oct 24

352. **Dalton**

72b. **Darwin, Dr.**

p₀ 73. **Davy, Sir H.** C₀ S₀ U – 23 Not particularly precocious. First published essays oct 21. was professor of Chemistry at R. Institution oct 23

PP 74. **De Candolle** C Very precocious. a student from infancy had hydrocephalus & nearly died of it oct 7. but wholly recovered. a great versifier his essay oct 26 on seiz Doctor of Medicine, was a very masterly one.

75. **Des Cartes** C Insatiable curiosity from childhood. Joined the army for distraction from his metaphysical thoughts PP

362. **Euclid**

82. **Euler** S. U. 19 Destined for the church, but at Bâle the younger Bernoulli discovered his talents & his father left him free to follow his vocation – He wrote an important work ætat 19. P

87. **Forbes, Edward** C. From early childhood he displayed remarkable moral and intellectual powers. Edinburgh Student he travelled & wrote on the natural history of Norway P

88. **Galileo** C.S As a child used to construct mechanical toys. He discovered the properties of the pendulum before he knew mathematics & while a mere student. P

105. **Galen** U Began authorship while still very young b

106. **Galvani** U. 25. His own bent was for the church, but he followed analogy & physiology at his parents' instance & followed them with ardour. Was professor of anatomy at Bologna ætat 25. b

267. **Gauss**

107. **Gmelin**

109. **Gregory** James, U – 24 Had invented & published account of his reflecting telescope ætat 24. b 24

111. **Guericke, Otto de**

127. **Haller** C Very precocious. The accounts of his early talents are as extraordinary as any upon record. PP

128. **Halley**. S. 20 Discovered the variation of the compass before he left school. Ætat 20 published a paper in the Philosophical Trans: PP

129. **Harvey, Dr.**

130. **Herschel, Sir W.**

131. **Hooke**

134. **Humboldt, Alexander** U Was carefully educated. His taste for science was conspicuous at the university (as was that of his brother, for philology) b

135. **Hunter, John** C As a child, sedate & studious. b

135. **Hunter, William** U Educated thoroughly neglected – assistant to his brother ætat 20 when he rapidly distinguished himself b

137. **Huygens** C.S. Very precocious. great progress in mathematics as a boy P

268. **Jacobi**

145. **Jussieu**

151. **Kepler** U Distinguished himself at college, but the accident of a vacant astronomical lectureship at Gratz, which he obtained determined him to astronomy P

152. **Lagrange** S Was precocious but in literature. He had no early boyish taste for mathematics. Was appointed professor of mathematics ætat 19. By ætat 22 he was a famous mathematician 19

153. **La Place** S U – 20 Would never speak of his early humble years. ætat 19 or 20 was professor of mathematics at Military College Paris. Had a prodigious memory. P

154. **Leibnitz** C Very precocious. Read everything. Eminent in classics, and philosophy, history & politics & mathematics, before 22. PP

156. **Linnæus** ½. U 24 Ill taught. his intellectual development was slow, but he had the strongest predilection to botany. Began to be of high repute ætat 24. Had a curious incapacity for learning languages. b 24

281. **Lucretius**

163. **Napier, Lord** was apparently ætat 40, when engaged with his logarithms

150. **Newton, Sir I.** C – 24 Exceedingly precocious. "The three grand discoveries which form the glory of his life, were conceived in his mind before the completion of his 24th year" Libr: U. Knowl: PP 24

231. **Oersted** ætat 44 announced his grand discovery of Electro magnetism. PP

200. **Pascal** C most precocious. The bent of his infantine genius was decidedly mathematical, but his father, kept him away from them as long as it was possible. His life ætat 12. At 16 wrote a treatise on conic sections that excited the incredulity of Des Cartes. At 25 became devout. PP

198. **Pliny, the Elder**

189. **Porta** C a youthful prodigy. Universally accomplished. PP

360. **Priestley**

Pythagoras

190. **Reaumur**

191. **Rumford, Count**

270. **St. Hilaire, Geoffroy**

192. **Saussure**

194. **Stephenson** u
p Steady & sound, in youth.

353. **Volta** S. u.
p Distinguished himself early at College. The love of study was his solitary passion in life.

p 197. **Watt** S
No doubt of his precocity. Read with avidity & indiscriminately

354. **Wolf, Christopher**

199. **Wollaston**

AUTHORS IN LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

p₀ 3. **Addison** u₀
Was an author at 25. and well known to the great patrons of literature.

p 136. **Arnold, Dr.** u
Stiff and formal as a child. Highly distinguished at Oxford.

135. **Baillie, Johanna**

271. **Boccaccio**

24a. **Boileau** 1 / c. s. u
No signs of early wit. Was rather dull till 30. He was thought a confirmed dunce.

25. **Bossuet**
Was a laborious student.

p 26. **Bronte, Charlotte** C – 22
Decidedly precocious. Jane Eyre was published at 22.

p₀ 27. **Burke** u₀
Did not greatly distinguish himself as a student

PP 47. **Canning** S – 22. 25.
Early genius. Wrote the Microcosm at 17 – Under sec^y of State at 25. having been brought into parliament by the Lowthers at 22.

53. **Cervantes**
Valet de chambre to a cardinal, then a soldier. was 5 years imprisoned in Algiers published Don Quixote at 48

P 52. **Châteaubriand** S
Restless career in youth, wholly given to study and retirement at 20.

54. **Cicero**

P 58. **Coleridge** S
Full of poetry and metaphysics, at 15.

p 76. **De Foe** u
First authorship was of a satirical pamphlet at 21.

77. **Demosthenes**

75. **Des Cartes** (see before p. 2)

83. **Edgeworth**
was 31 when she began to write

84. **Erasmus**

P 97. **Fenelon** C S
Preached his first sermon at 15, and it had a great success

98. **Fichte**

p 99. **Fielding** u
Began to write plays at 21

P 57. **Fontanelle** S
At college this note attached to his name was "adolescens omnibus partibus absolutus" thoroughly accomplished in every respect.

112. **Genlis, Mme.** u
Instruction absolutely nil at 13. Then she took to music with the greatest ardour. First authorship at 36

272. **Gibbon**

F. 3 V

120. **Goldsmith** $\frac{1}{S}$. u_0 π
Was accounted a dull child, but he afterwards excited. Some hopes & was sent to Dublin University, where his career was anything but distinguished.

117. **Grammont, Comte de**
Ill educated for the church, took to the Army

118. **Grotius** C
Extraordinary ability as a child. When 14 his learning attracted considerable notice. PP

114. **Hallam**
Was well known as an Edinburgh Review writer aet 30 p

126. **Helvetius** ? as a child.
Universally accomplished; handsome graceful robust & full of genius.

273. **Herodotus**

226. **Heine** S
At a very early age, he taught other children; that he might procure money for his own education P

138. **Hook, Theodore** S 17
Remarkably clever boy; sang well and composed songs early. Had great success aet 17 PP 7

133. **Hooker** S.
Great abilities were early shewn, and were the reason of his uncle sending him to Oxford, with the assistance of Dr. Jewell. P

X ~~139~~. **Hume**

134. **Humboldt** Wilhelm von u
Taste for Philology conspicuous at the University (as was that of his brother for science. p

158. **Irving, Washington**
Enquire

159. **Jeffrey** S u
A little clever anxious boy. At the university, a famous debater P

161. **Johnson, Dr. Samuel**
Enquire

160. **Jonson, Benjamin** u - 24
Worked at bricklaying but somehow found his way to Cambridge was famous aet 24 by "Every man in his humour" P 24

269. **Kant**

100. **La Fontaine** u_0 — 26
By no means precocious. The faculty of poetry seemed suddenly to awaken in him aet 25 π 26

157. **Le Sage** . u_0
A handsome engaging youth when he came to Paris aet 22. Began to work hard after his marriage aet 26.

228. **Lessing** C
A devourer of books from earliest childhood

274. **Livy**

162. **Locke**
Enquire

165. **Macaulay** C . S
Enquire

171. **Machiavelli**
Enquire
Aet 30 he began to be employed on important missions 30

172. **Mackintosh**
Enquire

P 182. **Marcus Aurelius** S
Appears to have been of great promise from childhood, & early to have engaged in severe study. Aet 12 he put on the dress of a philosopher.

180. **Montaigne**
Was so singularly educated it is hard to say what his early talents were. He learnt latin from his nurse, as a mothers tongue; & could not speak a word of French till after 6. and so with other matters.

P 181. **Montesquieu** S
Precocious
Enquire further

PP 188. **Niebuhr, Berthold** C
Was considered a prodigy of study aet 7.

" " **Carsten**
Was a penniless orphan, no means of becoming educated

200. **Pascal** see p. 2. C

201. **Plato** S
Began to write an epic poem when very young. Became acquainted with Socrates aet 20
Enquire

p 202. **Plautus** S . u
Began to write comedies early in life.

P 198. **Pliny, the Younger** S
Very precocious.

P 203. **Porson** C . S
From childhood whatever he did, was done in a superior manner. He spun better yarn than his brothers or sisters (his father was a weaver) and had always a book lying open before him when he was spinning. Before he could write, he had taught himself from an old book as far as the cube root in arithmetic. He had a prodigious memory.

204. **Rabelais** — S_0
Very uncertain about his early youth. He appears to have learnt nothing at school.

p 206. **Richardson** u
Educated at a very common school & then apprenticed to a Printer. But he stole from his hours of rest all the time he could, to improve himself.

205. **Richter, Jean Paul**
Enquire

207. **Roscoe**
Common school education, taught himself.
? precocity

208. **Rousseau** ½ S. U
Was thought a dunce as a boy, he was very wayward. Ran away at 16 & became a sad vagabond. Had acquired a considerable reputation at 30.

209. **Scaliger, Julius C.**
Youthful powers are unrecorded. Served in the army till at 29. Then he studied theology which he abandoned & similarly with medicine. He began his [illegible] to late that none of his works were published till after at 47

" " **Joseph J.**
well educated – Enquire about precocity

210. **Schlegel, August W.**
Enquire

" " **Friedrich C.**
Enquire

211. **Scott, Sir Walter** S
a thoroughly bookish boy. Read immensely, novels & romances.

193. **Seneca**
Enquire

212. **Sevigné, Mme.** So
Apparently not remarkable as a girl.

214. **Sheridan** ½ So U
Pronounced by parents and preceptor a most impenetrable dunce. Was then sent to Harrow at 11. where he showed gleams of superior intellect wrote the Rivals at 24

215. **Smith, Sydney** S. U
Distinguished at school & college. Started the Edinburgh Review at 31.

216. **Smollett**
Enquire

116. **Socrates**

217. **Spinoza** S
Showed extraordinary mental acuteness in early life
Enquire further

185. **Stael, Mme.** S
very early interested in the questions of philosophy & politics discussed at her father's table – She overworked herself at study (her mother was highly informed & pedantic) & after a [illegible] illness became thoroughly altered, no longer pedantic but full of abandon & a charm.

196. **Stephen, Robert** S
Exceedingly precocious, considered the greatest scholar of all his contemporaries.

" " **Henry** S
most precocious. He was the greatest scholar of this remarkable family.

218. **Sterne**
Enquire

219. **Swift** U.
Idle at College. began serious study at 21.

220. **Sydney, Sir Philip** C.S. – 21
A very precocious child. left Cambridge at 18 with a high reputation & became a very successful courtier at 21.

275. **Tacitus**

221. **Thucydides**

222. **Voltaire** – 22
was pretty well known in the literary world at 22.

223. **Voss** C.S
Showed [illegible] a remarkable disposition to learn & had such an extraordinary memory that by great efforts he was sent to a moderate school.

224. **Walpole, Horace**
32 was leader of the House of Commons at 32.

225. **Wolf, Friedrich Aug.** S
A great student, but he hated mathematics.

199. **Wollaston**
Enquire

COMMANDERS AND PRINCES.

9. **Alexander the Great** C.S
Enquire more

42. **Antony**

42. **Augustus** S
Enquire more

28. **Blake, Admiral** U.
Had a stormy term at Oxford, but was passionately fond of athletic exercises.

29. **Blucher** U.
Enquire

30. **Bonaparte (Napoleon)** So – 24 – 35
His report of him at School was "Distinguished in mathematical studies, tolerably versed in history and geography, much behind in his Latin & belles lettres and other accomplishments of regular habits, studious & well behaved, a enjoys excellent health" — He first distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon at 24 Was Emperor at 35.

F.4V

42. **Cæsar** S P
very precocious in judgement, literature, and oratory "In this young man (then aet. [illegible]) are many Mariuses" – Began his military career aet 42.

67. **Charlemagne**
Enquire further
Began his wars aet 30

67. **Charles Martel**
Enquire

68. **Charles V. of Germany**
Enquire

69. **Charles XII. of Sweden** S – 18 P
Shewed great self will and a fondness for military exercises, from his earliest youth. Had a desire to emulate Alexander. Began wars aet 18.

71. **Clive, Lord** So – 23, 32.
A mischievous active school boy; shewed no signs of learning. He distinguished himself at the Siege of Pondicherry aet 23. Was considered the mainstay or only hope of the British in India, aet 32. Created Lord Clive aet 35.

56. **Condé the Great** S – 22 P
Shewed early abilities of many descriptions. Was entrusted with the command of the army against the Spaniards, aet 22.

70. **Cromwell** .49
Enquire more
Was a foremost man of his party and fought his first battle aet 49.

363. **Cyrus**

81. **Doria**
Enquire

101. **Eugene, Prince** U – 25 P
Eminent bravery & talent, which joined to his high birth ensured him rapid promotion. Commanded the Austrian imperial army in Piedmont aet 25

147. **Frederick the Great**
Enquire more

146. **Genghis Khan** S. P
Was aet 14 when his father died & he had to begin war. Proclaimed Khan of the Mogul race and gave his code of laws, aet 41.

124. **Guise, Francis Duc de** 34 P
Greatly distinguished himself as a general aet 34 and was then elevated to the dignity of Lieut General of the Kingdom.

125. **Gustavus Adolphus** S. U – 17 P
Fought brilliantly & successfully against the King of Poland, who attacked him, aet 17.

125. **Gustavus Vasa**
Enquire

70. **Hampden**
Enquire

144. **Hamilcar** S.U – 20? P
Commanded in Spain, while still quite a youth

144. **Hannibal** S. U – 18 P
Entrusted with high command aet 18. Had become illustrious aet 26

144. **Hasdrubal**
Enquire

283. **Henri IV. of France**

148. **Hyder Ali**
a Soldier of fortune

142. **Mahomet**
Enquire more

284. **Maria Theresa**

301. **Marius**

177. **Marlborough** U – 22 P
Rather neglected education. He invariably distinguished himself in each of his early campaigns, & attracted the notice of Turenne aet 22.

115. **Maurice of Nassau**
Enquire

221. **Miltiades**

176. **Moore, Sir John**
Enquire

164. **Napier, Sir Charles J.**

178. **Nelson**

9. **Philip of Macedon**

9. **Pyrrhus** P

247. **Runjeet Singh** S. U. – 17 29 P
Left his father aet 12 – Had entered on a career of ambition aet 17 & by aet 29 had acquired large dominions.

248. **Saladin**
~~Distinguished in bodily exercises f~~

249. **Saxe, Marshal** C. S P
Distinguished in bodily exercises from childhood – Ran away to join the army, aet 12. Was quite a Don Juan in his intrigues

F. Sr

250. **Schomberg** S 41 P
Began soldiering very early. achieved high military reputation at 41

256. **Scipio, Africanus Major**
Enquiries

146. **Timur, Sultan** 44
Did not begin his career of conquest till at 44.

290. **Trajan**

252. **Turenne** 23
Learnt slowly but with dogged perseverance. He rebelled against constraint. Early read the lives of Eminent warriors – Great taste for athletic exercises. He first of fortunately of distinction was at at 23, on which he was made maréchal du camp then the next distinction to maréchal de France.

291. **Vespasian**

253. **Wallenstein, Count** P
Independent & haughty from his childhood.

254. **Wellington** 35, 46
Broke the Mahratta power at 35. Won Waterloo at 46.

115. **William the Silent, Prince of Orange**

115. **William III. of England**

255 **Wolfe** .33 P
Was sent in chief command to Canada, by Pitt, against the French at. 33

POETS.

276. **Æschylus**

5. **Alfieri**
Neglected Education, wayward & profligate. Did not begin authorship till at 27.

277. **Anacreon**

6. **Ariosto** S P
Wrote dramas as a boy. Early shewed a disposition for poetry. Educated for the law but abandoned it under a strong impulse to literature

7. **Aristophanes** S.U. P
His first plays were submitted to public competition under the name of others, for he was too young to legally compete for the prize

38. **Beranger** S U P
In humble circumstances, educated himself. when compositor at a printing establishment. First published at 16.

39. **Burns** S U — 27 PP
Had considerable village fame at 16. Published and became famous at 27

40. **Byron** — 21 P
"Hours of idleness" published at 19. 'English Bards & Scotch Reviewers' at 21

89. **Calderon** S.U P
Composed a play at 14

51. **Campbell, Thos.** — 20 P
Published 'Pleasures of Hope' at 20

64. **Camoens** S. U. — 45
Does not seem to have been distinguished in boyhood or youth. He had an adventurous & troubled life & had not written the Lusiad till at 45

65. **Chaucer** .18 P
Wrote the 'Court of Love' at 18

55. **Chénier, André** U. P
Entered the army, but renounced it for literature

" " **Marie Joseph** U.
Entered the army but devoted himself to literature. First play at 20 (It was damned.)

57. **Corneille, Pierre** 23
First publication was a comedy at 23

" " **Thomas**

66. **Cowper**

78. **Dante** S PP
Precocious. At 10 his passion for Beatrice began

79 **Dibdin** S 16 PP
His first opera acted at Covent Garden at 16

80. **Dryden** U — 50
Wrote good verses, never published, at 17 but was not a writer of the first order till at 50

355. **Euripides**

104. **Ferdusi**

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F.5V

119. **Goldoni** S P
Was encouraged ~~with~~ in theatricals from his childhood. though intended for medicine. Was a restless youth & ran away with actors. Then nearly entered the church, then took to law

120. **Goldsmith** (see p. 4)

121. **Gray** 24
Began to write well aet 24

122. **Goethe** C S 25 P
Exceedingly precocious in childhood. Published 'Werther' aet 25

364. **Hafiz**

278. **Hesiod**

141. **Heine, Heinrich** (see p 4)

365. **Homer**

279. **Horace**

280. **Juvenal**

173. **Keats** U 21 PP
First published aet 21. He died aet 25.

193. **Lucan** C P
Very precocious

281. **Lucretius**

183. **Metastasio** C.S 15 PP
Improvised verses & exhibited publicly as a boy. He first wrote aet 15

174. **Milton**

184. **Moliere**

229. **Moore, Thos.** S.U. 20 P
Quick & lively boy; got on & was made much of by fashionable people aet 20.

230. **Oehlenschlager** C.S 24. PP
A hunger for reading when a child - was not sent to a good school. He tried the stage, then the law, then literature. He was a writer of repute aet 24

232. **Ovid** S PP
From his boyhood, he wrote verses.

233. **Petrarch** 23
Saw Laura aet 23, and at once began to write poetry with power

234. **Pope** C.S. 16 PP
The love of books seized him aet 7. He greatly taught himself. He wrote his pastorals when only 16

235. **Racine** 16 PP
Began to make astonishing progress aet 16. Greatly given to works of imagination

208. **Rousseau** (see p 5)

366. **Sappho**

236. **Schiller** S P
Was a boy of promise & was taken up by the Duke of Wurtemburg

237. **Shakespear** before 34.
Had written almost all his historical plays aet 34

238. **Shelley** S.U. P
Read an immense deal of trash as a boy. At Oxford he studied & wrote incessantly

239. **Sophocles** 27
Beat Aeschylus in public competition aet 27

240. **Southey** U
Was always in rebellion at school & indeed at College. There he began to be exceedingly industrious

241. **Spencer** 37
The 3 first books of the 'Fairie Queen' were published aet 37 He had written before that.

242. **Tasso** C.S 17 PP
Exceedingly precocious. Had written Rinaldo aet 17

356. **Terence**

X 159. **Vega, Lope de**

243. **Virgil**

244. **Wieland** C.S PP
Very precocious & a great student

246. **Wordsworth**

4. Allegri (Correggio)

302. Buonarotti (M. Angelo)

36. Bellini, Gentile

" " John

37. Brunelleschi

49. Cagliari (Paul Veronese)

303. Canova

50. Caracci, Agostino

" " Annibale

" " Ludovico

61. Cellini

62. Chantrey

304. Cimabue

349. Donatello

305. Douw, Gerard

306. Durer, Albert

85. Eyck, Hubert Van

" " John Van

102. Flaxman

307. Gainsborough

308. Ghiberti

309. Giorgione

312. Giotto

139. Hogarth

140. Holbein

63. Lorraine (Claude)

313. Maratti, Carlo

314. Mieris, Francis

" " William

60. Murillo

315. Nollekens

316. Ostade, Isaac Van

" " Adrian Van

317. Palladio

318. Parmegiano

319. Perrault

F.6 v

320. **Phidias**

321. **Piombo, Sebastien del**

322. **Potter, Paul**

323. **Poussin, Gaspar**

" " **Nicholas**

324. **Praxiteles**

103. **Raibollini (F. Francia)**

326. **Rembrandt**

327. **Reni (Guido)**

328. **Reynolds, Sir J.**

329. **Ribrera (Spagnoletto)**

330. **Robusti (Tintoretto)**

331. **Rosa (Salvator)**

332. **Rubens**

333. **Ruysdael**

334. **Sanzio (Raffaelle)**

336. **Teniers**

337. **Thorwaldsen**

338. **Turner**

339. **Vandyck**

340. **Vannuchi (Andrea del Sarto)**

341. **Vanucci (Perugino)**

342. **Velasquez**

345. **Veccelli (Titian)**

346. **Vinci, Leonardo**

343. **Welde, Van der**

344. **Werf, Van der**

347. **Wilkie**

348. **Wren, Sir Christopher**

MUSICIANS.

34. **Bach**

35. **Beethoven** P.C. $\frac{S}{E}$ 13
Some doubt about his musical bent in childhood. the con certainly affected deeply by music at 12. Published musical compositions at 13

92. **Gluck** 29
First opera written at 29

93. **Handel** $\frac{C}{E}$
Passionately fond of music & great talent for playing at 7.

94. **Haydn** C
His disposition to music was evident from the earliest age

95. **Mendelssohn** C — 15
Early & strong dispositions towards music. First published at 15

166. **Meyerbeer** C b.. 19
Exceedingly precocious. He played brilliantly at 6 & was one of the best pianists in Berlin at 9. Was a famous composer at 19

167. **Mozart** C . 4
A prodigy of music as a child played beautifully at 4 and composed much of real merit between at 4 and at 6

168. **Weber** — 14
Opera written at 14 had a great success.

STATESMEN.

10. **Adams, John (U.S.)**
Early gained great reputation & practice in law. At 30 was an active politician

358. **Bolingbroke**

32. **Burleigh, Lord** P
Was Prime Minister at

27. **Burke** u₀ 26
Did not greatly distinguish himself as a student. His first work was an able & original pamphlet at 26. The immediately after his "Sublime & beautiful"

47. **Canning** (see p. 3) S. 25

91. **Cavour**

72. **Colbert**

143. **Clarendon (Hyde), Earl of** u₀
Not particularly distinguished in youth.

96. **Fox** S 25 PP
Studious & dissipated. Was considered of the greatest promise at Eton. Was a man of mark in the House of Commons, also a prodigious gambler, at 25

359. **Franklin, Benjamin**

123. **Grenville, W. Wyndham, Lord** u 30 P
Distinguished at Oxford. Speaker of the House of Commons at 30

149. **Londonderry (Castlereagh)** u 29 P
Great hopes of him when he entered Parliament, but much disappointment then for he was a very unequal speaker. Leader of the House of Commons at 29

293. **Liverpool, Lord** — 31 P
at 31. Sec.ᵗ state for foreign affairs

170. **Metternich** 29
Eminent as a diplomatist at 29. Ambassador of Austria to Paris at 33

179. **Mirabeau** S PP
He hungered for every kind of knowledge

175. **More, Sir Thomas** S PP
At at 15 the Dean of St. Paul's used to say of him that "there was but one wit in England and that was young More" — Entered Parliament at 21 & was an orator at once. Speaker House Commons at 43. Lᵈ Chancellor at 50.

185. **Necker** S P
Was educated for commerce but had a very strong bias to literature. At at 18 he shewed remarkable aptitude for business.

263a. **Oxenstiern**

295. **Palmertson**

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296. **Peel** S. U P
Double first at Oxford. Under Sec.ᵗ State Home Dep.ᵗ at 22 (or 3?) Home Sec.ʳ at 34. Premier at 44.

297. **Pericles**

298. **Pitt, Earl of Chatham** 28
Left army at 28. Became statesman of the highest order at 49

" " **William** S — 25 PP
At 14 excellent scholar. At 24 Chancellor of the Exchequer. At 25 Premier

187. **Richelieu** (Card. Armand Jean du Plessis) 39
At 39 was chief minister & thenceforward he absolutely reigned.

299. **Shaftesbury** P
Entered Parliament at 21. Left royalist cause — ultimately aided in bringing back Charles. Chancellor of Exchequer at 39 — Lord Chancellor at 51.

257. **Talleyrand** S u P
A sky proud & bookish lad, neglected by his parents a sent away. By at 20 his reputation for talent reconciled his vanity of his parents to the necessity of acknowledging him

224. **Walpole, ~~Earl of Orford~~** Sir Robert — 32 P
Was leader of the House of Commons at 32

258. **Washington** S. u
Moderately taught yet even at 15 he surveyed a large tract of country with great thoroughness & skill

254. **Wellesley, Marquis** S 37 P
Eminent scholar at Eton
Governor General of India at 37

259. **Wilberforce** C. S P
A quick child, shewed early powers of Elocution (at 7) Sanguine.

260. **Witt, Cornelius de**

" " **John de** 27

Rose to be grand pensionary of Holland at 27 P

261. **Wolsey, Cardinal** 40

Gradually rose. was one of the most important men of the kingdom at 40 was Cardinal legate at 45

300. **Ximenes**

"Natures Nobles"

Relations

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22/4/1/2

HEREDITARY GENIUS.

Sort these into physicists & natural historians

MEN OF SCIENCE.

263. **Ampere** married oct. m
Enquire

264. **Arago**
Enquire

361. **Archimedes**

2. **Aristotle** marr: 1 son 1 daughter m orphan early
Father Nicomachus.
Grandson Nicomachus (Nicomachean Ethics)
Cousin's son Calisthenes — accompanied Alexander
s | d
1 | 1

265. **Bacon, Roger** (monk) +

13 **Bacon, Lord** m
Father — Lord Keeper.
Mother, father — Sir Anthony Cooke
Nephew — Cecil
brother ill health but sagacious
½ brother — artist.
s + d
0

14. **Bernouilli, James** marr: 1 son 1 daughter | 2 brothers m
s | d
1 | 1

" **John** marr: 3 sons 2 grandsons (all mathematicians)
In all, 3 very famous & 5 other eminent mathematicians of this family m
s | d
3 | 0

15. **Berzelius**
No, apparently

16. **Bichat** (?) +

17. **Blumenbach**
No

18. **Boerhaave** 1 daughter 3 died infants. 3 brothers & sisters 6 half ditto orph. m
Brother Jacques helped him much in chemical experiments
s | d
0 | 1+3

19. **Boyle** was the 14th child — never married. +
Mother, father Sir Geoffroy Fenton Sec'y State for Ireland
Father the great Earl of Cork.
5 ~~[illegible]~~ all died well. One inherited the title & 3 were created peers (Brothers & Sisters)
7 ~~[illegible]~~ all married peers

20. **Brahe, Tycho** marr: 2 sons 4 daughters m
s | d
2 | 4

21. **Bramah** Eldest of 5

~~18~~. **Brodie, Sir Benjamin** m
s + d
many
Son, the chemist.
& others

266. **Brown, Robert** +
not married

22. **Buch, Von** never married +

23. **Buckland** m
s | d
1+ | ?
Son Frank.

24. **Buffon** 1 son m
s | d
1 | 0
Son's abilities were considerable, extremely attached to his father was guillotined as an aristocrat.

90. **Cassini** m
4 generations of astronomers — the son of the last was a lawyer and a peer of France

350. **Cavendish**
Enquire

43. **Celsius**
Father Magnus Nicholas Mathematician & botanist
Grfather Olaus theologian

44. **Champollion**
brother. Historical & antiquarian author

45. **Condorcet** m
Uncle a distinguished bishop. — Also connected with 2 other eminent prelates

351. **Copernicus**

46. **Cuvier** m
mother, an accomplished woman
brother Frederick distinguished anatomist
s + d
4 all died young
4 children all died before him

227. **D'Alembert** never married +
Mother Mlle de Tencin

352. **Dalton**

72b. **Darwin, Dr.** m
s | d
many
Son very clever died of a dissection wound when very young
Grson Charles.
many children

73. **Davy, Sir H.** m
brother Dr Davy married no children
s + d
0

74. **De Candolle** m
s + d
some
many generations

75. **Des Cartes** illegitimate 1 daughter died of scarlet fever. never married S | d 1 | 1
Grandson Lagrange

362. **Euclid**

82. **Euler** 3 sons 26 grandchildren m
Sons { Jean Albert, ed 20 director of observatory at Berlin S | d 3 | ?
Charles, physician & mathematician
Christopher, served in Russia, astronomer.

87. **Forbes, Edward** married – no children. 3 brothers m
Mother, Miss Forbes, professed botanist & lover of flowers S+d 0

88. **Galileo** 3 illegitimate children 1 son 2 daughters S | d 1 | 3

105. **Galen**

106. **Galvani** Marr: 1 brother at least m S+d ?

267. **Gauss**

107. **Gmelin** at least 2 brothers Johann Conrad m S | d 1 | 3 / Georg m S+d 0
2 brothers & 2 nephews also a great nephew; all 1 some Scientific

109. **Gregory** James S | d 1 | 0
11 Professors in this remarkable family,
Last Professor in Edinburgh in 1850 or 2

111. **Guericke, Otto de**

127. **Haller** S+d many m
married 3 times & children survived him 22 grandchildren
Son Gottlieb Emmanuel – history & literature of Switzerland

128. **Halley** S+d m
married 1 ?

129. **Harvey, Dr.**

130. **Herschel, Sir W.** 5 brothers & 4 sisters m
Sister Caroline S | d 1 | many
Son Sir John

131. **Hooke** ? +

134. **Humboldt, Alexander** ? +
Brother William

135. **Hunter, John** S+d m ?
Brother William

135. **Hunter, William** brother of John ? +
brother of John

137. **Huygens** never married +
Father, – monumental sculptor – Secretary & 3 princes of Orange
brother, – succeeded his father as Secretary

268. **Jacobi**

145. **Jussieu** S | d 14 | ? m
3 uncles & all botanists of eminence & a mathematician also
1 son

151. **Kepler** married twice – all children but one died young daughter m
S | d 4 | 3

152. **Lagrange** Marr: daughter of an astronomical family m
Grandfather was Des Cartes.

153. **La Place** married 1 son S | d 1 | 0 m

154. **Leibnitz** never married +
Father a Professor
Mother, father, & brother, both professors

156. **Linnæus** S | d 1 | some m
Son, a good botanist

281. **Lucretius**

163. **Napier, Lord** Baron S | d 3 | 6 m
twice married
1 son Archibald 2nd Napier
6 sons & 5 daughters

150. **Newton, Sir I.** +
~~grandson~~ cousin's children Charles Hutton mathematician
& James Hutton geologist

231. **Oersted**
Brother, a Statesman

200. **Pascal** +
Father, an able mathematician

198. **Pliny, the Elder**
nephew Pliny the younger

189. **Porta** +
unmarried
a younger brother, started his authors for study

360. **Priestley** m

Pythagoras

190. **Reaumur**

191. **Rumford, Count** (Thompson) 5/0 | d/1 m
1 daughter

270. **St. Hilaire, Geoffroy**
Egyptian ? to acquire Botanical

192. **Saussure** 5/14 | d/2 m
Father – agricultural salzells
Son – naturalist – chemist

194. **Stephenson** 5/2 | 0/0 m
2 Sons Robert – Allan

353. **Volta** mar. 2 Sons survived 5/3 | d/0 m
1 son died full of promise

197. **Watt** 5/2 | d/0 m
2 Sons

354. **Wolf, Christopher**

199. **Wollaston**
was the 3d son

AUTHORS IN LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

3. **Addison** m
Father Lancelot – a Dean of Lichfield learning. 5/0 | 0/1
1 daughter 1 no son.

136. **Arnold, Dr.** m
7th child & youngest Son 5+d/9
9 children – mathem. Prof: Poetry & Orginal

135. **Baillie, Johanna** +
2 Hunters one her uncles

271. **Boccaccio**

24a. **Boileau** m
2 Sons. Gilles & Jacques both eminent the one an 5/2
satirist the other a man of learning

25. **Bossuet** +
1 brother at least { unmarried priest / Father was a literary man

26. **Bronte, Charlotte**
a family of high powers – 3 authoresses & other
of great natural powers.

27. **Burke** m
1 Son 2 sons abilities – Father panegyric 5/1

47. **Canning** m
Son Lord Canning 5/1
Cousin the great Pitt Ld Chatham & Pelham
another cousin made Lord Garvagh

53. **Cervantes** m
was the 4th child 5/0 | d/3
Issue 1 illegitimate daughter 2 legitimate

52. **Châteaubriand** m
Youngest of 10 children 1 brother & 1 sister alive 2 others grown up 5+d/9
Sister had genius character & brilliant of 99 Romances

54. **Cicero** m
Had no children 5/0 | d

58. **Coleridge** +
Very eminent family & position also
to at least three known Genius.

76. **De Foe** m
married – several children – 1 an author 5+d/mat. Educated
by Defoe.

77. **Demosthenes** m
1 Sister 5+d/0 | d/14?
1 daughter at least

75. **Des Cartes**
1 illegitimate daughter

83. **Edgeworth** Maria +
Father mechanical philosopher
She never married

84. **Erasmus** +
illegitimate no brother
Never married for he was a monk

97. **Fenelon** priest (unmarried) +
nephew General & diplomatist – whose Son was a Lieutenant

98. **Fichte**

99. **Fielding** m
married 4 children 5+d/4
1 half brother a magistrate of note
4 Sisters 1 of whom was Sarah a woman of considerable learning
& an authoress.

57. **Fontanelle**
2 uncles the Corneilles
? married

112. **Genlis, Mme.** m
2 Daughters 1 died very young 5/0 | d/2

272. **Gibbon** +
Never married

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120. **Goldsmith** +
wrote 5th of 7 children
never married

117. **Grammont, Comte de** S | d m
his mother was a niece of Richelieu
2 daughters

118. **Grotius** m
Father and uncle learned men
1 Brother — Envoy — Exile
1 Son (at least) a learned abbé diplomatist — scholar

114. **Hallam** S | d m
2 | 2
m. 2 sons — 2 daughters — 1 has family

126. **Helvetius** S | d m
Father a Gen.l Father eminent physicians
2 | 2
2 daughters

273. **Herodotus**

226. **Heine** S+d m
3 children by a first wife
[illegible]

138. **Hook, Theodore** +
not married 6 natural children
1 brother — Dean of Chichester
Father musical composer

133. **Hooker** S | d m
uncle an historian
1 married a shrew — very unhappy
2 daughters — 22 Grandchildren

139. **Hume**
mistake

134. **Humboldt** ? +
1 brother travelled
Eldest not married

158. **Irving, Washington** ? +
Elder brothers of talent.

159. **Jeffrey** S+d m
Eldest boy of a numerous family
married twice

160. **Johnson, Dr. Samuel** S+d m
0
married — no children

161. **Jonson, Benjamin** ? +

269. **Kant** ? +

100. **La Fontaine** m
unfaithful, married — unfaithful, separated Wife

157. **Le Sage** S | d m
2 | 0
was only the Son
had 3 Sons — all Talent, 1 was an Excellent actor

228. **Lessing**
1 brother of eminence

274. **Livy**

162. **Locke** ? +
nephews L.d Chancellor King

165. **Macaulay** +
Eldest of Father's
5 children
unmarried

171. **Machiavelli** m

172. **Mackintosh** S+d m
5
5 children

182. **Marcus Aurelius** S | d m
an only child
1 son & 2 daughters
1 sister

180. **Montaigne** S | d m
3d son — his 2 Elder brothers died young
1 | 5
1 daughter, wife of Lieut.n Govern.r of

181. **Montesquieu** S | d m
1 | 2
1 son & 2 Daughters

188. **Niebuhr, Berthold** S | d m
1 | 2

" " **Carsten** S | d m
1 | 3
Son Marcus high position in Civil Service of Prussia

200. **Pascal** +
had a sister

201. **Plato**
had a sister

202. **Plautus**

198. **Pliny, the Younger** S+d m
0
? relation to Pliny the Elder

203. **Porson** S+d m
Father Mother
a brother, historian, fellow and tutor of Trinity
0
Brother died — the sister had children but
nothing came of them

204. **Rabelais**

206. **Richardson** S+d m
6 6

205. **Richter, Jean Paul** m

207. **Roscoe** m
3 l his sons have distinguished themselves in literature — 5 | d / 3 | ?
also Roscoe the chemist.

208. **Rousseau**
had also many illegitimate children whom he left to the foundling hospital. Sold why

209. **Scaliger, Julius C.** m

" " **Joseph J.** +

210. **Schlegel, August W.** 2 children under 2 sons & daughters — 5 | d / 2 | 1 m

" " **Friedrich C.** m

211. **Scott, Sir Walter** (?) — 5 | d m
of the 4 or 5 children of whom only 1 left descendants
had 4 children who all survived him but have died without issue

193. **Seneca** one suspect (?)
2 brothers on the Gallio & St. Paul
mother Lucan the poet.

212. **Sevigné, Mme.** — 5 | d / 1 | 1 m
1 son 1 daughter

214. **Sheridan** — 5 | d / 1 | 0 m
son Tom who had 3 daughters
4 or 5 of whom in their family

215. **Smith, Sydney** — 5 | d / 1 | 1 m
1 daughter Lady Holland (? Rivers)

216. **Smollett**

116. **Socrates** — 5+0 / 3 m
3 children

217. **Spinoza** +
all married

185. **Stael, Mme.** — 5+d / 2 m
Father Necker — Son Louis + another child

196. **Stephen, Robert** 3 sons 2 dau — 5 | 0 / 3 | 0 m

" " **Henry** 1 son Geo 1 daughter — 1 | 1 / 0 | 0 m

218. **Sterne** — 5 | d / 0 | 1 m
1 daughter

219. **Swift** +
Father was Cousin of Dryden the Poet
Sister
Dean Swift 1 son no issue
Sister

220. **Sydney, Sir Philip** — 5 | 1 / 0 | 1 m
Sister Countess of Pembroke.
he had 1 daughter who m & died without issue

275. **Tacitus**

221. **Thucydides**
? Was relation to Miltiades

222. **Voltaire** +
Governor of Siam

223. **Voss** m

224. **Walpole, Horace** +
Father Sir Robert
Brother

225. **Wolf, Friedrich Aug.**
both married

199. **Wollaston**

COMMANDERS AND PRINCES.

9. **Alexander the Great** — 5 | d / 1 m
Philip — Eurydice — 1 son — Ptolemy

42. **Antony** m

42. **Augustus** — 5 | d / 0 | 1 m
3 wives

28. **Blake, Admiral**

29. **Blucher** — 5 | 0 / 1+? | ? m

30. **Bonaparte (Napoleon)** — 5 | 0 / 1 | 0 m
2 wives
(+ illegitimate Walewski)

42. **Cæsar**

67. **Charlemagne**

67. **Charles Martel**

68. **Charles V. of Germany**

69. **Charles XII. of Sweden**

71. **Clive, Lord**

56. **Condé the Great**

70. **Cromwell**

363. **Cyrus**

81. **Doria**

101. **Eugene, Prince**

147. **Frederick the Great**

146. **Genghis Khan**

124. **Guise, Francis Duc de**

125. **Gustavus Adolphus**

125. **Gustavus Vasa**

70. **Hampden**

144. **Hamilcar**

144. **Hannibal**

144. **Hasdrubal**

283. **Henri IV. of France**

148. **Hyder Ali**

142. **Mahomet**

284. **Maria Theresa**

301. **Marius**

177. **Marlborough**

115. **Maurice of Nassau**

221. **Miltiades**

176. **Moore, Sir John**

164. **Napier, Sir Charles J.**

178. **Nelson**

9. **Philip of Macedon**

9. **Pyrrhus**

247. **Runjeet Singh**

248. **Saladin**

249. **Saxe, Marshal**

F. 13r

250. **Schomberg** s/5 | d/? m

256. **Scipio, Africanus Major** s/2 | d/2 m
a wonderful family
Gracchi &c

146. **Timur, Sultan** s many m

290. **Trajan**

252. **Turenne** m
Father - able general

291. **Vespasian**

253. **Wallenstein, Count** m

254. **Wellington** s/1 | d/0 m
remarkable family

115. **William the Silent, Prince of Orange** s/3 | d/? m

115. **William III. of England** m

254. **Wolfe**
1 brother

POETS.

276. **Æschylus**

5. **Alfieri** ?
no brother 1 sister
Privately married if at all

277. **Anacreon**

6. **Ariosto** s/some | d
brother Gabriel poet & natural sons

7. **Aristophanes** s/3 | d/0 m
3 sons poets of the middle comedy

38. **Beranger**

39. **Burns** s/4 | d/? m
one of 7 children

40. **Byron** s/0 | d/1
an only child
daughter Lady Lovelace

89. **Calderon** became a priest +

51. **Campbell, Thos.**
the youngest of a family of 11

64. **Camoens** unmarried +

65. **Chaucer** s/2 | d/? m

55. **Chénier, André**

" " **Marie Joseph**

57. **Corneille, Pierre** m
+ Fontenelle

" " **Thomas** m
the line continues to the present day

66. **Cowper** +

78. **Dante** s/4 | d/1 m
2 of their sons died young of the plague

79 **Dibdin** s+d more than 1 m

80. **Dryden** s/3 m

355. **Euripides**

104. **Ferdusi**

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f. 13 v

119.	**Goldoni** 1 brother	m	232.	**Ovid**	m
120.	**Goldsmith** 5th among 7 children	+	233.	**Petrarch**	illegit
121.	**Gray** 5th among 12 children	+	234.	**Pope**	+
122.	**Goethe**	+	235.	**Racine** 7 children	m
364.	**Hafiz**		208.	**Rousseau**	m
278.	**Hesiod**		366.	**Sappho**	+
141.	**Heine, Heinrich**	m	236.	**Schiller**	m
365.	**Homer**		237.	**Shakespear** 4 brothers 1 sister	m
279.	**Horace**		238.	**Shelley**	m
280.	**Juvenal**		239.	**Sophocles**	
173.	**Keats** one brother who died young	+	240.	**Southey**	m
193.	**Lucan**		241.	**Spencer**	m
281.	**Lucretius**		242.	**Tasso**	
183.	**Metastasio**		356.	**Terence**	
174.	**Milton**	m	158.	**Vega, Lope de** at least 1 brother	m
184.	**Moliere** no grandchildren	m	243.	**Virgil**	
229.	**Moore, Thos.**	m	244.	**Wieland**	m
230.	**Oehlenschlager**	m	246.	**Wordsworth**	m

4. Allegri (Correggio)
302. Buonarotti (M. Angelo)
36. Bellini, Gentile
" " John
37. Brunelleschi
49. Cagliari (Paul Veronese)
303. Canova
50. Caracci, Agostino
" " Annibale
" " Ludovico
61. Cellini
62. Chantrey
304. Cimabue
349. Donatello
305. Douw, Gerard
306. Durer, Albert
85. Eyck, Hubert Van
" " John Van
102. Flaxman
307. Gainsborough
308. Ghiberti
309. Giorgione
312. Giotto
139. Hogarth
140. Holbein
63. Lorraine (Claude)
313. Maratti, Carlo
314. Mieris, Francis
" " William
60. Murillo
315. Nollekens
316. Ostade, Isaac Van
" " Adrian Van
317. Palladio
318. Parmegiano
319. Perrault

F.14v

320. **Phidias**

321. **Piombo, Sebastien del**

322. **Potter, Paul**

323. **Poussin, Gaspar**

" " **Nicholas**

324. **Praxiteles**

103. **Raibollini (F. Francia)**

326. **Rembrandt**

327. **Reni (Guido)**

328. **Reynolds, Sir J.**

329. **Ribrera (Spagnoletto)**

330. **Robusti (Tintoretto)**

331. **Rosa (Salvator)**

332. **Rubens**

333. **Ruysdael**

334. **Sanzio (Raffaelle)**

336. **Teniers**

337. **Thorwaldsen**

338. **Turner**

339. **Vandyck**

340. **Vannuchi (Andrea del Sarto)**

341. **Vanucci (Perugino)**

342. **Velasquez**

345. **Veccelli (Titian)**

346. **Vinci, Leonardo**

343. **Welde, Van der**

344. **Werf, Van der**

347. **Wilkie**

348. **Wren, Sir Christopher**

MUSICIANS.

34. **Bach** $\frac{s+d}{B}$ of whom 4 were composed of Eminence why didn't his aude J. Christopher the twin not marry! m

35. **Beethoven** +

92. **Gluck**

93. **Handel** +

94. **Haydn** $\frac{S+d}{0}$ not happy marriage m

95. **Mendelssohn** $\frac{S+d}{yes}$ m

166. **Meyerbeer**

167. **Mozart** $\frac{S \mid d}{2}$ m

168. **Weber** $\frac{S+d}{yes}$ m

STATESMEN.

10. **Adams, John (U.S.)** $\frac{S+d}{14?}$ m
son J. Quincy

358. **Bolingbroke**

32. **Burleigh, Lord** $\frac{S}{2}$ $\frac{d}{2}$ m
Son Cecil, Earl Salisbury Premier
(weakly deformed & cold hearted but very able.)

27. **Burke** $\frac{S \mid d}{1 \quad 0}$ m

47. **Canning** $\frac{S \mid d}{1 \quad 0}$ m

91. **Cavour**

72. **Colbert** $\frac{S}{2}$ $\frac{d}{2}$ m
1

143. **Clarendon (Hyde), Earl of** $\frac{S}{4}$ $\frac{d}{2}$ m
was K. 3 sons

96. **Fox** +

359. **Franklin, Benjamin** m

123. **Grenville, W. Wyndham, Lord** $\frac{S+d}{0}$ m

149. **Londonderry (Castlereagh)** $\frac{S+d}{0}$ m

293. **Liverpool, Lord**

170. **Metternich** $\frac{S \mid d}{2 \mid 4}$ m

179. **Mirabeau** K. S. 11 children. M. Sophie Filleytaud

175. **More, Sir Thomas** $\frac{S}{2} \mid \frac{d}{3}$ m

185. **Necker** $\frac{S}{0}$ $\frac{d}{1}$ m
daughter Mme. de Staël

263a. **Oxenstiern** $\frac{S}{yes}$ $\frac{d}{?}$ m

295. **Palmertson** $\frac{S+d}{0}$ m

296. **Peel** $\frac{S+d}{7}$ m
2 brother 5 sisters
a distinguished family

297. **Pericles**

298. **Pitt, Earl of Chatham** $\frac{S}{3}$ $\frac{d}{2}$ m

" " **William** +

187. **Richelieu** Cardinal +
Eminent family

299. **Shaftesbury** m
Grandson

257. **Talleyrand**

224. **Walpole, Earl of Orford** $\frac{S}{3} \mid \frac{d}{?}$ m

258. **Washington** m
Eldest of 4 sons & a daughter

255. **Wellesley, Marquis** 1 illegitimate son
4 brothers

259. **Wilberforce** $\frac{S+d}{0}$ m
[3 sons at least talented]

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F.15 v

260. **Witt, Cornelius de**

" " **John de**

261. **Wolsey, Cardinal**

300. **Ximenes**

F.17a

Date — Health - Age at death

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2/4/1/1/2

HEREDITARY GENIUS.

MEN OF SCIENCE.

263. **Ampere** 1775 – 1836
Mind quite paralysed at 14 fourth ans & domestic distress – Irregular education & habits in after life – much ill health at last
pp 69

264. **Arago** 1786 – 1853
Evidently capable & great statesman as a youth (Spanish survey.)
P 67

361. **Archimedes** 287 B.C. – 212

2. **Aristotle** 384 B.C. – 322
Health said to be weak but his industry was marvellous.
75

265. **Bacon, Roger** 1214 – 1292*
62

13 **Bacon, Lord** 1561 – 1626
Health weak – susceptible to trifles – could endure the cruelty of common lawyers, confounded his servants & loved poetic fables better than Stoomed not unfrequently
P 78

14. **Bernouilli, James** 1654 – 1705
Bilious melancholic temperament; slow but sure.
65

„ **John** 1667 – 1748
51

15. **Berzelius** 1779 – 1848
71

16. **Bichat** 1771 – 1802
died of a wound in the dissecting room.
69

17. **Blumenbach** 1752 – 1840
Professed Does virtue & knew how to make others value the virtues of domestic life.
31
P 88

18. **Boerhaave** 1668 – 1738
Naturally a powerful constitution but he overworked it at last. He took no Exercise
pp 70

19. **Boyle** 1627 – 1691

20. **Brahe, Tycho** 1546 – 1601
64

21. **Bramah** 1749 – 1814
P 55

~~38~~. **Brodie, Sir Benjamin** 1783 – 1862
Seeded by strong constitution
65
79

266. **Brown, Robert** 1773 – 1858
85

22. **Buch, Von** 1774 – 1853
~~Le corps d'un athlete et l'âme d'un sage." Voltaire. Nature gave him both.~~
79

23. **Buckland** 1784 – 1856
72

24. **Buffon** 1707 – 1788
"le corps d'un athlete et l'âme d'un Sage" said Voltaire. Nature gave him both "la taille, le port, la figure, la force, et un ardeur en tous sens"
D 81

90. **Cassini** 1625 – 1712
Strong constitution, good temper, religious mind. Became blind
87

350. **Cavendish** 1731 – 1810

43. **Celsius** 1670 – 1756
69

44. **Champollion** 1790 – 1832
86

45. **Condorcet** 1743 – 1794
42

351. **Copernicus** 1473 – 1543
P 51
Suicide? Died of stroke

46. **Cuvier** 1769 – 1832
70

227. **D'Alembert** 1717 – 1783
? some constitutional infirmity
63
P 66

352. **Dalton** 1766 – 1844

726. **Darwin, Dr.** 1731 – 1802
Dicerous
78

73. **Davy, Sir H.** 1778 – 1829
71

74. **De Candolle** 1778 – 1841
Had hydrocephalus at 7 and shortly recovered from it. an almost solitary instance.
51
PP 63

F. 18V

75. **Des Cartes** 1596 – 1650
weak health throughout life. Slept frequently & long — pp 54

362. **Euclid** ?

82. **Euler** 1707 – 1783
Fontenelle d. oct 99 — became blind. — p 76

87. **Forbes, Edward** 1815 – 1854
Constitution impaired by fever caught in Greece. died of kidney disease — p 39

88. **Galileo** 1564 – 1642
became blind — p 78

105. **Galen** 130 – 200 — 70

106. **Galvani** 1737 – 1798 — 61

267. **Gauss** 1777 – 1855 — 78

107. **Gmelin** Sam. 1743 – 1774 — 31

109. **Gregory** 1638 – 1675 — 37

111. **Guericke, Otto de** 1602 – 1686 — 84

127. **Haller** 1708 – 1777
Feeble & delicate as a child. Ricketty. Exceedingly laborious. Gouty constitution. took opium immoderately. — pp 69

128. **Halley** 1656 – 1742
Great sprightliness, vivacity & activity of mind & of body. Prodigious information — pp 86

129. **Harvey, Dr.** 1578 – 1657
Unsociable suspicious vulgar & devout. For the last 3 years of his life he was wholly absorbed by his inventions – Hardly went to bed. — 79

130. **Herschel, Sir W.** 1738 – 1822 — 84

131. **Hooke** 1635 – 1702 — 67

134. **Humboldt, Alexander** 1769 – 1859 — 90

135. **Hunter, John** 1728 – 1793 — 65

135. **Hunter, William** 1718 – 1783 — 65

137. **Huygens** 1596 1629 – 1695
Died of overwork — p 66

268. **Jacobi** 1743 – 1819 — 76

145. **Jussieu** 1748 – 1836
Strong health. virtuous amiable man. Became blind. — 88

151. **Kepler** 1571 – 1630
a 7 months child, sickly and weakly. Said he derived from his mother a mind ~~[illegible]~~ & habit of body more fit for study than for other kinds of life — died of fever — p 59

152. **Lagrange** 1736 – 1813
Silent & wrapped in study. ~~[illegible]~~ Overworked & had bad health — p 77

153. **La Place** 1749 – 1827
~~Strong seldom ailed except latterly~~ — p 78

154. **Leibnitz** 1646 – 1716
Strong, seldom ailed except latterly. had a great appetite. drank little. Prodigious activity — pp 70

156. **Linnæus** 1707 – 1778 — 71

281. **Lucretius** 95 BC – 55
said to have died of a love potion — 40

163. **Napier, Lord** 1550 – 1617 — 67

150. **Newton, Sir I.** 1642 – 1727
Small & weak as a child. Could have been put into a quart pot when he was born. Life then despaired of. Strong & free from ailment when grown up. — pp 85

231. **Oersted** 1777 – 1851 — 74

200. **Pascal** 1623 – 1662
Injured himself by asceticism. Died after years of wretched health — pp 39

198. **Pliny, the Elder** 23 – 79 — 56

189. **Porta** 1550* – 1615 — pp 65

360. **Priestley** 1733 – 1804
? about the idiocy in boyhood cured by a fall that fractured his skull. — 71

Pythagoras fl: BC-540-510

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190. **Reaumur** 1683 – 1757 — 74

191. **Rumford, Count** 1752 – 1814
Handsome & Exceedingly winning in address. He was a morose man in age – filled with himself. only drank water — 62

270. **St. Hilaire, Geoffroy** 1772 – 1844 — 72

192. **Saussure** 1740 – 1799
Injured his constitution by mountaineering. Suffered through anxiety about money affairs. — 59

194. **Stephenson** 1781 – 1848
Self educated a big raw boned perseving fellow married young. slow & steady rise. — 67

353. **Volta** 1745 – 1826
noble regular features like those of an ancient Greek statue, affectionate & sincere character — 81

197. **Watt** 1736 – 1819
Always ailing as a boy, youth and man. very fretful constant headaches – When old & at ease in money matters his health was sound – [illegible] his temperament [illegible] — 83

354. **Wolf, Christopher** 1679 – 1754 — 76

199. **Wollaston** 1766 – 1828 — 62

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3. **Addison** 1672 – 1719 — 48

136. **Arnold, Dr.** 1795 – 1842
Stiff & formal as a child. hated Early rising — 47

135. **Baillie, Johanna** 1762 – 1851 — 89

271. **Boccaccio** 1313 – 1375 — 62

24a. **Boileau** 1636 – 1711 — 75

25. **Bossuet** 1627 – 1704 — 67

26. **Bronte, Charlotte** 1816 – 1855
Consumptive family — P 39

27. **Burke** 1729 – 1797
very delicate in childhood — 68

47. **Canning** 1770 – 1827 — PP 57

53. **Cervantes** 1547 – 1616 — 69

52. **Châteaubriand** 1768 – 1848
wholly given to study & retirement at 20 — P 80

54. **Cicero** BC 106 – 43 — 63

58. **Coleridge** 1772 – 1834
Slothful & impendent – querulous — P 62

76. **De Foe** 1663* – 1731 — 68

77. **Demosthenes** 385* BC – 322 — 63

75. **Des Cartes** 1596 – 1650
weak health throughout life – slept frequently & long — 54

83. **Edgeworth** 1767 – 1849 — 82

84. **Erasmus** 1467 – 1536 — 69

97. **Fenelon** 1651 – 1715 — P 64

98. **Fichte** 1762 – 1814 — 52

99. **Fielding** 1707 – 1754
Good health in boyhood – youth – very dissipated then — 47

57. **Fontenelle** 1657 – 1757 — P 99

112. **Genlis, Mme.** 1746 – 1830 — 84

272. **Gibbon** 1737 – 1794 — 57

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120. **Goldsmith** 1728 – 1774
always dissipated in youth
46

117. **Grammont, Comte de** 1621 – 1707
86

118. **Grotius** 1583 – 1645
pp 62

114. **Hallam** 1778 – 1859
Excellent health in manhood
81

126. **Helvetius** 1715 – 1771
universally accomplished handsome graceful robust & fruit of genius. d of Gout
56

273. **Herodotus** 484 BC – 408
76

226. **Heine** 1799 – 1856
p 57

138. **Hook, Theodore** 1788 – 1841
Excellent constitution, but mined by dissipation
pp 63

133. **Hooker** 1553* – 1600
p 47

139. **Hume** 1711 – 1776
65

134. **Humboldt** 1767 – 1835
~~[illegible]~~
68

158. **Irving, Washington** 1783 – 1859
76

159. **Jeffrey** 1773 – 1850
a little clever anxious boy
p 77

160. **Johnson, Dr. Samuel** 1709 – 1784
as a child had the King's evil – touched by Queen Anne
Poet always liable to attacks of melancholy
75

161. **Jonson, Benjamin** 1574 – 1637
p 63

269. **Kant** 1724 – 1804
80

100. **La Fontaine** 1621 – 1695
74

157. **Le Sage** 1668 – 1747
Handsome engaging youth when he came to Paris at 22 – Began to be deaf at 40 & gradually grew almost wholly so – In later years his powers declined & he was only bright in the middle of the day
79

228. **Lessing** 1729 – 1781
a devourer of books from his earliest childhood
his health broke at 50
52

274. **Livy** BC 59 – AD. 17
76

162. **Locke** 1632 – 1704
not strong – asthmatic, but very active
72

165. **Macaulay** 1800 – 1859
59

171. **Machiavelli** 1469 – 1527
d. after taking some medicine of his own, to cure a stomach attack
58

172. **Mackintosh** 1765 – 1832
67

182. **Marcus Aurelius** 121 – 180
p 59

180. **Montaigne** 1533 – 1592
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181. **Montesquieu** 1689 – 1755
p 66

188. **Niebuhr, Berthold** 1776 – 1831
constitution weak & nervous – injured by a marsh fever
pp 55

" " **Carsten** 1733 – 1815
72

200. **Pascal** 1623 – 1662
Injured himself by asceticism – Died after years of wretched health
39

201. **Plato** BC 428 – 347
81

Comic Poet
202. **Plautus** BC 254 – 184
70

198. **Pliny, the Younger** 61 – aft. 105
p ?

203. **Porson** 1759 – 1808
great bodily endurance – ~~intemperate~~ in ~~after~~ manhood, constantly drunk.
p 49

204. **Rabelais** 1495 – 1553
58

206. **Richardson** 1689 – 1761
73

205. **Richter, Jean Paul** *1763 – 1825*
become quite blind at 62 62

207. **Roscoe** *1753 – 1831*
78

208. **Rousseau** *1712 – 1778*
56

209. **Scaliger, Julius C.** *1484 – 1558*
74

" " **Joseph J.** *1540 – 1609*
69

210. **Schlegel, August W.** *1767 – 1845*
78

" " **Friedrich C.** *1772 – 1829*
57

211. **Scott, Sir Walter** *1771 – 1832*
P 61

193. **Seneca** *? – A.D. 65*

212. **Sevigné, Mme.** *1627 – 1696*

214. **Sheridan** *1751 – 1816*
69

215. **Smith, Sydney** *1769 – 1845*
65

216. **Smollett** *1721 – 1771*
76

116. **Socrates** *B.C. 468 – 399*
50
69

217. **Spinoza** *1632 – 1677*
PP 45

185. **Stael, Mme.** *1766 – 1817*
P 51

196. **Stephen, Robert** *1503 – 1559*
PP 56

" " **Henry** *1528 – 1598*
PP 70

218. **Sterne** *1713 – 1768*
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219. **Swift** *1667 – 1745*
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220. **Sidney, Sir Philip** *1554 – 1586*
full at Zurich P 32

275. **Tacitus** *61* – aft. 117**

221. **Thucydides** *B.C. 471 – 401*
?

222. **Voltaire** *1694 – 1778*
70

223. **Voss** *1751 – 1826*
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224. **Walpole, Horace** *1717 – 1797*
PP 75

225. **Wolf, Friedrich Aug.** *1759 – 1824*
80

199. **Wollaston** *1766 – 1828*
65
62

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9. **Alexander the Great** *356 B.C. – 323*
PP 33

42. **Antony** *83* B.C. – 30*
Suicide after Actium. 53

42. **Augustus** *B.C. 63 – A.D. 14.*
P 77

28. **Blake, Admiral** *1599 – 1657*
58

29. **Blucher** *1742 – 1819*
77

30. **Bonaparte (Napoleon)** *1769 – 1821*
53

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42. **Cæsar** BC 100 – 44

67. **Charlemagne** 742 – 814 assass: 64 P

67. **Charles Martel** 694 – 741 72

68. **Charles V. of Germany** 1500 – 1558 47

69. **Charles XII. of Sweden** 1682 – 1718 58

71. **Clive, Lord** 1725 – 1774 fell at Fredericks hall cannon ball. 36 P

56. **Condé the Great** 1621 – 1686 Suicide 49

70. **Cromwell** 1599 – 1658 65 P

363. **Cyrus** the Elder ? ... BC. 529 59

81. **Doria** 1468 – 1560 Prisoner & put to death (?)

101. **Eugene, Prince** 1663 – 1736 92

147. **Frederick the Great** 1712 – 1786 63 P

146. **Genghis Khan** 1163 – 1227 74

124. **Guise, Francis Duc de** 1519 – 1563 64 P

125. **Gustavus Adolphus** 1594 – 1632 assass: 44 P

125. **Gustavus Vasa** 1490 – 1560 fell at Lutzen 38 P

70. **Hampden** 1594 – 1643 70

144. **Hamilcar** .... BC. 229. fell in battle 49

fell in battle in Spain (?) P

144. **Hannibal** 247 BC – 183*

144. **Hasdrubal** ... BC. 207 Suicide when in captivity 64 P

283. **Henri IV. of France** 1553 – 1610 fell in Battle (?)

148. **Hyder Ali** 1717 – 1782 assass: ~~by Jesuit~~ – 57

142. **Mahomet** 570 – 632 65

284. **Maria Theresa** 1717 – 1780 62

301. **Marius** 157 BC – 86 63

177. **Marlborough** 1650 – 1722 71

115. **Maurice of Nassau** 1567 – 1625 62 P

221. **Miltiades** fl 490 BC 58

176. **Moore, Sir John** 1761 – 1809 died of a wound, ~~[illegible]~~ (?)

164. **Napier, Sir Charles J.** 1786 – 1860 fell at Corunna ~~shot~~. 38

178. **Nelson** 1758 – 1805 74

9. **Philip of Macedon** BC 382 – 336 fell at Trafalgar ~~shot~~ 47

9. **Pyrrhus** BC 318 – 272. assass: 46 ~~[illegible]~~

247. **Runjeet Singh** 1780 – 1839 killed in battle (a woman threw a tile on his head) 46 P

248. **Saladin** 1137 – 1193 59 P

249. **Saxe, Marshal** 1696 – 1750 56

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250. **Schomberg** 1619 – 1690

256. **Scipio, Africanus Major** Bc. 234 – 183* fell at Boyne. P 71

146. **Timur, Sultan** 1336 – 1405 51

290. **Trajan** 52 – 117 69

252. **Turenne** 1611 – 1675 65

291. **Vespasian** 9 – 79 fell at Saffbach Cannon ball 64

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253. **Wallenstein, Count** 1583 – 1634

254. **Wellington** 1769 – 1852 assassinated P 51

115. **William the Silent, Prince of Orange** 1533 – 1584 83

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Died a violent death – 21

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276. **Æschylus** 525 Bc – 456 69

5. **Alfieri** 1749 – 1803 54

277. **Anacreon** 563 Bc* – 478* 85

6. **Ariosto** 1474 – 1533 P 59

7. **Aristophanes** 444* Bc – 380* P 60

38. **Beranger** 1780 – 1857 P 77

39. **Burns** 1759 – 1796 PP 37

40. **Byron** 1788 – 1824 P 36

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51. **Campbell, Thos.** 1777 – 1844 P 67

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65. **Chaucer** 1328 – 1400 P 72

55. **Chénier, André** 1762 – 1794 P 32

" " **Marie Joseph** 1764 – 1811 Guillotine 47

57. **Corneille, Pierre** 1606 – 1684 78

" " **Thomas** 1625 – 1709 84

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78. **Dante** 1265 – 1321 PP 56

79 **Dibdin** 1745 – 1814 PP 69

80. **Dryden** 1631 – 1701 70

355. **Euripides** 480 Bc – 406 74

104. **Ferdusi** 940 – 1020* 80

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121. **Gray** 1716–1771 — 55

122. **Goethe** 1749–1830 — P 81

364. **Hafiz** - - - -1389*

278. **Hesiod** flor: 859–824* BC. — ? ~~55~~

141. **Heine, Heinrich** 1799–1856 — 57

365. **Homer** fl. BC 962–927 — ?

279. **Horace** BC 65–8 BC — 57 Jonson Ben d. at 63

280. **Juvenal** fl 83–100 — ?

173. **Keats** 1796–1821 — PP 25

193. **Lucan** 39–65 — P 26

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36. **Bellini, Gentile** 1421 - 1501 — 80

" " **John** 1426 – 1516 — 90

37. **Brunelleschi** 1377 – 1444 — 67

49. **Cagliari (Paul Veronese)** 1530* – 1588 — 58

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50. **Caracci, Agostino** 1558 – 1602 — 44

" " **Annibale** 1560 – 1609 — 49

" " **Ludovico** 1555 – 1619 — 64

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314. **Mieris, Francis** 1635 – 1681 — 46

" " **William** 1662 – 1747 — 85

60. **Murillo** 1618 – 1682 — 64

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" " **Nicholas** 1594-1665 71

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333. **Ruysdael** 1636-1681 45

334. **Sanzio (Raffaelle)** 1483-1520 37

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337. **Thorwaldsen** 1770-1844 74

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339. **Vandyck** 1599-1641 42

340. **Vannuchi (Andrea del Sarto)** 1488-1530 42

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342. **Velasquez** 1599-1660 61

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346. **Vinci, Leonardo** 1452-1520 68

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149. **Londonderry (Castlereagh)** *1769 - 1822* P 53 (Suicide)

293. **Liverpool, 1st Lord** *1727 - 1808*

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" " **William** *1759 - 1806* 47

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260. **Witt, Cornelius de**

" " **John de** 1625 – 1672

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261. **Wolsey, Cardinal** 1471 – 1530

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300. **Ximenes** 1437 – 1517

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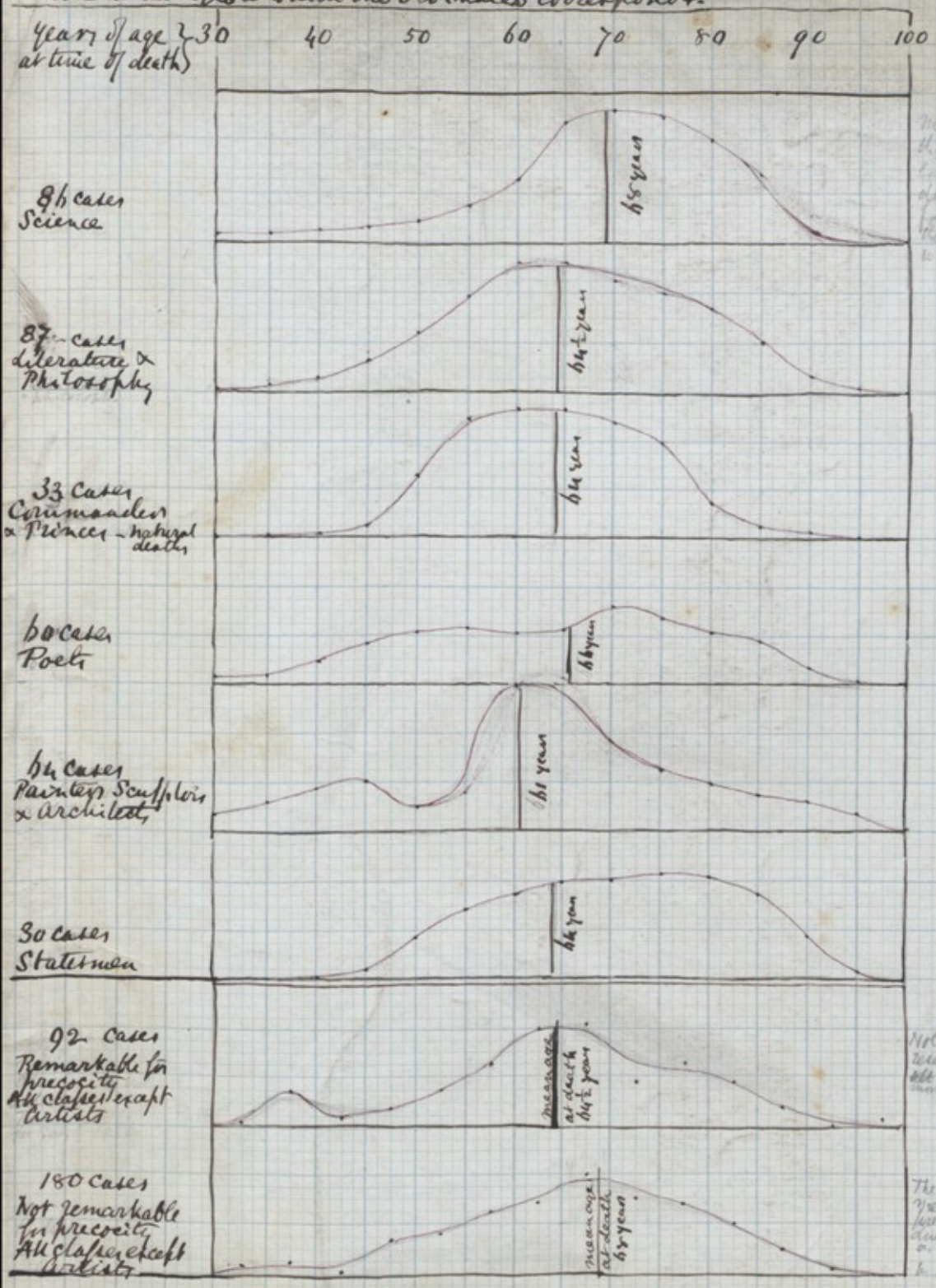
Curves shewing the ages at death among different classes of highly Eminent men. The ordinates being proportionate to the numbers that die at the ages to which the ordinates correspond.



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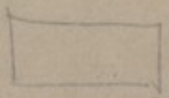
The above have been drawn on 5 year means, corrected by the mean age at death which should divide the figure into 2 equal areas, and a further halving of each area, on the same principle.

Additional names



Or are in some way appropriate to the division they are placed in

are not first class but instances of high hereditary influence

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HEREDITARY GENIUS.

MEN OF SCIENCE.

263. Ampere

264. Arago

361. Archimedes

2. Aristotle

265. Bacon, Roger

13 Bacon, Lord

14. Bernouilli, James

„ John

15. Berzelius

16. Bichat

17. Blumenbach

18. Boerhaave

19. Boyle

20. Brahe, Tycho

21. Bramah

58. Brodie, Sir Benjamin

266. Brown, Robert

22. Buch, Von

23. Buckland

24. Buffon

90. Cassini

350. Cavendish

43. Celsius

44. Champollion

45. Condorcet

351. Copernicus

46. Cuvier

227. D'Alembert

352. Dalton

72*b*. Darwin, Dr.

73. Davy, Sir H.

74. De Candolle

75. **Des Cartes**

362. **Euclid**

82. **Euler**

87. **Forbes, Edward**

88. **Galileo**

105. **Galen**

106. **Galvani**

267. **Gauss**

107. **Gmelin**

109. **Gregory**

111. **Guericke, Otto de**

127. **Haller**

128. **Halley**

129. **Harvey, Dr.**

130. **Herschel, Sir W.**

131. **Hooke**

134. **Humboldt, Alexander**

135. **Hunter, John**

135. **Hunter, William**

137. **Huygens**

268. **Jacobi**

145. **Jussieu**

151. **Kepler**

152. **Lagrange**

153. **La Place**

154. **Leibnitz**

156. **Linnæus**

281. **Lucretius**

163. **Napier, Lord**

150. **Newton, Sir I.**

231. **Oersted**

200. **Pascal**

198. **Pliny, the Elder**

189. **Porta**

360. **Priestley**

Pythagoras

F. 28 r

190. **Reaumur**
Reid (not much)

191. **Rumford, Count**

270. **St. Hilaire, Geoffroy**

192. **Saussure**
Schelling
Spurzheim
Simson
Smith-Adam
[Smith Archibald]

194. **Stephenson**
[Prof Thomson / Glasgow]

353. **Volta**

197. **Watt**

354. **Wolf, Christopher**

199. **Wollaston**
D. Young
Zeno

AUTHORS IN LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY. (Divide these in 2)

3. **Addison**
(Aiken & Barbauld)

136. **Arnold, Dr.**

135. **Baillie, Johanna**
Bentham
Berkeley Bishop

271. **Boccaccio**

24*a*. **Boileau**

25. **Bossuet**

26. **Bronte, Charlotte**

27. **Burke**
Cabanis
Calvin

47. **Canning**
[Carlyle Thomas]

53. **Cervantes**

52. **Châteaubriand**

54. **Cicero**
Coke (upon Littleton)

58. **Coleridge**
Compte Auguste

76. **De Foe**

77. **Demosthenes**

75. **Des Cartes**
Duns Scotus

83. **Edgeworth**

84. **Erasmus**
Erigena

97. **Fenelon**

98. **Fichte**

99. **Fielding**

57. **Fontanelle**

112. **Genlis, Mme.**

272. **Gibbon**
Giordano Bruno

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118. Grotius

114. Hallam

Hawkins † Dampier

126. Helvetius

273. Herodotus

226. Heine

Hobbes Holt (Jurist)

138. Hook, Theodore

133. Hooker

139. Hume

134. Humboldt

158. Irving, Washington

159. Jeffrey

160. Johnson, Dr. Samuel

~~161. Jonson, Benjamin~~ (Boet)

269. Kant

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100. La Fontaine

157. Le Sage

228. Lessing

Livingstone (Jurist)

274. Livy

162. Locke

Mabillon (Scholar Louis XIV)

165. Macaulay

171. Machiavelli

Mackenzie Macaulay

172. Mackintosh

182. Marcus Aurelius

Merivale

180. Montaigne

181. Montesquieu

188. Niebuhr, Berthold

„ „ Carsten

200. Pascal

201. Plato

202. Plautus (Boet)

198. Pliny, the Younger

203. Porson

(Pothier (Jurist))

204. Rabelais

Regnard (Comedian French Louis XIV)

206. Richardson

205. **Richter, Jean Paul**
Roberton
207. **Roscoe**
208. **Rousseau**
Savigné Jurist
209. **Scaliger, Julius C.**
" " **Joseph J.**
210. **Schlegel, August W.**
" " **Friedrich C.**
211. **Scott, Sir Walter**
193. **Seneca**
212. **Sevigné, Mme.**
Schelling
214. **Sheridan**
215. **Smith, Sydney**
216. **Smollett**
116. **Socrates**
217. **Spinoza**
185. **Stael, Mme.**
196. **Stephen, Robert**
" " **Henry**
218. **Sterne**
219. **Swift**
220. **Sydney, Sir Philip**
275. **Tacitus**
Taylors of Norwich
221. **Thucydides**
Tooke Horne
222. **Voltaire** Vaughan J.
223. **Voss**
224. **Walpole, Horace**
225. **Wolf, Friedrich Aug.**
199. **Wollaston**

COMMANDERS AND PRINCES.

Alfred King
9. **Alexander the Great**
42. **Antony**
42. **Augustus**
Belisarius
28. **Blake, Admiral**
29. **Blucher**
30. **Bonaparte (Napoleon)**

42. Cæsar

67. Charlemagne

67. Charles Martel

68. Charles V. of Germany

69. Charles XII. of Sweden

71. Clive, Lord

Coligny Admiral.

56. Condé the Great

70. Cromwell

363. Cyrus

81. Doria

Elizabeth Queen)

101. Eugene, Prince

Fabii Family

147. Frederick the Great

146. Genghis Khan

Grant's Brothers

124. Guise, Francis Duc de

125. Gustavus Adolphus

125. Gustavus Vasa

70. Hampden

144. Hamilcar

144. Hannibal

144. Hasdrubal

283. Henri IV. of France

148. Hyder Ali

Louis XIV

Lawrence Sir Peters Brother

142. Mahomet

284. Maria Theresa

301. Marius

177. Marlborough

115. Maurice of Nassau

Medici Family

221. Miltiades

176. Moore, Sir John

164. Napier, Sir Charles J.

178. Nelson

Peter the Great

9. Philip of Macedon

9. Pyrrhus

247. Runjeet Singh

248. Saladin

249. Saxe, Marshal

250. Schomberg

256. Scipio, Africanus Major

146. Timur, Sultan

290. Trajan

Tully

252. Turenne

291. Vespasian

253. Wallenstein, Count

254. Wellington

115. William the Silent, Prince of Orange

115. William III. of England

254. Wolfe

Zenobia

POETS.

276. Æschylus

5. Alfieri

277. Anacreon

6. Ariosto

7. Aristophanes

38. Beranger

39. Burns

40. Byron

89. Calderon

51. Campbell, Thos.

64. Camoens

65. Chaucer

55. Chénier, André

" " Marie Joseph

57. Corneille, Pierre

" " Thomas

66. Cowper

78. Dante

79 Dibdin

80. Dryden

355. Euripides

104. Ferdusi

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

F.30 v

11. Goldoni
120. Goldsmith
121. Gray
122. Goethe
364. Hafiz
278. Hesiod
141. Heine, Heinrich
365. Homer
279. Horace
161 Jonson Ben
280. Juvenal
173. Keats
193. Lucan
281. Lucretius
183. Metastasio
174. Milton
184. Moliere
229. Moore, Thos.
230. Oehlenschlager
232. Ovid
233. Petrarch
201 Plautus
234. Pope
235. Racine
208. Rousseau
366. Sappho
236. Schiller
237. Shakespear
238. Shelley
239. Sophocles
240. Southey
241. Spencer
242. Tasso
356. Terence
159. Vega, Lope de
243. Virgil
244. Wieland
246. Wordsworth

f. 31 r
additions from the list of 36 names painted on the central hall of the Louvre picture gallery

4. Allegri (Correggio) Bassano Venetian
Bonheur Rosa
Bartolemeo Fra
302. Buonarotti (M. Angelo) Barry Blake Bird Edward

36. Bellini, Gentile

" " John

37. Brunelleschi

49. Cagliari (Paul Veronese)

303. Canova

50. Caracci, Agostino

" " Annibale

" " Ludovico

61. Cellini

62. Chantrey
Cibber

304. Cimabue

Cousin ? ?
Damer Mrs (Cousin of Horace Walpole)
349. Donatello

305. Douw, Gerard

306. Durer, Albert

85. Eyck, Hubert Van

" " John Van

102. Flaxman
Fuseli

307. Gainsborough

308. Ghiberti
Gibbons

309. Giorgione

312. Giotto

139. Hogarth

140. Holbein
Kneller Sir Godfrey Le Brun
Lely Sir Peter Le Sueur
Kemble
63. Lorraine (Claude)

313. Maratti, Carlo
Magsacio

314. Mieris, Francis

" " William
Morland

60. Murillo

315. Nollekens
Opie

316. Ostade, Isaac Van

" " Adrian Van

317. Palladio

318. Parmegiano

319. Perrault

F. 31v

320. **Phidias**

321. **Piombo, Sebastien del**

322. **Potter, Paul**

323. **Poussin, Gaspar**

" " **Nicholas**

324. **Praxiteles**

103. **Raibollini (F. Francia)**

326. **Rembrandt**

327. **Reni (Guido)**

328. **Reynolds, Sir J.**

329. **Ribrera (Spagnoletto)**

Rigaud (?)

330. **Robusti (Tintoretto)**

331. **Rosa (Salvator)**

Roubillac

332. **Rubens**

333. **Ruysdael**

334. **Sanzio (Raffaelle)**

Schefter airy

336. **Teniers**

337. **Thorwaldsen**

338. **Turner**

339. **Vandyck**

340. **Vannuchi (Andrea del Sarto)**

341. **Vanucci (Perugino)**

342. **Velasquez**

345. **Veccelli (Titian)**

346. **Vinci, Leonardo**

Vivarini (a whole family of)

343. **Welde, Van der**

344. **Werf, Van der**

West (Father a Quaker)

347. **Wilkie**

348. **Wren, Sir Christopher**

The builders of Strasburg were of Sunny family as those of Berne - women to Edith von Steinberg (?)

MUSICIANS.

34. **Bach**

35. **Beethoven**

Benda

Dussek

92. **Gluck**

93. **Handel**

f. 32r

94. **Haydn**

95. **Mendelssohn**

166. **Meyerbeer**

167. **Mozart**

168. **Weber**

STATESMEN.

10. **Adams, John (U.S.)**

358. **Bolingbroke**

32. **Burleigh, Lord**

27. **Burke**
Burke Ld Chief Justice
Campden Sect

47. **Canning**
Carnot

91. **Cavour**

72. **Colbert**

143. **Clarendon (Hyde), Earl of** Denison
Curran
Dundas Eldon Ld Ellenborough L^d
Erskine Fouché

96. **Fox**

359. **Franklin, Benjamin** Gracchi
Gibbs Ld Chief Justice
Grant Sir Wm Grattan

123. **Grenville, W. Wyndham, Lord**
Jefferson Holland L^d
Hobhey
King Ld Lafayette Law Ellenborough

149. **Londonderry (Castlereagh)**
Loughborough L^d
Louvois

293. **Liverpool, Lord** Inshington
Mansfield L^d
Mazzarin

170. **Metternich**

179. **Mirabeau**

175. **More, Sir Thomas**

185. **Necker**
North L^d

263a. **Oxenstiern**

295. **Palmertson**

296. **Peel**
Percival

297. **Pericles**
/

298. **Pitt, Earl of Chatham**

" " **William** Pollock Judge by
Ricardo

187. **Richelieu**
Robespierre
Romilly Cir Samuel

299. **Shaftesbury** Stephen Sir Jas
Sheridan Sieyes
Stowell Ld Eldon
P. Vincent L^d

257. **Talleyrand**
Thurloe Ld Venn family

224. **Walpole, Earl of Orford**

258. **Washington** Wesley

255. **Wellesley, Marquis**

259. **Wilberforce**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

260. **Witt, Cornelius de**

" " **John de**

261. **Wolsey, Cardinal**

300. **Ximenes**

Religious Reformers

Augustin A

Calvin
Confucius
Epicurus
84 Erasmus

Hildebrand
Ignatius Loyola
133 Hooker
Huss
Luther
Mahomet

Melancthon

Penn

Taylor Jeremy

Leighton Archbp

Wesley
Whitfield
Wycliff

Zwingle

HEREDITARY GENIUS.

MEN OF SCIENCE.

263. Ampere

264. Arago

361. Archimedes

2. Aristotle

265. Bacon, Roger

13 Bacon, Lord

14. Bernouilli, James

„ John

15. Berzelius

16. Bichat

17. Blumenbach

18. Boerhaave

19. Boyle

20. Brahe, Tycho

21. Bramah

58. Brodie, Sir Benjamin

266. Brown, Robert

22. Buch, Von

23. Buckland

24. Buffon

90. Cassini

350. Cavendish

43. Celsius

44. Champollion

45. Condorcet

351. Copernicus

46. Cuvier

227. D'Alembert

352. Dalton

72*b*. Darwin, Dr.

73. Davy, Sir H.

74. De Candolle

F 35 v

75. Des Cartes

362. Euclid

82. Euler

87. Forbes, Edward

88. Galileo

105. Galen

106. Galvani

267. Gauss

107. Gmelin

109. Gregory

111. Guericke, Otto de

127. Haller

128. Halley

129. Harvey, Dr.

130. Herschel, Sir W.

131. Hooke

134. Humboldt, Alexander

135. Hunter, John

135. Hunter, William

137. Huygens

268. Jacobi

145. Jussieu

151. Kepler

152. Lagrange

153. La Place

154. Leibnitz

156. Linnæus

281. Lucretius

163. Napier, Lord

150. Newton, Sir I.

231. Oersted

200. Pascal

198. Pliny, the Elder

189. Porta

360. Priestley

Pythagoras

190. **Reaumur**

191. **Rumford, Count**

270. **St. Hilaire, Geoffroy**

192. **Saussure**

194. **Stephenson**

353. **Volta**

197. **Watt**

354. **Wolf, Christopher**

199. **Wollaston**

AUTHORS IN LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

3. **Addison**

136. **Arnold, Dr.**

135. **Baillie, Johanna**

271. **Boccaccio**

24*a*. **Boileau**

25. **Bossuet**

26. **Bronte, Charlotte**

27. **Burke**

47. **Canning**

53. **Cervantes**

52. **Châteaubriand**

54. **Cicero**

58. **Coleridge**

76. **De Foe**

77. **Demosthenes**

75. **Des Cartes**

83. **Edgeworth**

84. **Erasmus**

97. **Fenelon**

98. **Fichte**

99. **Fielding**

57. **Fontanelle**

112. **Genlis, Mme.**

272. **Gibbon**

f.36v

120. Goldsmith

117. Grammont, Comte de

118. Grotius

114. Hallam

126. Helvetius

273. Herodotus

226. Heine

138. Hook, Theodore

133. Hooker

139. Hume

134. Humboldt

158. Irving, Washington

159. Jeffrey

160. Johnson, Dr. Samuel

161. Jonson, Benjamin

269. Kant

100. La Fontaine

157. Le Sage

228. Lessing

274. Livy

162. Locke

165. Macaulay

171. Machiavelli

172. Mackintosh

182. Marcus Aurelius

180. Montaigne

181. Montesquieu

188. Niebuhr, Berthold

„ „ Carsten

200. Pascal

201. Plato

202. Plautus

198. Pliny, the Younger

203. Porson

204. Rabelais

206. Richardson

F. 37 r

205. **Richter, Jean Paul**
207. **Roscoe**
208. **Rousseau**
209. **Scaliger, Julius C.**
" " **Joseph J.**
210. **Schlegel, August W.**
" " **Friedrich C.**
211. **Scott, Sir Walter**
193. **Seneca**
212. **Sevigné, Mme.**
214. **Sheridan**
215. **Smith, Sydney**
216. **Smollett**
116. **Socrates**
217. **Spinoza**
185. **Stael, Mme.**
196. **Stephen, Robert**
" " **Henry**
218. **Sterne**
219. **Swift**
220. **Sydney, Sir Philip**
275. **Tacitus**
221. **Thucydides**
222. **Voltaire**
223. **Voss**
224. **Walpole, Horace**
225. **Wolf, Friedrich Aug.**
199. **Wollaston**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

COMMANDERS AND PRINCES.

9. **Alexander the Great**
42. **Antony**
42. **Augustus**
28. **Blake, Admiral**
29. **Blucher**
30. **Bonaparte (Napoleon)**

A.37v

42. Cæsar

67. Charlemagne

67. Charles Martel

68. Charles V. of Germany

69. Charles XII. of Sweden

71. Clive, Lord

56. Condé the Great

70. Cromwell

363. Cyrus

81. Doria

101. Eugene, Prince

147. Frederick the Great

146. Genghis Khan

124. Guise, Francis Duc de

125. Gustavus Adolphus

125. Gustavus Vasa

70. Hampden

144. Hamilcar

144. Hannibal

144. Hasdrubal

283. Henri IV. of France

148. Hyder Ali

142. Mahomet

284. Maria Theresa

301. Marius

177. Marlborough

115. Maurice of Nassau

221. Miltiades

176. Moore, Sir John

164. Napier, Sir Charles J.

178. Nelson

9. Philip of Macedon

9. Pyrrhus

247. Runjeet Singh

248. Saladin

249. Saxe, Marshal

250. Schomberg

256. Scipio, Africanus Major

146. Timur, Sultan

290. Trajan

252. Turenne

291. Vespasian

253. Wallenstein, Count

254. Wellington

115. William the Silent, Prince of Orange

115. William III. of England

254. Wolfe

POETS.

276. Æschylus

5. Alfieri

277. Anacreon

6. Ariosto

7. Aristophanes

38. Beranger

39. Burns

40. Byron

89. Calderon

51. Campbell, Thos.

64. Camoens

65. Chaucer

55. Chénier, André

" " Marie Joseph

57. Corneille, Pierre

" " Thomas

66. Cowper

78. Dante

79 Dibdin

80. Dryden

355. Euripides

104. Ferdusi

F. 38 v

11. Goldoni
120. Goldsmith
121. Gray
122. Goethe
364. Hafiz
278. Hesiod
141. Heine, Heinrich
365. Homer
279. Horace
280. Juvenal
173. Keats
193. Lucan
281. Lucretius
183. Metastasio
174. Milton
184. Moliere
229. Moore, Thos.
230. Oehlenschlager
232. Ovid
233. Petrarch
234. Pope
235. Racine
208. Rousseau
366. Sappho
236. Schiller
237. Shakespear
238. Shelley
239. Sophocles
240. Southey
241. Spencer
242. Tasso
356. Terence
159. Vega, Lope de
243. Virgil
244. Wieland
246. Wordsworth

4. Allegri (Correggio)

302. Buonarotti (M. Angelo)

36. Bellini, Gentile

" " John

37. Brunelleschi

49. Cagliari (Paul Veronese)

303. Canova

50. Caracci, Agostino

" " Annibale

" " Ludovico

61. Cellini

62. Chantrey

304. Cimabue

349. Donatello

305. Douw, Gerard

306. Durer, Albert

85. Eyck, Hubert Van

" " John Van

102. Flaxman

307. Gainsborough

308. Ghiberti

309. Giorgione

312. Giotto

139. Hogarth

140. Holbein

63. Lorraine (Claude)

313. Maratti, Carlo

314. Mieris, Francis

" " William

60. Murillo

315. Nollekens

316. Ostade, Isaac Van

" " Adrian Van

317. Palladio

318. Parmegiano

319. Perrault

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

f. 39 v

320. **Phidias**

321. **Piombo, Sebastien del**

322. **Potter, Paul**

323. **Poussin, Gaspar**

" " **Nicholas**

324. **Praxiteles**

103. **Raibollini (F. Francia)**

326. **Rembrandt**

327. **Reni (Guido)**

328. **Reynolds, Sir J.**

329. **Ribrera (Spagnoletto)**

330. **Robusti (Tintoretto)**

331. **Rosa (Salvator)**

332. **Rubens**

333. **Ruysdael**

334. **Sanzio (Raffaelle)**

336. **Teniers**

337. **Thorwaldsen**

338. **Turner**

339. **Vandyck**

340. **Vannuchi (Andrea del Sarto)**

341. **Vanucci (Perugino)**

342. **Velasquez**

345. **Veccelli (Titian)**

346. **Vinci, Leonardo**

343. **Welde, Van der**

344. **Werf, Van der**

347. **Wilkie**

348. **Wren, Sir Christopher**

MUSICIANS.

34. **Bach**

35. **Beethoven**

92. **Gluck**

93. **Handel**

94. **Haydn**

95. **Mendelssohn**

166. **Meyerbeer**

167. **Mozart**

168. **Weber**

STATESMEN.

10. **Adams, John (U.S.)**

358. **Bolingbroke**

32. **Burleigh, Lord**

27. **Burke**

47. **Canning**

91. **Cavour**

72. **Colbert**

143. **Clarendon (Hyde), Earl of**

96. **Fox**

359. **Franklin, Benjamin**

123. **Grenville, W. Wyndham, Lord**

149. **Londonderry (Castlereagh)**

293. **Liverpool, Lord**

170. **Metternich**

179. **Mirabeau**

175. **More, Sir Thomas**

185. **Necker**

263*a*. **Oxenstiern**

295. **Palmertson**

296. **Peel**

297. **Pericles**

298. **Pitt, Earl of Chatham**

" " **William**

187. **Richelieu**

299. **Shaftesbury**

257. **Talleyrand**

224. **Walpole, Earl of Orford**

258. **Washington**

255. **Wellesley, Marquis**

259. **Wilberforce**

260. **Witt, Cornelius de**

" " **John de**

261. **Wolsey, Cardinal**

300. **Ximenes**

HEREDITARY GENIUS.

MEN OF SCIENCE.

263. Ampere

264. Arago

361. Archimedes

2. Aristotle

265. Bacon, Roger

13 Bacon, Lord

14. Bernouilli, James

„ John

15. Berzelius

16. Bichat

17. Blumenbach

18. Boerhaave

19. Boyle

20. Brahe, Tycho

21. Bramah

58. Brodie, Sir Benjamin

266. Brown, Robert

22. Buch, Von

23. Buckland

24. Buffon

90. Cassini

350. Cavendish

43. Celsius

44. Champollion

45. Condorcet

351. Copernicus

46. Cuvier

227. D'Alembert

352. Dalton

72*b*. Darwin, Dr.

73. Davy, Sir H.

74. De Candolle

F.42v

75. **Des Cartes**

362. **Euclid**

82. **Euler**

87. **Forbes, Edward**

88. **Galileo**

105. **Galen**

106. **Galvani**

267. **Gauss**

107. **Gmelin**

109. **Gregory**

111. **Guericke, Otto de**

127. **Haller**

128. **Halley**

129. **Harvey, Dr.**

130. **Herschel, Sir W.**

131. **Hooke**

134. **Humboldt, Alexander**

135. **Hunter, John**

135. **Hunter, William**

137. **Huygens**

268. **Jacobi**

145. **Jussieu**

151. **Kepler**

152. **Lagrange**

153. **La Place**

154. **Leibnitz**

156. **Linnæus**

281. **Lucretius**

163. **Napier, Lord**

150. **Newton, Sir I.**

231. **Oersted**

200. **Pascal**

198. **Pliny, the Elder**

189. **Porta**

360. **Priestley**

Pythagoras

190. **Reaumur**

191. **Rumford, Count**

270. **St. Hilaire, Geoffroy**

192. **Saussure**

194. **Stephenson**

353. **Volta**

197. **Watt**

354. **Wolf, Christopher**

199. **Wollaston**

AUTHORS IN LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

8. **Addison**

136. **Arnold, Dr.**

135. **Baillie, Johanna**

271. **Boccaccio**

24*a*. **Boileau**

25. **Bossuet**

26. **Bronte, Charlotte**

27. **Burke**

47. **Canning**

53. **Cervantes**

52. **Châteaubriand**

54. **Cicero**

58. **Coleridge**

76. **De Foe**

77. **Demosthenes**

75. **Des Cartes**

83. **Edgeworth**

84. **Erasmus**

97. **Fenelon**

98. **Fichte**

99. **Fielding**

57. **Fontanelle**

112. **Genlis, Mme.**

272. **Gibbon**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

f. 44 v

120. **Goldsmith**

117. **Grammont, Comte de**

118. **Grotius**

114. **Hallam**

126. **Helvetius**

273. **Herodotus**

226. **Heine**

138. **Hook, Theodore**

133. **Hooker**

139. **Hume**

134. **Humboldt**

158. **Irving, Washington**

159. **Jeffrey**

160. **Johnson, Dr. Samuel**

161. **Jonson, Benjamin**

269. **Kant**

100. **La Fontaine**

157. **Le Sage**

228. **Lessing**

274. **Livy**

162. **Locke**

165. **Macaulay**

171. **Machiavelli**

172. **Mackintosh**

182. **Marcus Aurelius**

180. **Montaigne**

181. **Montesquieu**

188. **Niebuhr, Berthold**

„ „ **Carsten**

200. **Pascal**

201. **Plato**

202. **Plautus**

198. **Pliny, the Younger**

203. **Porson**

204. **Rabelais**

206. **Richardson**

F. 45 r

205. **Richter, Jean Paul**
207. **Roscoe**
208. **Rousseau**
209. **Scaliger, Julius C.**
„ „ **Joseph J.**
210. **Schlegel, August W.**
„ „ **Friedrich C.**
211. **Scott, Sir Walter**
193. **Seneca**
212. **Sevigné, Mme.**
214. **Sheridan**
215. **Smith, Sydney**
216. **Smollett**
116. **Socrates**
217. **Spinoza**
185. **Stael, Mme.**
196. **Stephen, Robert**
„ „ **Henry**
218. **Sterne**
219. **Swift**
220. **Sydney, Sir Philip**
275. **Tacitus**
221. **Thucydides**
222. **Voltaire**
223. **Voss**
224. **Walpole, Horace**
225. **Wolf, Friedrich Aug.**
199. **Wollaston**

COMMANDERS AND PRINCES.

9. **Alexander the Great**
42. **Antony**
42. **Augustus**
28. **Blake, Admiral**
29. **Blucher**
30. **Bonaparte (Napoleon)**

f. 45 v

42. Cæsar
67. Charlemagne
67. Charles Martel
68. Charles V. of Germany
69. Charles XII. of Sweden
71. Clive, Lord
56. Condé the Great
70. Cromwell
363. Cyrus
81. Doria
101. Eugene, Prince
147. Frederick the Great
146. Genghis Khan
124. Guise, Francis Duc de
125. Gustavus Adolphus
125. Gustavus Vasa
70. Hampden
144. Hamilcar
144. Hannibal
144. Hasdrubal
283. Henri IV. of France
148. Hyder Ali
142. Mahomet
284. Maria Theresa
301. Marius
177. Marlborough
115. Maurice of Nassau
221. Miltiades
176. Moore, Sir John
164. Napier, Sir Charles J.
178. Nelson
9. Philip of Macedon
9. Pyrrhus
247. Runjeet Singh
248. Saladin
249. Saxe, Marshal

F. 46 r

250. **Schomberg**

256. **Scipio, Africanus Major**

146. **Timur, Sultan**

290. **Trajan**

252. **Turenne**

291. **Vespasian**

253. **Wallenstein, Count**

254. **Wellington**

115. **William the Silent, Prince of Orange**

115. **William III. of England**

254. **Wolfe**

POETS.

276. **Æschylus**

5. **Alfieri**

277. **Anacreon**

6. **Ariosto**

7. **Aristophanes**

38. **Beranger**

39. **Burns**

40. **Byron**

89. **Calderon**

51. **Campbell, Thos.**

64. **Camoens**

65. **Chaucer**

55. **Chénier, André**

" " **Marie Joseph**

57. **Corneille, Pierre**

" " **Thomas**

66. **Cowper**

78. **Dante**

79 **Dibdin**

80. **Dryden**

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" " **John de**

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Judges and other

Statistics

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Judges, whose latest Judgeship was in Reign of	George I and II	George III	Geo IV Will IV – Victoria			
Number of Judges whose biographies are given in Foss' Judges of England 1864 Vol VIII	54	54	82			
of these were married	43	41	6[illegible]			
unmarried	4	4	4			
unknown	7	9	1[illegible]			
Of those who were married, were married once	29	31				
twice	12	10				
three times	2	0				
Number of ladies who were Judges wives	59	51				
of these were widows	5	2				
co-heirs or heirs	17	5	3			
Of the married Judges, descendants in male line extant	11	15				
not mentioned ~~doubtful~~ if extant	9	13				
extinct	23	13				
The married Judges had male children	29	27	33			
not mentioned whether or no	3	3				
had no male children	11	11	3+4			
Order in their family of the birth of the Judges only (sons)	3	1	4	8	11	11
viz: eldest	6 =9	1	5 =9	12	17	17
second	9	9	9	27	38	38
third		7	9	16	22	22
fourth	1	2	3	6	9	9
fifth		1	3	1	1	1
—	4	0	2	2	2	2
			32 mentioned	72	94	100
Judges' Ages at first appointment to a Judgeship						
31 – 35		1				
36 – 40	3	3	1			
41 – 45	7	12	9			
46 – 50	11 47	26 11 – 46	13			
51 – 55	6	9	18			
56 – 60	6	5	21 – 57			
61 – 65	2	1	9			
66 – 70			4			
71 – 75		1	2			
age unknown	19	11	6			
	54	54	82			

F. lav

F. 1b

(29) 55 Jan 60 Jan

	i	55	60
15	h	26	15
5	c	6	8
	more		

From the 2nd Totten & 1st Page of this MS book

	Caan	Jan	Jan
h	16	26	15
	9	19	20
	25	45	35
	100	180	170

Same above from this book, D. Keeney

F. 2 r

number of Judges	18	37	54	82	Total 191
number of sons of the Judges	Geo I & II	Geo II	Geo III	Geo IV Will. IV Vic	
Sons specified	35	40	50	61	186
large families particulars not given	1	2	2	18	23
Some particulars not given			8	3	11
if some unknown	4	3		2	9
unknown if married or no		7	9	15	31

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F. 2 V

44

		George I and II	per Cent	George III	per Cent	George IV Will IV & Vict. (Geo IV & William Exclusive Brougham still living)	Total		per cent
Judges age at death,	41–45			1					
	46–50			2		1			
	51–55	6		2					
	56–60	5		3					
	61–65	4		4		1			
	66–70	7		9		1			
	71–75	5		6		5			
	76–80	6		6		5			
	81–85	2		6		2			
	86–90			4		2			
	91–95					1			
	unknown	29		11		2			
		54		54		20			
Rank of the fathers of the Judges.	Honble Noble & Bart.	9		7		1	17		19
	Landed Gentl.	20		17		29	66		35
	Judge	2		4		11	7	29	0
	Barrister	5		2		7	14		15
	Attorney	2		2		4	8		
	Bishop	2		1		00	3	15	8
	Clergyman	2		4		66	12		
	Tradesman	3		4		55	12	12	7
	Medical ~~Medical~~	4		2		10	12	12	6
	Merchants, various, Unclassed	2		3		15	20	20	10
	unknown	3		7		4	18	18	9
									100
	Total number of Judges	54		54		82	190		
Distinguished relatives: brother, uncle, cousin, are a or b; more distant are (a) or (b)	Collateral & their descendants a	12		14		19	47	47	
	(a)	3		7		3	13	4	
	b	2		2		22	28	14	
		17	32	26	48	44	54	65	34
Son and grandson are a or b; more distant are (a) or (b)	Direct Descendants a	5		13		3	21	21	
	(a)	0		0		0	0	0	
	b	4		8		6	18	9	
		9	17	21	39	9	11	30	16
Father & grandfather are a or b; more distant are (a) or (b)	Direct Ancestors a	14		8		4	26	26	
	(a)	1		0		1	2	1	
	b	2		2		12	16	8	
	(b)	0		0		3	3	1	
		17	32	10	19	20	24	36	19

Say 1 in 3 have distinguished Collateral
6 ——— Descendant
5 ——— Ancestor

F. 3 r

Page in MS.	G	g	U	u	F	B	C	c	K	k	S	N	n	P	p	
1	II		I		III		I				II Sp					Sp.
2	III GB, GF				II	II Bp									I	Bp. GB. GF.
3	I	II	II	I	I	I							I			
4	I	gB	I	I	II			I			I	II				gB.
5			I	I	I FC, FC	I						I NS				F.C.-F.C.-NS
6			I		I	I	IIII				I	NS		I		NS.
7					I	II 3×BP					I			I		3×B.P.
8		gB			I	III		I cS			III					cS.-gB.
9			I		III F.C				I		III					F.C.
10	II				II				I		II			I	I	
11					I	II	II				IIII					
12	I		III		I	III	IIIII		I							
13	I	~~gN~~			II FC mC	II			I		II					F.C.-gN-
14	I	I gF		I	II	I								I	pS	gF-pS.
15	GF	I	I	I	II	III								I		G.F.
16	I GB		II			IIII	CS	I			I					GB.-~~HC~~ CS-GB.
17	II GB	I			I	I					II	NS	I			NS-GB.
18					II	IIII					II			II		
19			I		I FC	II					III	I				F.C.
20	G.F.				I	I						I	I		I	G.F.
21	GB	I	III		I			II			II					GB.
22		I				IIII						III			I	
23		I	IIII		II	I					III					F.C.-NS-F.C.
24	I		~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~	2FC I mu	II					IIII	NS				~~[illegible]~~
	14	8	21	5	34	41	12	5	3	0	37	8	3	7	4	

				male descent	female descent		male	female
Gr. fathers	G	14	22	14		G F 3 / G B 4	7	
	g	8			8	g F 1 / g B 2		3
uncles	U	21	26	21				
	u	5			5			
	F	34	34			FC 7 / Fc 1	7	1
	B	41	41			BP 3 / Bp 1	3	1
Cousins	C	12	20	12		CS 1	1	
	c	5			5	cS 1		1
	K	3		3				
	k	0			0			
	S	37	37			Sp 1		1
nephews	N	8	11	8		NS 4	4	
	n	3			3			
Gr. sons	P	7	11	7				
	p	4			4			
		202		65	25	→ 29	22	7
		30		22	8			
		232		87	33			

Nem. (tho G, g, if all are ascertained) but the P/p are not ascertained for the last 2 generation not the S Nn for the last 1 — Total year 205

a generation = 30 years 30/205 (= 1/7 d ∴ add 1/7 th to 9/p + 2/7 to P/p

Nem N+n = 13 & P+p = 14

F.5

	Judges in Fofi collection	Not in Fofi collection: Wales	Ireland	Colonies	Elsewhere	Jurisdictional	Scotland
1	S.S	F			F		
2	F.B.p F.B.x G.x.x	G.G.					
3	nUG				[illegible]		
4	F.c.x.u				N	G	
5	U.N.						
6	B.						
7	B						
8	S x				B	B	
9	FFSK x.				F	U	
10	F.P.G				S		
11	SF		S				
12	UCCU	CB			UF		
13	K	G			FS		
14	B x				Pg		
15	BuU x	Fg					
16	G x				B		
17	x						
18	BBS FF				B		
19	SNU B				B		
20	n x						
21	cc						
22	g.N				B		
23	U.SF				U	g	
24	G x SF x B x x B						

	Judges in Fofi collection	Wales	Ireland	Scotl	England Elsewhere	Colonies	Total
G	4	3		1			8
g	1	1			2		4
U	7			1	1	1	10
u	2						2
F	11	2			4		17
B	11	1		1	2	3	18
C	2	1					3
c	2						2
K	2						2
k	—						—
S	9		1		2		12
N	2				1		3
n	2						2
P	1				1		2
p	1						1
x	14						14
	71	8	1	3	13	4	100

1 Normally solicitor [illegible]

Total	2 in family	3 in family	more than 3		by female descent	add
112	57	31	24			
~~4~~ 1	2	1	1	Ackyns	(f1)	
3	2	1		2		
6	3	4	2			
6	4	3	2	1	Buller	(f1)
5	5	2	3			
4	6	3		1	Colerodge	
4	7	1	2	1	Denison	
4	8	1	2	1	Denman	(f1)
4	9	2	1	1	Frith	(f1)
7	10	5	2	0		
4	11	1	2	1	Herbert	
2	12	-	-	2	Hyde	
5	13	3	1	1	Law	
5	14	3	1	1	(Legge (see Frith))	Derbington
4	15	2	-	2	Lyttelton (f1) — Norton	
3	16	-	1	2	North	(f1)
5	17	4	-	1	Pepys (?)	
6	18	3	3	0		
7	19	6	-	1	Scarlett	
6	20	5	1	-		
5	21	3	1	1	Trevor (f1) — Turner (f1)	
4	22	2	1	1	Vaughan (f1)	
5	23	-	4	1	Wood (?)	
4	~~24~~ 24	1	1	2	Wyndham — Yorke.	
112	~~57~~ 57	~~31~~ 31	~~24~~ 24		20 (f1)	

F. Jar

	36 Literature	33 Statesmen	113 Judges	202 Total Selected	Divines
G	3	9	14	26	1
g	2	5	8	15	5
U	5	3	21	29	4
u	1	4	5	10	7
F	12	20	34	66	10
M	2	1	0	3	1
B	Brother 13, Sister 6	23	41	77, 6	15
C	3, female 1	5	12	20, 1	1
c	0	1	5	6	
K	0	0	3	3	
k	1	3	0	4	
S	17, Dad 2	34	37	88, 2	11
N	3, niece 1	4, niece 1	8	18, 2	1
n	1	1	3	5	2
P	0	5, female 1	7	12, 1	
p.	0	2	4	6	3
	87				

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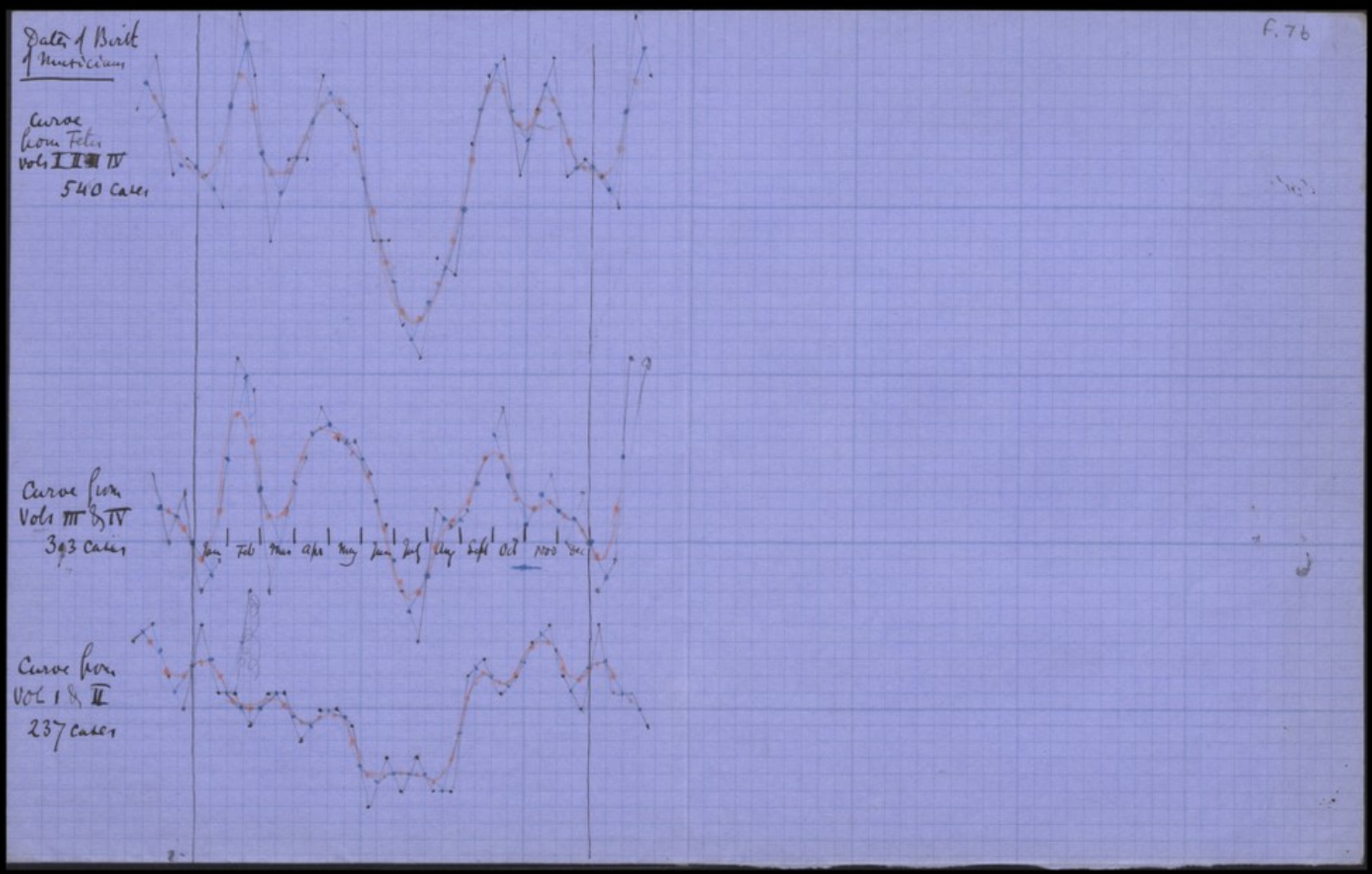
F. 7av

~~73~~
~~120~~
190

	42	68	79
	42	59	84
8	39	33	59
	44	77	81
		237	303

15	59	68	95
47	93	74	142
		142	
		95 + (½) 95	
		48	
		143	

Costa 10 family.


Dates of Birth of Musicians
F. 76
Curve from Fetis Vols I II III IV
540 cases
Curve from Vols III & IV
393 cases
Curve from Vol I & II
237 cases
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sept
Oct
Nov
Dec

Dates of birth of Musicians from Fetis Dictionary, beginning A

f.8

	Vols I and III	Total	III and IV		
Jan 1st half	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	15	𝍸 II	7	22
2nd half	𝍸 𝍸 I	11	𝍸 III	9	20
Feb 1st half	𝍸 𝍸 I	11	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 I	21	32
2nd half	𝍸 IIII	9	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 IIII	19	28
March 1st half	𝍸 𝍸 I	11	𝍸 II	7	18
2nd half	𝍸 𝍸 I	11	𝍸 𝍸 II	12	23
April 1st half	𝍸 III	8	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	15	23
2nd half	𝍸 𝍸	10	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 III	18	28
May 1st half	𝍸 𝍸	10	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 I	16	26
2nd half	𝍸 IIII	9	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 I	16	25
June 1st half	II II	4	𝍸 𝍸 IIII	14	18
2nd half	𝍸 II	7	𝍸 𝍸 I	11	18
July 1st half	𝍸	5	𝍸 II	7	13
2nd half	𝍸 II	7	IIII	4	11
Aug 1st half	𝍸	5	𝍸 𝍸 II	12	17
2nd half	𝍸	5	𝍸 𝍸 I	11	16
Sept 1st half	𝍸 𝍸 II	12	𝍸 𝍸 II	12	24
2nd half	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 III	13	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	15	28
Oct 1st half	𝍸 𝍸 I	11	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 III	18	29
2nd half	𝍸 𝍸 II	12	𝍸 𝍸	10	22
Nov 1st half	𝍸 𝍸 IIII	14	𝍸 𝍸 II	12	26
2nd half	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	15	𝍸 𝍸 IIII	14	29
Dec 1st half	𝍸 𝍸 II	12	𝍸 𝍸	10	22
2nd half	𝍸 𝍸	10	𝍸 𝍸 III	13	23

Of 12 men who reach the age of 50 we may reckon

				Total male children who reach the age of 30.
A	that 3	never marry at all		0
B	2	marry and have 0 male child		0
C	1	" 1		1
D	2	" 2		4
E	3	" 3		9
F	1	" 4		4
	12			18

Therefore a man of 50 has on the average 1.5 sons who reach the age of 30.

As to brothers, each man must belong to one of the above types of family as regards the 3+2+1 = 6 cases of the A B & C types he will have no brothers — In each of the 2 cases of D, he will have 1 brother; in each of the 3 of E, 2 brothers; & in the 1 of F 3 brothers, Therefore there are 6 cases and ~~[illegible]~~ $(\overline{2\times1} + \overline{3\times2} + \overline{1\times3}) = 9$ brothers divided between. Consequently each man has on the average $\frac{9}{6} =$ 1.5 brothers who reach the age of 30

As to sisters who reach the age of 30 & whose case is worth consideration as we think see the proportion is ~~slightly different~~ somewhat greater. We suppose the distribution of female children in families to follow the same types as in the case of males

Neglecting the population that die before they are ~~fully~~
grown men & women we may take

3	Dont marry	~~Male~~ children	
1	married	0	
3	"	1	3
2		2	4
1	"	3	3
10			10.

a married man has $\frac{10}{7}$ male children

~~a man has~~ brothers, i.e. ~~1×0~~ + 3×0 + 2×1 + 1×2 = ~~2~~ 3 brothers

3+2+1 = 6 cases of 3 brothers or $\frac{1}{2}$ brothers.

Sisters. 6 cases of 3+1 + 2×2 + 1×3 = 9 of sisters

$\frac{9}{7}$ sisters ~~$\frac{9}{6}$~~

but then the brothers may belong to ~~the 2 cases of B and have no sisters to the 1 of~~ any one of the types excepting A $(2+1+2+3+1) = 9$ in number. and these, ~~he may have~~ have between them, ~~have~~ 18 daughters. therefore the number of sisters who reach 30 is $2\frac{18}{9}$ or 2. ~~and~~

~~We may fairly say that the women who reach 30 are in much the same position as the men who reach 50 in leaving families~~

The number of descendants of ~~in the~~ female ~~side~~ branches may be considered without material error to be estimated in the one hand by the number of women who reach the age of 30 and on the others by a proportion subsisting between their families similar to that in the above table.

~~Hence the man has~~

Neglecting the population that die before they are fully grown up we may suppose that of 17 men leave 17 descendants, the average of births being as follows: viz

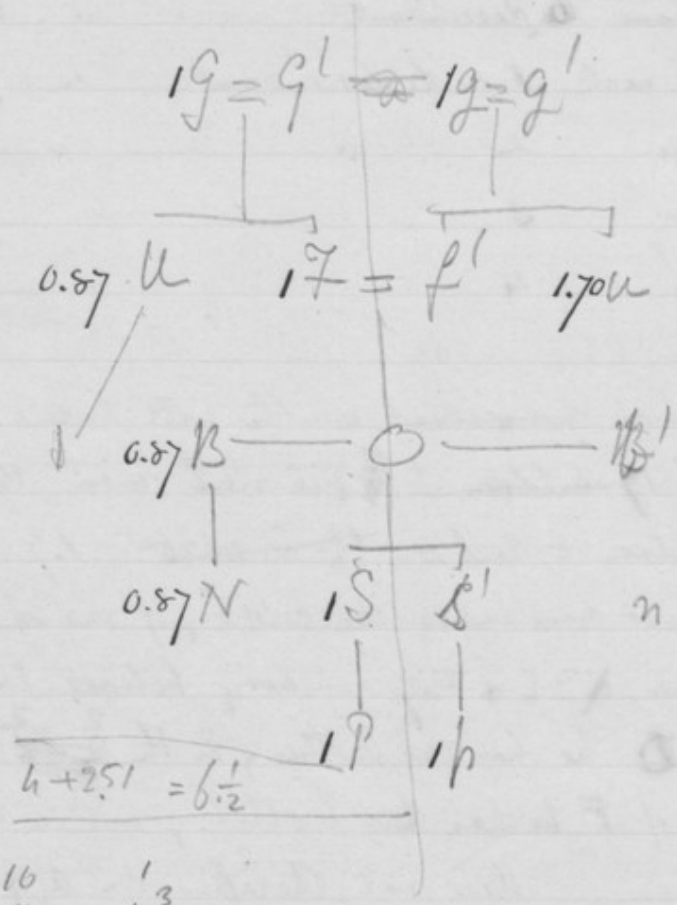
	5	do not marry at all		
(A)	2	marry & have no descendant at all	have in all	0 male children
(B)	2	marry and have no male descendants	"	0
(C)	3	marry and have each 1 male descendant	"	3
(D)	2	" "	2 "	4
(E)	2	———	3 ———	6
F	1	———	4 ———	4
G	17			17

On these basis the following numerical results will ensue.

Married men. there are 17 children to $\frac{10}{17}$ married men therefore the number of children to each = ~~$\frac{17}{10} = 1.625$~~ 1.7

Brothers. A man must come under the category of one or other of the ~~4 last~~ classes. C D E & F all numbering between them 8 cases. In the 3 cases of C he has no brothers; in the 2 of D he has ~~two~~ one brothers; in the 2 of E he has two brothers; and in the one of G he has three. There are therefore an aggregate of $\frac{2\times1 + 2\times2 + 1\times3}{}$ = 7 brothers to be divided among the 8 cases giving an average of $\frac{7}{8}$ = ~~0.889~~ 0.875 brothers to each man

Sisters. We assume the above table to be equally true for females and female descendants. Then a man may belong to any case except the first, or to 10 cases & 17 sisters are divided among them. That is to say the average number of sisters to a man is $\frac{17}{10}$ = 1.625 1.7



100 } (16 1
170 } (17 1 3/4
87 } (9 1

Each adult male or female, of unknown whether married or not, leaves

on the average ———— 1 male adult descendant

If married ———— 1.700 " ————

Has brothers ———— 0.875

" sisters 1.700

Consequently we deduce

Uncles U (also aunts u')	~~2×~~ 0.875	2× 2.575 = ~~5.150~~ u ×		say ~~2~~ $\frac{1}{2}$
uncles u (also aunts U')	~~2×~~ 1.700			
~~cousins nephews U S and u' S~~	~~2× 0.875 × 1~~	~~2× 2.575 = 5.150~~		~~5~~
~~cousins nephews u S and U' S~~	~~2× 1.700 × 1~~			
nephew N ~~BS~~	0.875	2.575		" $2\frac{1}{2}$
nephew n ~~B'S~~	1.700			
Grandson P	1.00	2.00		" 2
Grandson p	1.00			
Great ~~father~~ uncle GB & gB	2×0.875	= 2×2.575 = 5.150		" 5
Great uncle G'B & g'B	2×1.700			
Sons	1			" 1
Father	1			" 1
Cousins paternal U S	0.875	2.575 say $2\frac{1}{2}$		5
Cousins paternal u' S	1.700			
Cousins maternal u S	1.700	2.575 say $2\frac{1}{2}$		
Cousins maternal u' S	0.875			

The families of Peers & their Sons

F. 13

	Sons	Dau		Sons	Dau			
	4	1	Airlie	2	2			
	1	7		4	4	Arbuthnot	7	2
	2	0		3	4	–	4	1
	3	3		2	4	–	2	2
	1	3		4	3	–	2	1
	5	2		1	3	–	1	3
	4	3		5	5	–	0	5
	2	1		6	6	–	8	2
	3	0		2	7	–	2	1
	1	6		3	1	Armstrong	6	9
	4	8		0	3		32	26
Aberdeen	4	1		2	2	Carried	163	120
	4	1		3	1	over	145	162
	4	4		2	1	Total	340	308
	2	3		3	4			
	4	1		2	3			
	2	3	Amherst	6	6			
	2	1		3	3			
	3	0		3	4			
	4	2		3	6			
	3	5		2	2			
	4	1		2	6			
	7	4		1	1			
	3	3		2	3			
	3	2		1	2			
92	7	1		3	1			
	3	2		7	5			
	3	3		3	3			
Acton	4	4		1	0			
	4	2		0	6			
	2	1		3	5			
	3	1		3	5			
	11	6		3	3			
	5	4		4	4			
	7	3		3	1			
	1	2		4	3			
	1	2		4	2			
	2	4		5	8			
	5	2		5	4			
	2	2	Anson	4	3			
	3	1		2	1			
	1	5		7	3			
	2	4		4	6			
	9	1		5	5			
Airlie.	3	5	Arbuthnot	2	1			
			46	6	7			
45/	163	120		145	162		32	26

163. 120

100 families contain 340 Sons

therefore each 3.4 Sons | average

& each male child { 2.4 brother | $2\frac{1}{4}$

& { 3.1 sisters | $3\frac{1}{4}$

so each female child { 2.1 sisters | $2\frac{1}{4}$

{ 3.4 brother | $3\frac{1}{4}$

305
340
2/348
324 average of sons taught in 100 fam

F. 14 r

Continuance of families — English Judges who were made peers

Charles II		unmar ~~[illegible]~~
×	Lord Colpepper	4 sons, ~~3 inherited the title in turns a left no children, only 1 daughter between them~~ [illegible] eldest son never an heiress only 1 dau (the [illegible] unmar)
—	Earl Shaftesbury (Cooper)	continues
—	Earl Nottingham (Finch)	continues as Earl of Winchelsea
×	Earl Clarendon (Hyde)	extinct in 1723 the 3d Earl whose had a son but el unmar at 22.
James II	Lord Jeffreys of Wem	the 3d Earl mar an heiress the 2d wife extinct. His son (had only 1 dau. mar heiress a)
—	Lord Guilford (North)	Continues as Earl Guilford
Will III ×	Lord Somers	unmar extinct
Geo I —	Lord Cowper	yes Earl Cowper
×	Lord Harcourt	extinct in 1830 the mother of the two brothers who but held the title was heiress
—	Lord Macclesfield (Parker)	yes Earl Macclesfield.
×	Lord Trevor	extinct - the last holder mar: an only dau.
Geo II	Lord King	continues as Earl Lovelace
×	Lord Talbot	mar: an only dau & his son did the same & he left only a dau so the title became extinct.
—	Earl of Hardwicke (Yorke)	continues
× Geo III	Lord Alvanley (Arden)	extinct in 2d generation
—	Earl Bathurst (? name)	continues
—	Lord Walsingham (de Grey)	Continues
—	Lord Erskine	Continues
×	Earl of Northington (Henley)	? son unmar extinct
×	Earl of Mansfield (Murray)	unmar — (peerage continues through his nephew)
—	Earl Camden (Pratt)	continues as Marquess Camden
	Lord ~~Sutton~~ Manners (Manners Sutton)	Continues
	Lord Thurlow ~~Lord~~	unmar. (peerage continues through his nephew)
	Lord Loughborough (Wedderburn)	unmar (peerage went one step through a nephew)

24 10 extinct, 4 through non marriage, 4 through [illegible]

Burke's extinct peerage, extinct though
sterility ~~unknown causes~~ mere accident – not count

F. 14 v

Abencis Earls of Chester
Aldeburgh Ld Aldeburgh
~~Alexander Earl of Sterling~~
Alington Ld Allington
Allen Viscount Allen
Annesley Earl of Anglesey
Anson, Ld Anson
Arden Ld Alvanley

Astley Ld Astley
Aston Ld Aston

Aton Baron de Aton (mother not mentioned)

Audley Ld Audley of Walden

Bard Visc Bellamont.
Bardolf, Baron Bardolf
Barret Lord Barret

Abercromby Ld Glasford

13

2

Through intermarriage with heiresses & widow f. 15.

Mother ~~Father~~ of Last peer	Wife of Last peer.
(Only dau.) Agar, Ld Callan	
(H) Albini Earl Arundel	one of the 2 brothers mar co-h.
dau & heiress – also a widow had 2 sons who d. of sueless & 4 daus	~~Albini Earl of Arundel~~
	(W) Alexander Earl of Stirling
	(W) Amorie L^d d'Amorie
~~(H) Archdekne Ld Archdekne~~	(H) Archdekne Ld Archdekne
(H) Archer Ld Archer	
dau and coheiress her mother was dau & heiress had one son who had 3 daus & 3 daus – her grandmother was eventually a sole heiress.	
(2H) Argentine Bde Argentine	(H)
(H) Armine, Baroness Belasyse.	
~~(H) Arundel~~, Baron Arundel.	
	(H) Astley Ld Astley of Reading.
(H) Audley Baron Audley. (partly correct)	
	(W) Audley Earl of Gloucester
	(h & W) Aungier Baron Aungier (partly correct)
(h) Badlesmere Baron Badlesmere	(H) Bacon Ld Verulam & V^t Albans
(W) Balfour Ld Balfour of Burleigh	(W) Balfour & Baron Balfour of Glenawley
(2h) Baliol, Baron ~~Baliol~~	
(H & W) Baliol Baron Baliol	
(h) Barnewall Viscount Barnewall (partly correct)	

1 only dau
7 H of wh 1 partly correct
12 ~~9~~ H of wh 1 partly correct
1 W

8+2 { 3 H +1
4 W
1 h & W +1

Sterility	Mere accident &c not count
Barret Ld Barret	
Barry Earl Barrymore	
Basset Baron Basset	
~~Basset, Baron Basset of Drayton~~	
Basset Baron Basset of Sapcote	
Basset Baron Basset of Stratton	Bavent unknown mother
Beauchamp Baron Beauchamp of Blethso	
Beauchamp Baron Beauchamp of Hache	Beauchamp L^d of Powke unknown wife.
Beaumont Viscount Beaumont (1622) Gr: mother H.	
Beke Baron Beke	Beche Baron La Beche
	Bellenden Ld Bellenden.
Bellomont Earl Leicester	Benhale Baron Benhale but ? mar(H)
Benson Baron Bingley	
Berkeley Baron Berkeley of Stratton	
Berkeley ~~Ba~~ Earl of Falmouth	Berkeley Earl Fitzhardinge d ummar
Bermingham Earl of Louth (1759)	Bermingham Baron Bermingham
Bermingham Earl of Louth (1319)	
Bermingham Baron Carberry	
Bickerstetth Baron Langdale.	
Blakeney Baron Blakeney	Blount Earl of Devon (an away with a man's wife. large illeg. v. fam.) - then married her & no others of me.
Blount Earl of Newport	
20 "	8 "

F. 15 V

Failure of issue through intermarriage with heiresses & widows

Father of last peer — wife of last peer

Mother

H = heiress h = co-heiress.

Barry Ld Barry of Santry
[only dau]
[illegible].

(H). Bateman Visc^t Bateman.

(H) Bagning Visc^t Bagning

(2H) Beauchamp Earl of Warwick

~~(2H) Beauchamp Earl of Warwick~~

(h) Beauchamp Baron St Amand

(H) Beauchamp Baron Beauchamp of Kidderminster.

(h) Beaufort. Duke of Somerset.

(H) Beaufort Duke of Exeter

(H) Beaumont Viscount Beaumont (1440)

(H) Belasyse Earl Fauconberg.

(2H) Belasyse Baron Belasyse

(½ H&W) Bellew Baron Bellew

(W) Beresford Visc^t Beresford

½ (H&W) Berkeley Marquess of Berkeley

(~~½ wah~~)

(H) Berkeley Baron Botetourt

½H. Bertie Duke of Ancaster

(H) Bertram Baron Bertram

(½H) Bigod Earl of Norfolk

12

6

F.16r

Sterility. Mere accident be not counted

Blount Baron Blount (1326)
Booth Baron Delamere
Borthwick Lord Borthwick
Boscawen Earl Falmouth
Boteler Baron Botelers of Brantfield
Botetor Baron Botetors of Wemme
Botetourt, Baron Botetourt
Bothwell Lord Holyrood house
Bourchier Earl of Bath
Bourke Baron Bourke
Boyle Visc^t Blessington
Bradeston Baron Bradeston
Braose Baron Braose of Gowes
Brooke Baron Brooke (1342)
Brereton Baron Brereton
Bromflete Baron of Vescy
Bromley Baron Mountfort
Brooke Baron Cobham
Bruce Baron Bruce of Annandale
Bruges Earl of Winchester

20

Bolegne Earl of Ormonde
was an infamous woman, divorced.

Botetor Baron Botetors of Warrington

Bowes Baron Bowes
unmar
Boyd Earl Kilmarnock
title forfeited; line extinct
Boyd Earl of Arran
forfeited.
Boyle Baron Carleton
unmar
Boyle Countess of Glenlyon
life peerage.

Burgh Baron Burgh
Burke Baron Leitrim

9 -

F. 16 V

Failure of issue through intermarriage with heiresses or widows f. 17 a r

Father of last peer — H = heiress, h = coheiress, w = widow — wife of last peer

mother

(h) Blount Baron Blount 1340 ~~mother also~~

(H) ~~Bohun~~, Earl of Northampton

(only dau) Blundell Viscount Blundell.

(H) Bonville Baron Bonville

(H) Booth Earl of Warrington

~~(H) Boulde Baron Boulde~~

(½ H & W) Boulde Baron Boulde

(h) Bourchier Earl of Essex

(H) Bourke Viscount Bourke

(h) Boyle Earl of Burlington

(H) Brandon Duke of Suffolk
(he had 2 sons who died together of plague)

(H) Braye Baron Braye

(W) Browne Viscount Montague — the son died by an accident

(W) Brouncker Viscount Brouncker

(h) [illegible]

(½ h) Brownlow Viscount Tyrconnel

(h) Bruce Earl of Carrick

~~(2 h) Bruce~~

(h, and only dau) Bruce Earl of Aylesbury

(W) Bryan Baron Bryan

(h & w) Brydges Duke of Chandos

(mother aunt & gr mother were ~~both~~ all heiresses also

{H} Bulkeley Viscount Bulkeley.

only dau heiress (sister's)
or co-heiress

F. 17 b r

wife alone	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	14
mother alone	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	11
wife and mother	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	14
mother and grandmother	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	8
wife mother & grandmother	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2
~~[illegible]~~		51		49

of these 8
mother grandmother & gr grandmother 2 cases Archer & Brandon 2
mother grandmother gr grandmother & Great Great grandmother Rowchester 1

There are 150 extinct peerages registered in Burke of A & B (by 1/8th of the Entire Whole)
25 of these are extinct through causes independent of sterility
125 to be accounted for
of which 49 are ~~apparently~~ preceded by intermarriage with heiresses as is attained, being $\frac{49}{125}$ = just $\frac{2}{5}$ths of the whole. — $\frac{1}{5}$ consists of 2 more events & $\frac{1}{5}$th of one event

~~49/125 =~~
50 : 125
= 10 : 25
= 1 : 2½
= 2 : 5

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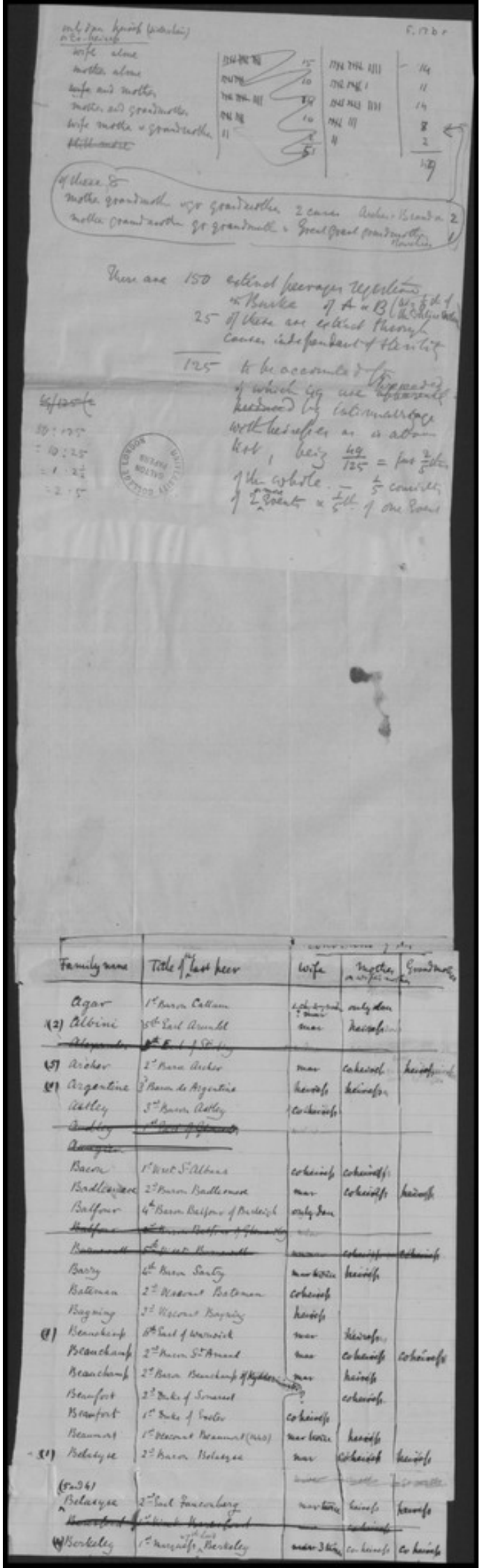

Family name	Title of last peer	Wife	Mother or wife's mother	Grandmother
Agar	1st Baron Callum	[illegible]	only dau	
(2) Albini	5th Earl Arundel	mar	heiress	
~~Alexander~~	~~[illegible] Earl of Stirling~~			
(5) Archer	2d Baron Archer	mar	coheiress	heiress
(1) Argentine	3d Baron de Argentine	heiress	heiress	
Astley	3d Baron Astley	coheiress		
~~Audley~~	~~[illegible]~~			
~~Aungier~~				
Bacon	1st Visct St Albans	coheiress	coheiress	
Badlesmere	2d Baron Badlesmere	mar	coheiress	heiress
Balfour	4th Baron Balfour of Burleigh	only dau		
~~Balfour~~	~~[illegible] Baron Balfour of Glenawley~~			
~~Barnewall~~	~~5th Visct Barnewall~~	~~mar~~	~~coheiress~~	~~coheiress~~
Barry	4th Baron Santry	mar twice	heiress	
Bateman	2d Viscount Bateman	coheiress		
Bagning	3d Viscount Bagning	heiress		
(1) Beauchamp	6th Earl of Warwick	mar	heiress	
Beauchamp	2d Baron St Amand	mar	coheiress	coheiress
Beauchamp	2d Baron Beauchamp of Kyddermynster	mar	heiress	
Beaufort	2d Duke of Somerset	?	coheiress	
Beaufort	1st Duke of Exeter	coheiress		
Beaumont	1st Viscount Beaumont (1440)	mar twice	heiress	
(1) Belasyse	2d Baron Belasyse	mar	coheiress	heiress
(5 and 6) Belasyse	2d Earl Fauconberg	mar twice	heiress	heiress
~~Beresford~~	~~1st Visct Beresford~~		~~coheiress~~	
(4) Berkeley	1st Marquess with last Berkeley	mar 3 times	co-heiress	co heiress

Family name	Title of last peer	Wife	Mother or wife's mother	Grandmother
Agar	1st Baron Callan	[illegible]	only dau	
(2) Albini	5th Earl Arundel	mar	heiress	
~~Alexander~~	~~[illegible] Earl of Stirling~~			
(5) Archer	2d Baron Archer	mar	coheiress	heiress
(1) Argentine	3d Baron de Argentine	heiress	heiress	
Astley	3d Baron Astley	coheiress		
~~Audley~~	~~1st Earl of [illegible]~~			
~~Aungier~~				
Bacon	1st Visct St Albans	coheiress	coheiress	
Badlesmere	2d Baron Badlesmere	mar	coheiress	heiress
Balfour	4th Baron Balfour of Burleigh	only dau		
~~Balfour~~	~~[illegible] Baron Balfour of Glenawley~~			
~~Barnwell~~	~~5th Visct Barnwell~~	~~mar~~	~~coheiress~~	~~coheiress~~
Barry	4th Baron Santry	mar heiress	heiress	
Bateman	2d Viscount Bateman	coheiress		
Bayning	3d Viscount Bayning	heiress		
(1) Beauchamp	8th Earl of Warwick	mar	heiress	
Beauchamp	2d Baron St Amand	mar	coheiress	coheiress
Beauchamp	2d Baron Beauchamp of Kyllerwood	mar	heiress	
Beaufort	2d Duke of Somerset	?	coheiress	
Beaufort	1st Duke of Exeter	coheiress		
Beaumont	1st Viscount Beaumont (mas)	mar heiress	heiress	
(1) Belasyse	2d Baron Belasyse	mar	coheiress	heiress
(5 and 4) Belasyse	2d Earl Fauconberg	mar heiress	heiress	heiress
~~Beresford~~	~~1st Visct Beresford~~		~~coheiress~~	
(4) Berkeley	1st Marquess 7th Earl Berkeley	~~mar~~ 3 heiress	co-heiress	co heiress
Berkeley	1st (restored) Lt Botetourt	?	co-heiress	co heiress
(1) Bertie	8th Duke Ancaster's son	~~[illegible]~~	only dau co-heiress	co-heiress
Bertram	2d Baron Bertram	heiress		
Bigod	5th Duke of Norfolk	heiress		
Blount	1st Baron Blount	co heiress	sister heir	
Blundell	1st Visct. Blundell	only dau	only dau	heiress
Bonville	Baron Bonville (person of)	mar	co heiress	
Booth	2d Earl of Warrington	co heiress	heiress	
Boulde	1st Baron of Ratoath	heiress (& another)	?	
(7) Bourchier	2d Earl of Essex	co heiress		
Bourke	7th Viscount Bourke	heiress		
Boyle	3d Earl of Burlington	co-heiress	heiress	
(5) Brandon	2d Duke of Suffolk	died young ~~[illegible]~~	and sisters heiress	co heiress
Braye	2d Baron Braye	mar	heiress	
~~[illegible]~~	~~2d Viscount [illegible]~~	~~mar~~		
Brownlow	1st Visct. Tyrconnel	co-heiress & another	coheiress	
~~Bruce~~	~~Earl of [illegible]~~		heiress	
Bruce	3d Earl of Aylesbury	(1 co heir only dau & another)	sister heir	
~~Bryan~~	~~1st Baron Bryan~~	~~mar~~	?	
(1) Brydges	3d Duke of Chandos	heiress (& another)	coheiress	heiress
(3) Bulkeley	7th Visct. Bulkeley	heiress	heiress	~~heiress~~
Burg	1st Earl of Kent	mar	heiress	
Burgh	1st Marquess Clanricarde	'Hon only dau'	heiress	
(3) Burgh	2d Baron Downes	only dau (and another)	only dau	
Burghesh	4th Baron Burghesh	heiress (& another)	co heiress	
Burke	1st Viscount Galway	only dau ~~heiress~~ (& another)	only dau	
Burnell	1st Baron Burnell of [illegible]	heiress (& another)		
Butler	1st Earl of Wiltshire	heiress & 2 others		
Butler	1st Baron Butler of Weston	coheiress		
Butler	1st Earl of Gotorna	only mar child	only mar child	
Butler	1st Viscount Butler	heiress	heiress	
Butler	2d Earl of Glengall	coheiress		

Near relations, other than those mentioned in the above list, who married heiresses or coheiresses and left no male line.

1 — Father's (sic) & second wife.
~~2 — Grandfather~~
2 — Brother
3 — Uncle.
4 — Great uncle.

5 — Great grandmother also an heiress
6 — Great great grandmother also an heiress

7 — He had 4 great uncles every one of whom married heiresses & none of them left a male line.

Small type as foot note

F. 18 r

Want much revision

Totals

Sterile without any obvious cause	13+20+20	=	53
Not counted for one reason or another	2+8+7+2 = 19		
Last peer's father mar an heiress or coheiress or only dau or widow	12+12+7	=	31
Last peer " " "	8+4+12	=	24
			110

Last peer father mars only dau. } 31+26 = 57

" " widow } 17 — 17

Last peer — only dau } 40 undeniable cases of H or h in last peer or father of last peer = more than $\frac{1}{3}$d of the cases

" widow }

9 of above are widows ∴ 49 undeniable cases of H, h & W. in &c &c

= $\frac{5}{11}$ ths or very nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Shakespeare — Don't know enough
Milton — 1st wife separated
W. Scott — 2nd wife d in childhood
Burke — 3rd wife mar in 1860 oel 52.
one of 4 children remained of a family of thirty
on oel 34 annuar d riddens
Bonaparte W several
years his senior
& had 2 children

f. 18 v

These have been revised & corrected not here but in the copy to my book. There are many additions

name of last peer	
✓ Agar 1st Baron Callan ? mar. d.s.p.	Father mar: an only dau
✓ Albini, 5th Earl Arundel. m. d.s.p.	Father 3rd Earl. mar a 'dau & heiress', who was also a widow; had by her 2 sons & 4 dau. Eldest son 4th Earl mar & d.s.p.
✓ Archer 2nd baron Archer m. 3 daus	Father 1st baron mar: a 'dau and co-heiress' whose mother was a 'dau & heiress' & grandmother eventually 'sole heiress.' Had 1 son & 2 daus.
Argentine 3rd baron de Argentine. mar: 'dau & heir' had 3 daus (He had illegitimate male issue by another mother)	Father 2nd baron marr 1. a 'dau & heir' and had by her, 3 daus. 2. a 'dau & heir' and had only one son.
[Armine Baroness Belasyse (a life peerage)	Father m dau and co heiress & had 2 daus.]
[Arundel 4th Baron Arundel m d.s.p.	Grandfather 2nd baron. mar 1. dau & sole heiress & had by her 1 son & 1 dau. The son was the 3rd baron & had only one surviving child the 4th Baron who d.s.p.]
[Nicholas Lord Audley m d.s.p.	Father's 2nd marriage was with 'a dau and coheiress' he had 2 sons & a dau. Both sons d.s.p. otherwise the title would have continued
Badlesmere 2nd Baron Badlesmere m d.s.p.	Father mar 'one of the daus & co-heiresses' had 1 son & 4 daus

F. 19 r

? [Baliol Baron Baliol. His Father or grandfather it is uncertain which, mar 'a dau & heiress' who was also a widow. His son either d.s.p & was succeeded by his brother or had 1 son who d.s.p. h w

✓ Barnewall 5th Visc Barnewall mar His grandfather mar 'one of the daus & coheiresses' Her mother was also 'one of daus & co-heiresses'. He had 2 sons & 4 daus. The eldest mar & d.s.p the second had an only son who never mar. — The title then came dormant but the H. of Lords admitted the claim of a collateral descendant who mar 3 times but d.s.p c c'

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✓ Barry 4th Lord Santry mar twice His father married the only dau & child of a man by his 1st marriage [Mem: the man mar again a 2nd wife & had no issue & a 3rd wife & had 1 son & 1 dau] h

✓ Beauchamp 4th Earl of Warwick mar & had 1 dau Father mar 1. a 'dau & heiress' by whom he had 3 daus. 2ndly a widow a dau & eventually heiress, by whom he had a son & dau. h h w

✓ Beauchamp 2nd baron S'Amand m d.s.p Father mar a 'dau & co-heiress' Her sisters died issueless so she was eventually heiress. c

f. 19 v

Beauchamp 2nd Baron Beauchamp of Kiddorminster m. 1 dau only.	~~Fathers mar 1 'a dau & heiress' & had 3 daus. 2nd 'dau & eventually heiress'~~ Fathers mar 'dau & heiress' – had an only son h
Beaufort 2nd Duke of Somerset. no legitimate issue	Fathers 1st Duke m 'one of the daus & coheiresses' of had 3 sons & 5 daus. the 2nd son also d.s.p. ~~wd have been 3rd Earl had he lived long enough~~ the 3rd was killed in battle d.s.p. c
Beaumont Visct Beaumont (1440) mar twice d.s.p.	Fathers mar 'only dau & heiress' had 1 son & 1 dau h
[Beaumont Visct Beaumont (1622) m: d.s.p.	Grandfathers mar 'dau & heir' h
Belasyse 2nd Baron Belasyse m d.s.p.	Grandfathers mar (1.) 'dau & sole heiress' & had a son Sir Robert & a dau. the son Sir Rob: (Fathers of 2nd Baron) mar 2 dau & co-heiress & had an only son. the Gr fathers mar (2) dau & coheiress & had several children of whom only 4 daus survived infancy. 2 h' h
Belasyse 2nd Earl Fauconberg mar 4 daus.	Fathers mar 'dau & heiress' had 3 sons of whom 1 died an infant & 4 daus. – h

f. 20r

Berkeley 1st Marquess ~~7th Baron~~ Berkeley mar 1 divorced no issue 2 a widow 1 son 1 dau both d young 3. no issue W	Mother was a widow and 'dau and coheir' – ~~His father mar~~ She had however a large family of 4 sons & 3 daughters – The 2nd son had issue. His Father mar: ~~twice~~ twice times in all but had no issue by his 1st wife.	Cw
Berkeley 1st (restored) Baron Botetourt The barony had been in abeyance & he claimed it. d.s.p.	Father mar a widow who was also 'a dau & coheir' had 1 son & 1 dau.	Cw
Bonville 1st Baron Bonville the Gr: son who wd have been the 2nd baron but d in the life time of his grandfather mar and had only 1 dau	Father mar a 'dau & heir' & had only one son: (an only child)	h
Brandon 1st Duke of Suffolk mars 4 wives 1 a widow W another an only dau & heiress h – Had in all 3 sons who predeceased him & 2 daus 2 of the sons died on same day of the sweating sickness.	Father mars 'dau & co-heir' Father's ~~Grand~~ father mars: dau & coheir	C
Braye 2nd Baron Braye mar d.s.p.	Father mars 'dau & heir'	h
Brownlow 1st Visc: Tyrconnel mar 1. dau & co-heir of his uncle 2. C d.s.p.	Father mar 'dau & co-heir'	C
~~Bruce 1st Earl of Carrick~~	~~Mother 'only dau & heir'~~	h

f. 20 v

✓ Bruce. 3d Earl of Aylesbury
1. mar. dau & one of the coheirs. 1 son & 1 dau d.s.p.
2 mar:
3 mar. only dau. — 1 dau

✓ Bryan 1st Baron Bryan
mar widow 3 sons (of whom 2 d. infants) (the other had 2 daus)
W

Mother not mentioned

~~Brydges 3rd Duke of Chandos~~
~~mar 1. dau & sole heiress no issue~~
~~2 widow. 1 dau~~

~~Father mar 1. dau & coheir. 1 son 1 dau~~
~~2. 1 dau. no issue~~
~~3. dau & coheir. no children~~
~~Grandfather mar 1. only surviving dau & heir 2 sons of whom the eldest had 2 daus & the 2nd was the 3rd Duke~~
~~2 — no issue~~
~~3 widow — no issue~~

✓ Bulkeley 7th Viscn Bulkeley
mar only dau & heir d.s.p. h

Father 6th Viscount mar only surviving child & heir (her mother being also dau & heir) h
had 1 son & 2 daus who died young
~~Grandfather~~ Uncle 5th Viscount, mar dau & heir no issue h

~~Bulmer of Barron Bulmer~~
~~mar had a son but son was not enrobled~~

~~Father~~

✓ Burg Earl of Kent, the line continued after the title was taken away. the last inheritor was John who marr: ? who, & left 3 daus

Father mar dau & heiress. h
(Grandfather mar 3 or 4 times, one not the mother, being dau & coheiress, & left 2 sons) h

✓ Burgh 2d Earl of St Albans & 1st Marquess Clanricarde
marr: 'then only dau' & had 1 only dau

Father mar dau & heiress, who had been widowed twice previously 1 son 2 daus h w

✓ Burgh 2nd Baron Downes
mar only dau & heir h

Father mar only dau had 1 son & 4 daus d
Uncle mar dau & heir d.s.p. h

F. 21 r

Burghersh 4th Baron Burghersh
mar 1. dau & heiress — 1 dau h
2 no issue

Burke 1st Viscount Galway
mar only dau & eventually heiress d
& had 1 only dau

Burnell 1st Baron Burnell
mar 1 — 1 son
2 grand dau & heiress no issue h

Butler 1st Earl of Wiltshire
mar 1
2 a great heiress } no issue h
3 —

Butler 1st Baron Butler
mar one of the dau & coheiresses c
d s p

Butler 1st Earl of Gowran
mar only surviving child of
a mother who was herself an
only surviving child. d. s. p.

Butler 1st Viscount Butler
mar only dau & heiress h

Butler 2nd Earl of Glengall
mar a younger dau & co-heir had 2 daus c

Father 3rd Baron mar dau & coheiress c
~~Uncle (eldest son)~~ 2 sons & 2 daus

Father mar only dau d

? mother

father's mother was also an heiress h'

✓ Alexander 5th Earl of Stirling
mar a widow d s p w

✓ Archdekne 3rd baron Archdekne

Falkes 2nd baron mar dau & heiress
& had 1 son h

Astley 3rd Baron Astley
mar dau & coheiress d.s.p c

Audley 1st Earl of Gloucester
mar widow 1 dau w

[Aungier 2nd Earl of Longford d s p

Brothers 3rd Baron mar ~~dau~~
a widow who was dau & coheir d.s.p.
c

✓ Bacon 1st Baron Verulam Visc. St Albans
mar dau & coheir d.s.p. c

✓ Balfour 4th Lord Balfour of Burleigh
mar only dau 1 son & 2 daus
son got int grief & d.s.p. d

✓ Balfour 2nd Lord Balfour of Glenawley
mar a widow w

✓ Bateman 2nd Viscount. Bateman
mar dau & coheir d s p c

✓ Bayning 2nd Viscount. Bayning
mar only dau and heiress — 2 daus h

✓ Beaufort 1st Duke of Exeter
mar dau and co-heiress d s p c

✓ Beresford 1st Viscount
mar widow d s p w

F. 22 r

Bertie 4th Duke of Ancaster
d unmar
then fell into abeyance

Father 3rd Duke mar 1. dau & sole heiress h
d s.p. no issue
2. — 1 son 2 daus

Bertie 4th Duke (reconstituted title)
mar 1. dau & heiress — no issue h
2. — 1 dau whose son was killed.

Father 2nd Duke mar 1 of the 4 daus & coheirs c
3 sons & 4 daus

Bertram 2nd Baron Bertram
mar only dau & heiress — 1 dau h

Bigod 5th Duke of Norfolk
1. dau & heiress no issue h
2. — no issue

Blount 1st Baron Blount
mar one of the daus & co-heiresses c
d s.p.

Blundell 1st Viscount Blundell
mar 'only dau' — 1 son d. unmar d
2 daus

Mother, an only dau. d

Booth 2nd Earl of Warrington
mar eldest dau & coheiress 1 dau c

Mother dau & sole heiress h
4 sons & 2 daus

Boulde 1st Baron Boulde
mar 1. dau & heir also a widow h.w. no issue
2 — 1 dau

Bouchier 2nd Earl of Essex
mar eldest dau & coheiress — 1 dau c

He inherited after 2 uncles both of whom mar the one an heiress the other & co-heiress & both d.s.p. h c

Bourke 8th Viscount Bourke
dau & heir h

Boyle 3d Earl of Burlington
Eldest dau & co-heir 3 daus C

Brouncker 3d Visc. Brouncker
mar a widow d sp W

~~Bruce 3d Earl of Aylesbury~~
mar 1. Eldest dau & coheir 1 son 1 dau d sp
2 —— no issue
3 - only dau —— 1 dau

~~Bryan 1st Baron Bryan~~
mar widow. 3 sons 2 died infants & the other left only 2 daus

Brydges 3 Duke of Chandos
mar 1. dau & sole heiress no issue h
2 widow —— 1 dau w

2nd Baronet = * G G'
8th Baron = * G' f'
9th Baron = * G'
2nd = * mot
3rd = *
d sp

Bulkeley 7 Visc. Bulkeley
mar only dau & heir d sp

Father 2d Earl mar dau & heiress h
1 son 3 daus

Father 2nd Duke mar 1. Eldest dau & coheir of an only son & heir 1 son 1 dau (the 3d Duke)
2c1 2 —— 1 dau
3 dau & coheir no issue

Grandfather 9th Baron & 1st Duke mar only dau & surviving heir
h2

Gr grandfather 8th Baron Chandos mar Eldest dau & coheir 22 children
C3 of whom only 3 sons & 5 daus grew up
the son of whom 1 mar dau & co-heir

~~Gr gr grandfather~~ 7th Baron ~~mar dau & coheir~~
gr gr grandfather 2nd Baronet ~~had 3 daus~~ mar only dau & heir.
d4

the 7th Baron gr gr uncle mar dau & coheir & had only 3 daus

~~Mother only surviving child & heir, also of an heiress~~
~~Father son~~

F. 23 b

1. The 4th Earl was his brother, mar heiress & d.s.p.
2. Great grandmother also heiress
3. Father mar another wife also an heiress who bore him 3 daus & no son
4. Father mar another wife also an heiress, who bore him 3 daus
5. Father mar another wife also an heiress, ~~the had a son who marr twice, once to an heiress~~
   Grandfather also married a 2nd wife also an heiress
6. Grandmother's mother & her mother also, apparently, were heiresses.
7. The 5th Lord his great uncle mar an heiress & had no son
8. Father mar another wife an heiress no issue
9. His grandfather had 4 brothers, every one of whom married heiresses & they left no male descendants
10. Great grandmother a coheiress
11. Father mar 2 other wives, one an heiress,
    ~~Gr Grandfather's brother wife coheiress~~ Grandfather wife
    ~~Gr Gr grandfather's wife coheiress~~
    The 13th Duke's male ancestors for 4 consecutive generations, org father gr fath gr gr fam & gg gr gr fath all married heiresses or co-heiresses.
12. His uncle the 6th viscount mar an heiress, & had no sons
13. His uncle mar an heiress & d.s.p.

F. 23 C

Agar
Albin
Alexander
Archdeckne
Archer
Argentine
Astley
~~Audley Born~~
Audley Earl
~~Aungier~~
Bacon
Badlesmere
Balfour Glenawl
Balfour Balfour
Barnewall
Bary
Baltman
Bayning
Beauchamp Warw
" Stamford
" Kidderminster
Beaufort Somerset
Beaumont Mho
Belasyse Falcon
" Belas.
Beresford
Berkeley Marg
" Boletourt
Bertie
Bertram
Bigod
Blount
Blundell
Bonville
Booth

Boulde Bourchier
Bourke
Boyle
Brandon
Brage
Bronneker
Brownlow
Bruce Carrick
" Eglesbury
Bryan
Brydges
Bulkeley
Burg
Burgh
Burgh
Burghersh
Burke
Burnell
Butler Wilton
" Butler
" Gowran
" Vi. Butler
" Glendall

59

150 in all
25 not comb
125 of which 59

A & B occupy 97 pages
in whole dict. 598

ALPINE CLUB.

8 St. Martin's Place, London, W.C.
March 16, 1869.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Alpine Club will be held at the Club Rooms on Tuesday, April 6, at 8 p.m.

Mr. D. Freshfield will read a Paper on *The Ascent of Elbruz.*

The following Gentlemen will be balloted for:—

Name	Profession	Address	Proposer	Seconder
Chester, Henry . .	Solicitor . .	Poyle Hill, Farnham, Surrey	Mr. A. Dauney	Mr. Whymper
Paris, Thomas C. . .	Superintendent of Literary Department, Probate Court	19 Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.	Mr. Hinchliff	Mr. A. A. Reilly

C. G. HEATHCOTE,
Hon. Sec.

Duke of Chandos

F.23 d.v

Sir John Bryder = only dau
2nd Bart — a heir

3rd Bart
8th Lord Chandos

Edmund Bruges = dau & Eventually
2nd Baron Chandos — co-heir

* = 3rd Baron — 4th Baron = +

dsp
no sons
2 dams

5th Baron = *

+ = 6th Baron — 7th Baron = *

no sons
5 dams

no sons

8th Baron

2nd Bart = *

3rd Bart and
8th Baron = *

* = 9th Baron
1 Duke of Chandos

son — 2nd Duke = *
D

2 dams

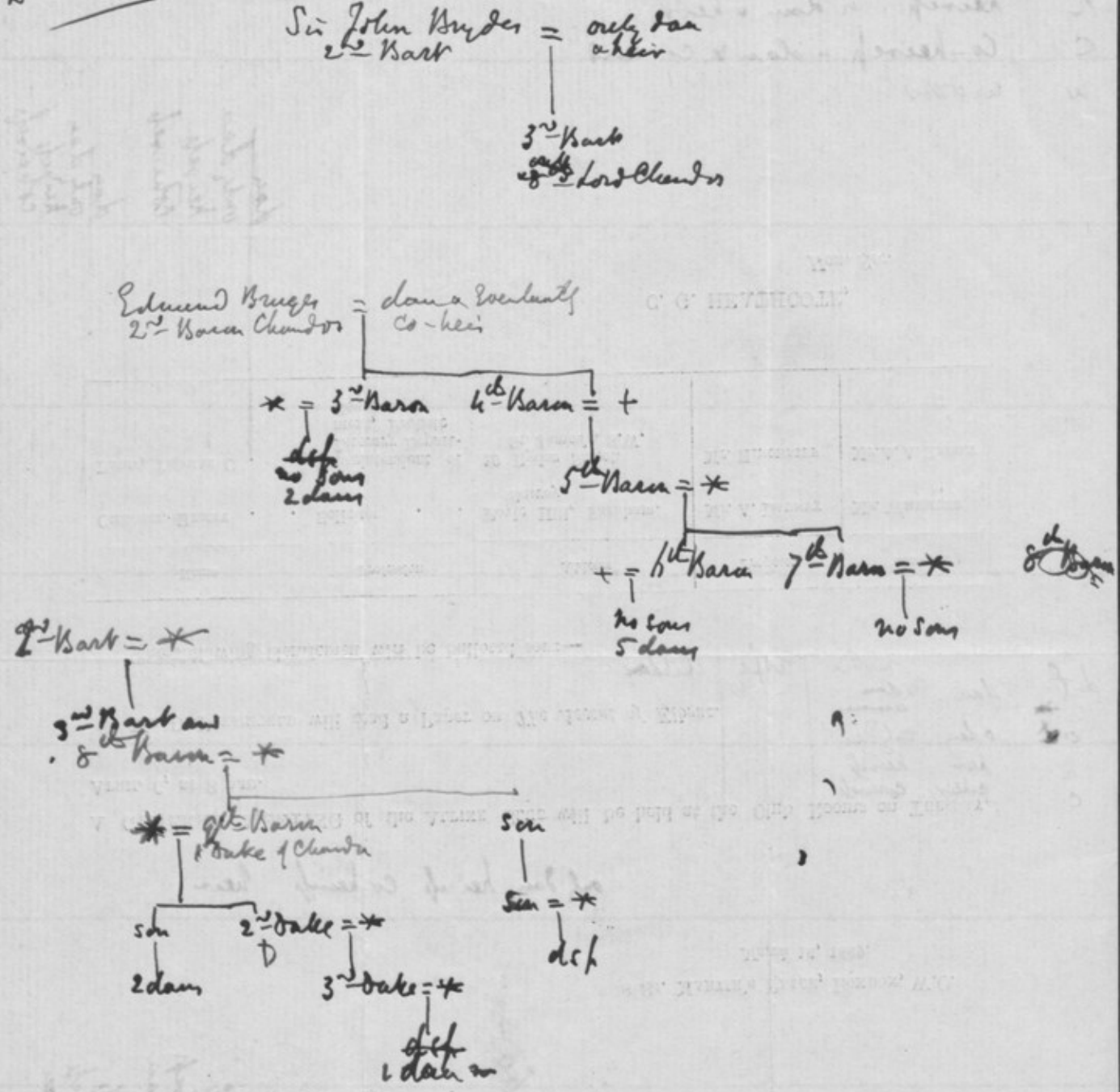
3rd Duke = *

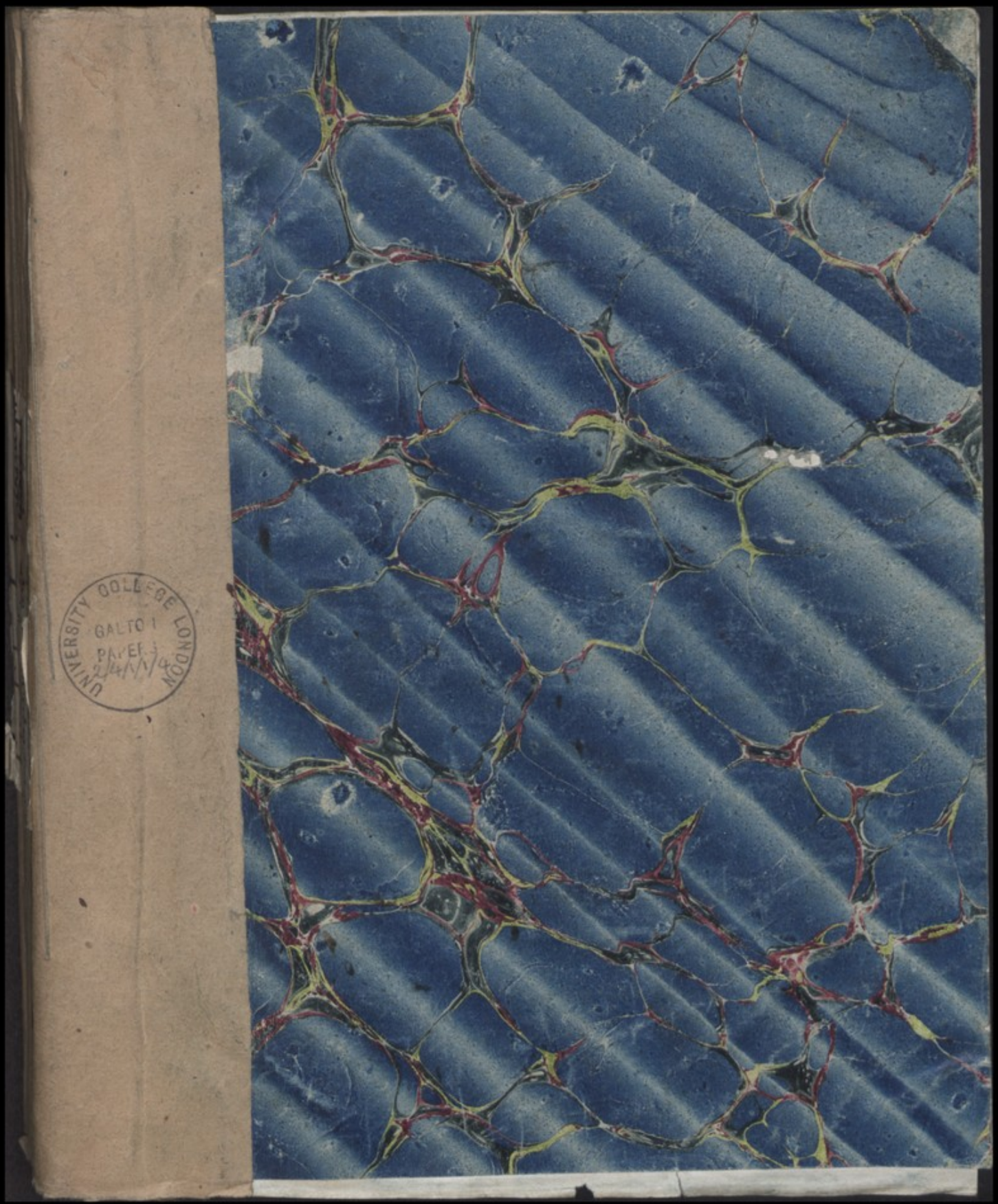
dsp
1 dam

son

son = *

dsp




UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAMPHLET

Tofs. Introduction

580 judges since Norman Conquest

Townsend's Eminent Judges are published 1846 — see his preface

Sir Francis Buller } mighty master of common law

Lord Loughborough
— Erskine } L'Ch

Lords Kenyon
Ellenborough
Tenterden } Queen Bench

Lord Alvanley
Sir Wm Evans } M. Rolls

Lord Redesdale
Sir Vicary Gibbs } scientific Lawyers

Lord Stowell
Eldon } brother not more fortunate than deserving

(Charles II)

f. 1

Charles II

Archers John Just C.P. b. 1598 d. 1682 } 84

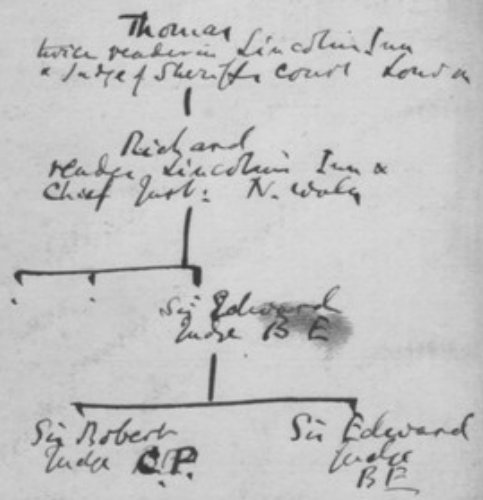
Father (or ? uncle) and alderman of London.

Roger North says he was one of those "of whose abilities "time hath kept no record, except in a sinister way" Mar twice each time to the dau of a Bart. had ~~children~~ at least 1 son who was knighted.

Askyns Edward. B.E. b about 1587 d — 1649 } 82

No less than four generations of this (Welsh) family attained legal honours. Thomas twice reader in Lincoln's Inn & judge of the Sheriff's court in London, Richard his son was a reader in Lincoln's Inn & ch: justice of N. Wales. Richard's 3rd son was Sir Edward the subject of the present sketch whose 2 sons Sir Robert & Sir Edward the younger followed him in the same career

Mar twice several children by 1st wife but none by 2nd whom he mar oct 17.



Charles II

Bertie Vere BE. Just C.P. b. ? d 1680 } ?

Son of 2nd Earl of Lindsey
promoted probably by favor
d. unmarried

Bramston Francis BE b (was BA in 1637) d 1683 } oct about 67

a Son of Sir John Bramston the eminent chief justice of the last reign. was very feeble & unhealthy as a student, but very able.
Unmarried, his brother Sir John was his heir

Bridgeman Orlando Bart: Ch BE Ch C.P. Lord Keeper b. 1606 d 1674 } 68

mar 1. Judith dau & heir of J. Kynaston — 1 son — family remains as Earl of Bradford
2d a widow — 2 sons & & dau

Browne Samuel Just C.P. b ? d. 1668 } ?

was 1st cousin to Oliver St John, Ch Just: C.P. under the Protectorate
(his mother being a St John)
mar — son, but line extinct

Charles II

f. 3

Colpepper John Lord Colpepper M.R. b d. 1660 } at ?
was a soldier in youth & hot blooded
mar twice. 5 sons all childless. title extinct.

Cooper Anthony Ashley Lord Ashley & Earl Shaftesbury b 1621 d 1683 } 62
Lord Chancellor

Mar 3 times — issue by his second wife only — his grandson
the 3rd Earl was author of the 'Characteristics'

Crawley Francis Cur B.E. b ? d 1683 } about 74
2nd son of Sir Francis Crawley Just C.P.
mar. 4 sons & 3 dau family extant in Stockwood Park
Hertfordshire.

Ellis William Just C.P. b. about 1609 d. 1680 } at 71

left no issue.

Charles II

f. 4r

Finch Heneage – Earl of Nottingham – Lord Chanc. b 1621 d 1682 } at 61

Father Heneage was Recorder of London

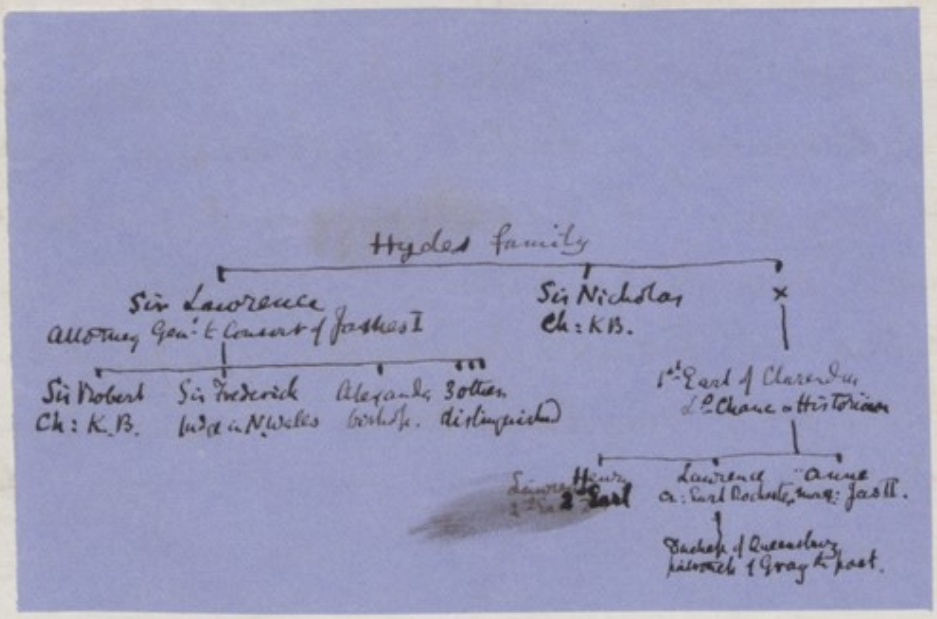
Mar when young P. Elizabeth dau of Mr. Wm Harvey (? about the Dr Harvey – blood circulation) (who in his will calls Heneage Finch 'his loving cousin'). 11 children – Eldest was Daniel, succeeded to title, Earl Winchelsea, Eminently conspicuous Second son Heneage – Solicitor Genl. – Earl Aylesford

Forster Robert Just C.P. Ch: K.B. b about 1589 d – 1663 } 74
Son of Sir James Forster Just C.P.
Mar had a son who was knighted

Grimstone Harbottle. M.R. b ? d 1685 } above 80
inherited a baronetcy
Mar 1. dau of Sir G. Croker a Judge 6 sons & 2 daus
2 Annie Bacon niece of Lord Bacon – no issue title extinct after 3 generations

Hale Matthew Ch. B.E. Ch. K.B. b. 1609 d 1676 } 67
Father a barrister
Mar twice 1. – ten children only 2 survived descendants through female line still exist.
2. – When very old. no issue

f. 4 v


Hydes family
Sir Lawrence
Attorney Gen.l to Consort of Jas. I
Sir Nicholas
Ch: K.B.
×
Sir Robert
Ch: K.B.
Sir Frederick
Judge in N. Wales
Alexander
bishop.
3 others
distinguished
1st Earl of Clarendon
L.d Chanc. & Historian
Henry
2nd Earl
Lawrence
Ch: Earl Rochester
Anne
Mrs: Jas II.
Duchess of Queensbury
patronch of Gray to post.

(Charles II)

F. 5

Herbert Edward. Lord Keeper b ? d doubtful – 1657 } ?
First cousin of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury being son of Charles Herbert – was a man of intolerable pride, marr. and died of grief after the death of his wife.
B sons, all became distinguished. Charles a Colonel; Arthur an admiral, brought over King William & created Lord Torrington; – Edward a Chief Justice

Hyde Edward, Lord Clarendon Lt Chancellor b 1608 d 1674 } 66
His father was brother to Sir Nicholas Hyde Ch: Just. and of Sir Lawrence, a great lawyer & attorney general, father of Sir Robert also Ch Just:
Marr twice – male line extinct. The present Earldom is a new creation, through female line

Hyde Robert Just CP. Ch K. B. b 1595 d. 1665 } at 70
First cousin to above. – Father Sir Lawrence a great lawyer & attorney Genl to consort of James I – Had 11 brothers most of whom were distinguished. 1. Bishop Salisbury 2. Dean of Windsor – 3. Fellow of New College & a Judge of the Admiralty 4. James Principal of Magdalen Hall. 5 Queen's Sergeant & a judge in N. Wales.
Mar no issue

~~Kelyng~~ John Just K.B. Ch K.B. d 1671 ?
Father a barrister
Son knighted a King's Serjeant — whether Wm Kelyng who reported Cases in George II. was of the Judge's family does not appear

Leake Thomas Curs B E d 1662 } at ?
no children (? mar)

Leake William B E d 1630 / d 1687 } 57
mar ? children

Lyttleton Timothy B E d 1679 } at. ? (died Worcs)
"was the third judge of the family whose name is ever regarded by lawyers with respect & admiration"
was 2 g.g. son of the eminent judge of Edw: IV. Brother was the Lord Keeper of Charles I — Father was Sir Edw: Lyttleton ch: justice N. Wales & Mother was dau of S. Walter ch: just of S. wales the brother of Ch. Baron Sir John Walter.

· Mallet Thomas Just K B. b 1582 d 1665 } 83
Gr. Gr. father was Sir Baldwin Mallet Solicitor Genl. of Henry VIij — His connection if any with Robert Mallet Just K B in Edw: I cannot now be traced
Son was recorder of Bridgewater — E. Egerton killed some high Offices in India — His son is the present Sir Alexander

Morton William Just K B. b ? d. 1672 } ?
(Who hung Claude Duval) mar heiress 4 children.

Pemberton Francis Just K B. Ch. K.B. Ch C.P. b 1625 d 1697 } 72
mar 11 children.

Rainsford Richard KC Just K B Ch K.B. b 1605 d 1679 } 74
mar: ancestor of Lord Braybrook through a female

Raymond Thomas KC Just C.B. Just K.B. b d 1683 } 57
one child, Robert Lord Raymond Ch K.B.

(Charles II)

F. 8

Saunders Edmund. Ch K.B. b ? d. 1683 } ?

Was a beggar boy – wonderful afriduity – intemperate grew into a dirty mass of flesh – stunk horribly – very merry perfectly honest d. of apoplexy

Scroggs William Just CP. Ch KB. b ? d. 1683 } ?

Son & 2 dans one mars Sir Robert Wright Ch. Just.

Spelman Clement Chrs B.E. b d 1679 } ?

G-gr ~~father~~ was Sir John Spelman Just KB. in Henry VIII

Father was Sir Henry Spelman, famous antiquarian writer

The Judge had 3 brothers (1 was Sir John Spelman Life of Alfred the Great – see Hole's dict.)

& 4 sisters

Thurland Edward BE b 1606 d 1682 } 76

mar 1 son who d s.p.

Turnor Christopher BE b 1607 d 1675 } 68

mar line continues at Stoke Rochford

Turnour Edward Ch B E b 1617 d 1676 } 59
Fr father - Edward T. a bencher
Father Arthur T. a sergeant
Mar twice & several children by the first.

Twisden Thomas Just K.B. b. 1602 d. 1683 } 81
Father Sir William Twysden created a Bart. very learned
& the collector of a valuable library mar daughter
(ancestor of the Earl of Nottingham) brother of Sir John Finch Ch Just C.B. &c.
Sir Moyle Finch of Eastwell Bart.; & had 5 sons the
eldest Sir ~~Thomas~~ Roger Twysden an antiquarian &
historian, Thomas (who changed his name to Twisden) was
K.B. — Made a Bart. mar 5 sons 6 daus
the Bart: became extinct after 3 generations

Tyrrell Thomas Just C.P. b 1594 d 1671 } 77
mar 3 times - issue.

Vaughan John Ch C.P. b 1603 d 1674 } 71
mar - his gr son was cr: Viscount Lisburne

Charles II

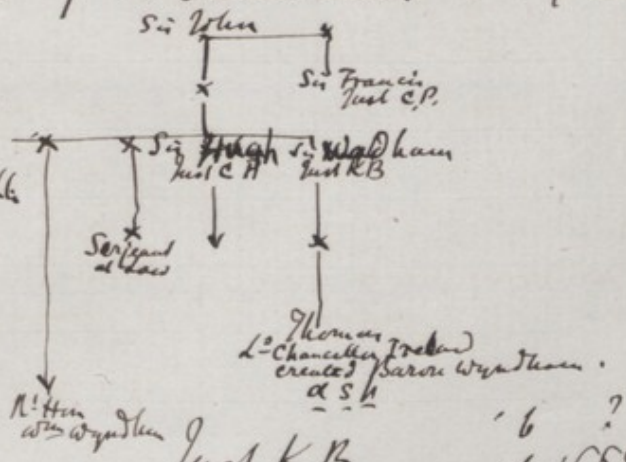
F. 10

Weston Richard B.E. b d 1681 } ?
not related to the other previous judges of the name so far as is known. — Mar

Wilde William Just C.P. Just K.B. b 1611 d 1679 } 78
Mar 3 times — 2 sons both d s p.

Wyndham Hugh. B.E. Just C.P. b 1603 d 1684 } 81
Sir John Wyndham the uncle of Sir Francis Wyndham Just C.P. in Elizab: was not only the progenitor of the 2 judges, brothers Sir Hugh & Sir Wadham now to be recorded, but also of 3 baronetcies all of which are now extinct.

Mar 3 wives — by first only had issue — (2 sons d young) & daughter



(see Burke's Extinct Peerage) →

Wyndham Wadham Just K.B. b ? d 1668 } ?
younger brother of above
Marr. large family

(James II)

f. 11

Alibone Richard Just K.B. b. 1621 d. 1688 } 67

His gr father was an eminent divine whose 3rd son Job Allibone turned Roman Catholic & was father of Richard

Mar.

Atkyns Edward BE Ch B.E. b. 1630 d. 1698 } 68

Son of Sir Edward A. BE. by Ursa

Baldock Robert Just K.B. b ? d 1691 } ?

Bedingfield Henry Just C.P. & Ch C.P. b 1633 d 1687 } 54

Father was the younger brother of Thomas Just C.P. in Charles I, and himself a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Charleton Job Just C.P. b. 1614 d 1697 } 83

Mars twice — in all 5 sons & 4 dang male line extinct after the 4th generation

Churchill John M.R. b d 1685 } ?

Was first cousin once removed to John Churchill 1st Duke of Marlborough.

Mar: 4 dans

Jasper Churchill being gr. gr father of the Jasper Duke & gr father of the Judge

(James II)

f. 12

Heath Richard BE. b ? d 1702 } at ?

Herbert Edward Ch K B. Ch C P. b d 1698 } ?
Father also Sir Edward the Lord Keeper of Charles II – His brother was the admiral created Lord Torrington

Holloway Richard Just K B. b ? d ? } ?

Jeffreys George Lord Jeffreys of Wem Ch K B. Lord Ch b 1648 d 1689 } 41
The infamous judge His grandfather had been a Judge of N Wales
"His fortune was dissipated by his only son John who d s p. – Had daus also.

Jenner Thomas BE Just C P. b. 1638 d 1707 } 49
mar heiress – 11 sons from one of whom was descended the late dean of the Arches Sir Herbert Jenner Fust – who took the name Fust.

Ingleby Charles BE b ? d ? } ?
A descendant through many generations from Sir Thomas I. Just K B in Edw III

(James II)

F. 13

Jones Thomas Ch. C.P. b 1614 d 1692 } 78

Mar 3 sons

Levinz Creswell Just C.P. b. 1627 d 1701 } 74

Mar issue

Lutwyche Edward Just C.P. b ? d. 1709 } ?

May Richard Cars: B.E. b ? d ? } ?

Uncle Sir Humphrey May who held many valuable places under James I & Charles I

His nephew Thomas May was Recorder & Member of Chichester

Milton Christopher B.E. Just C.P. b 1615 d. 1693 } 78

only Brother of Milton the poet but a royalist, a catholic & a subservient judge — His mother Sarah Bradshaw was a kinswoman of the Lord President Bradshaw — (Father musician &c ...) He had no literary nor legal eminence

~~Montague~~ Wittrey

(James II)

F. 14

Montague William Ch B.E b 1619 d 1707 } 88

gr gr father Sir Edward Ch K.B.
uncle ——— Sir Henry Ch K.B.
father ——— ~~create~~ Baron Montague of Boughton
brother — created Duke of Montague

see my pedigree

no male line extant.

North Francis Lord Guilford Lord Keeper b 1637 d 1685 } 48

3 brothers.

see my pedigree

Foss does not at all approve of Ld Campbell's most disparaging language — he likes North

mar

Powell Thomas BE. Just K.B. b ? d 1705 } ?

There are 3 nearly contemporaneous judges of this name — very puzzling to Foss. mar line extant

Rotheram John BE b ? d ? } ?

Street Thomas Just C.P. b ? d 1694 } ?

mar. 1 dau. descendant of his brother survive.

James II

f. 15

Stringer Thomas Just K B b ? d 1689 } ?
(his eldest son mar dau of Ld Chan Jeffreys)

Walcot Thomas Just K.B. b 1629 d 1685 } sh
mar several children

Wright Robert KE Just KB – Ch C.P. – Ch K.B. b ? d 1689 } ?
mar 3 times – including dau of Ch Just Scroggs – several children

Wyllens Francis. Just K.B. b ? d 1704 }
Mar – had a dau. who mar 3 times + got much out Debt.

(William III)

F.16

Atkyns Robert Ch BE b 1621 d 1710 } 89

Eminent Judge. Eldest son of the twist Sir Edwd Atkyns & Elder brother of the 2^d Sir Edwd mar. Son wrote 'History of Gloucestershire'

Bradbury George Curs BE b ? d 1696 }

Carr William Curs BE b ? d ? } ?

("the usual fate that accompanies most of the Curstors Barons of the Exchequer accompanies William Carr" — viz that little can be learnt about them)

Dolben William Just KB. b ? d 1694 } at ?

Mother niece to Archbishop John Williams (~~2 Bishop of Lincoln~~ of York 1641) Lord Keeper to James I had 2 brothers 1 naval d unmar 2 John (Dolben) became Archbishop of York 1683 & was father of Gilbert Just C.P. in Ireland & created Bart

Eyre Giles Just KB. b ? d 1695 } ?

This family has supplied 3 & perhaps 4 Judges. (1 in Geo II & ? 1 in Geo III)

2^d cousin to the following Judge

Mar twice — tombstone to his first wife declaring he wd never marry again

Issue by both wives

(William III) F.17

Eyre Samuel Just KB. b 1633 d 1698 } 65
2° cousin of Sir Giles Eyre Judge (see above) both having some g. gr. father –
Mars a Lacy of Charlecote large family of whom one was Ch Justice Sir Robert Eyre under George II

Gregory William Just KB. b 1624 d 1696 } 72
mar. heiress – male line extinct

Hutchins George Com G. S b ? d 1705 } ?

Keck Anthony Com G. S. b ? d 1695 }
mar children.

Lechmere Nicholas B E b 1613 d 1701 } 88
Mother sister of the accomplished & ill fated Sir Thomas Overbury
His gr. son Nicholas was attorney Genl. & created Baron Lechmere

Maynard John Com. G. S. when 87 years old b. 1602 d 1691 } ~ 89
Mar 3 times –

William III

F. 18

Pollexfen Henry Ch CP. b. 1632 d 1691 } 59
mars 3 dans

Powell John Just CP. b. 1633 d 1696 } 63

Powle Henry M.R. b. 1629 d. 1692 } 63
mar twice — only 1 dan

Rawlinson William Com. G.S. b. 1640 d 1703 } 63
Descendants still extant

Robeby Thomas Just CP. Just KB. b 1632 d. 1699 } 67
A distinguished family some generations back — too far though to count — they were a very prolific race
mar no issue

Somers John Lord Somers Ld Chanc b 1650 d 1716 } 66
Pres Royal Society — never mar
nephew Sir Philip Yorke — Earl Hardwicke, (see Pedigrees)

Treby George Ch CP. Com G.S. b. 1644 d 1700 } 56
mar 3 times — Eldest son became Secretary at war & his grandson a Lord of the Treasury. — Family still extant

Ventris Peyton Just CP (at 44) b 1645 d 1691 } 46

mar several children

Wallop Richard Cars KS. b ? d 1698

collateral related to the Wallops Earls of Portsmouth but distantly.

from Wallop Clinch.

Gould Henry Just Q B. b. 1644 d 1710 } 66
was grandfather to the other Judge (1761–1796) Sir Henry Gould also
Mar 1 son & 1 dau The son was father of
the Judge & the dau was mother of Henry Fielding
the novelist. & her mar with Lieut Fielding afterwards Lieut Gen

Anne

Haslet Henry B S. b 1641 d 1714 } 73
Mar his son & grandson were both benchers of
the Middle Temple.

Holt John Ch K B. b. 1642 d 1709 } 67
Universal admiration as a Judge – It was he who wrote
the charm to pay his bill & tried the witch who cursed it after
Mar no issue

Lovell Salathiel BE when nearly 90. b. 1619 d. 1713 } 94

His great grandson was Richard Lovell Edgeworth
Mar several children, one Samuel Lovell was a Welsh Judge.

Nevil Edward Just C P. b? d 1705 }?

(Anne)

F.21

Powell John (Junior) Just CP. Just QB b 1645 d 1713 } 68

Scrope John Com G. S b ? d. 1752 } at a great age
no issue

Turton John Just Q.B. b d 1708 }
Mar – at least 1 son

Ward Edward Ch BE. b ? d 1714 }
Mar 12 children 2 of his sons became lawyers of considerable eminence – The family is now represented by G. Ward Hunt Esq MP for Northamptonshire descending of the Ch Baron's Eldest dau.

Wright Nathan Lord Keeper b 1653 d 1721 } 68

F.24

Banister William B. Ex 1714. 'a man not at all qualified for the place' he was superseded. no other information about him

Blencoe John Just. C Pleas 1714. ~~at 72~~ b 1642 d 1726 } aet 84 1st made judge 1696 aet 54

An honest plain blunt man with no brilliancy of genius not any extraordinary attainments - He outlived his faculties

Son of a landed gentleman mother dau of Revd T. F. Ripple married & left a numerous family, still represented in the male line
Resigned office at 80

F.25

Bury Thomas Baron Ex: 1714 Chief Baron Ex. 1716 b 1655 d 1722 ~~aet 67~~ aet 67

Very little recorded of him

made judge 1701 aet 46

Father a Knight

He was the youngest son

? unmar left no issue.

F. 26

Cowper William Earl Cowper

b. 1665 or 6 | d. 1723 | æt 58 | Welsby Fol 1

Baronet living in Hertford Castle MP for Hertford

1693 æt 27 Solicitor Gen.l **Lord Chancellor** 1705 æt 39

Had extraordinary oratorical powers, singular gracefulness of elocution & sweetness of disposition

Integrity & kind-heartedness have been denied him by none, but he was neither moral nor religious. He was a generous patron of literature & the fine arts. His wife died 6 months after him, literally of a broken heart.

Gro 1

Brother Spencer became Judge in 1727 having been a frequent and successful speaker in Parliament, a very successful barrister notwithstanding an early accusation without foundation of murder, that greatly retarded his rise at the bar

his 2nd son ~~the Chancellor's nephew~~ the Rev. John Cowper. D.D. was father of Cowper the Poet, who was therefore great nephew of the Chancellor

Father was an active partizan of the Revolutionists in Charles II time
Mother dau: of Sir Wm Hollis a London merchant.

2 sons ~~one brother~~ he was the eldest.

first by a liaison with Miss Cullin of Hertingfordbury Park 1 son and 1 dau
twice avowedly married 1m by first who d: young and 2 sons & 2 dau by second.
The present Earl is his lineal descendant

His health latterly was delicate & for years only partially retrained by careful diet & exercise died entirely worn out, but suddenly.

"In his person and countenance there was plainly to be seen a fine exterior figure of that inward worth.." Duke of Wharton

Place of Education unknown, name not on lists either of Oxford or Cambridge

Dodd Samuel Chief Baron Exd 1714 Entered the Inner Temple 1670 f. 28
b
d 1716 } 80?

Father 'Civis et Pellio Londini' whatever that may mean.
Married, had 2 sons who both d.s.p.
the sister & coheir of Sir R. Croke

F.29

Dormer Robert Just C. Pleas 1714 b 1649 d 1726 } at 77

made Judge 1706
at 57

Father was a barrister, his grandfather a knight.
He was the 2nd son.
Eldest brother had a baronetcy presented to him by Charles II

Mark: Had 4 daus one was the mother of Parkhurst author of the Greek Lexicon

Gilbert Jeffrey 6. 1674 d. 1726 } 52

(Top)

made judge 1714 at 40

~~Father was designated Esquire, nothing more is known of him.~~

Chief baron 1725 was offered the great seal of Ireland ^ Very eminent jurist, author of learned works still constantly referred to in almost every kind of legal investigation, most of them were posthumous. He was an F.R.S. a mathematician and had refined taste in literature.

Ancestry unknown, except that his father was designated "Esquire"

married to a scolding wife ~~and~~ left no children

'Snatched away by an early death'

Harcourt Simon Lord Harcourt. b. 1660 d. 1727 } ~~ct~~ 67 (Fops) welsby

~~Father a baronet with high connexions~~

Lord Keeper 1710
ct 50

Lord Chancellor 1714 Solicitor General 1702

Undoubted abilities and power of Eloquence, but not in equal repute as a judge.

Kind and amiable, polished in manner & social, a well known (trimming) politician intimate with (all the wits of the time, as Pope, Swift & Gay

His son had decided gifts; he died young (in 1720) Pope says of him 'Oh! let a once-loo'd friend inscribe thy stone
'and with a father's sorrows, mix his own'

Father Sir Philip, a baronet of high connection mother was dau of Sir William Waller the first parliamentary general. and descended from the same family as the poet Waller (Beeton's dict but? relationship)

he was an only son.

Married 3 times but had issue by his first wife only 3 sons (2d: in infancy) and 2 dau. Succeeded by his grandson ~~[illegible]~~ his last two wives were widows.

The title became extinct in 1830. when ~~it fo~~ the family possessions passed into the hands of the Vernons who then became Vernon-Harcourts.

died of a paralytic seizure

School unknown
Educated at Oxford which he left (why it is unknown) without a degree.

Montagu James [illegible] b ? d 1723 } oct

~~Honble~~. Father was son of a peer

Chief Baron 1722 - Solicitor Genl 1707 Attorney Genl 1708

Grandfather Sir Henry Montagu Ch: Justice of King's Bench and 1st Earl of Manchester
Brother Charles 1st Baron & Earl Halifax, statesman and poet

Father was Honble George Montagu one of the Earl's sons by his third marriage
Mother was dau of Sir Anthony Irby

Marr: twice. His 2^d wife was dau of 3^d Earl Manchester by whom he had a son, No mention of the total number of his children

F.33

Welsby Fifs

Parker Thomas **Earl of Macclesfield**. b 1666 d 1732 } oct 66

Father was an attorney & son of a country gentleman, once high sheriff for his county

Lord Chancellor 1718 oct 52. Ch: Justice Kings Bench 1710, oct 44, & made a baron 1716.

Impeached on charges of corruption, removed from the Chancellorship & fined £30.000

The fatal stain of judicial corruption, to expiate which he paid the forfeit of station influence & reputation formed almost the only serious blemish in a character distinguished by many excellent & noble qualities. He was a munificent patron of literature. After his disgrace he lived 7 years in blameless & useful retirement, religious charitable & cultivating literature & sciences

Son 2nd Earl of Macclesfield, ~~Philosopher~~ Mathematician & Astronomer, unanimously elected President of Royal Society, who early shewed an extraordinary capacity for scientific enquiry & was well educated accordingly. He had the principal share in framing the Bill for the reformation of the Julian Calendar.

His Mother, Anne dau of Robert Venables of Wincham, Derbyshire.

Number of brothers & sisters not known

Married Janet dau & coheir of Charles Carrier of Wirksworth, Derbyshire had 1 son and 1 dau

The title still exists also the descendants of the dau in the male line (Sir W. Heathcote's family)

died, like his mother, of strangury due to stone

School at Newport in Shropshire, and at Derby then at Cambridge but no record of his degree

Powis Lyttleton b about 1648 } æt 84
d 1732 }

Father was a Bencher
Justice King's Bench

made a Judge 1695
æt 47

A good plodding judge, who filled his office with average credit but occasionally was joked at by the bar. ("I humbly conceive, Sir, Look do you see ..."

his Father was a bencher
his Brother was also a Judge of more ability and consequence than himself.

Mother dau of Sir Adam Littleton Bart, she was the first wife of his father

~~3 brothers~~ he was the Eldest son

Nothing said about his marriage

Powis Thomas b 1649 ? d 1714 ? æt 70

Father was a Bencher

Justice King's Bench 1713 æt 64 Solicitor Gen.l 1686 Attorney Gen.l 1687

He was a man of ability, but was removed from office for political reasons.
Prior wrote his epitaph "In accusing cautious in defending vehement, in all his decisions unprejudiced & equitable ... in nothing equalled his knowledge except his eloquence nothing excelled both except his justice ..."

His father was a Bencher
His brother Sythelot was also a judge

4 sons 3 brothers, he was the second son

married twice, had a family 3 sons & 3 daus by 1st wife & 1 son by 2nd wife and numerous descendants in the next generation. One of his great grandsons was created Lord Lifford and that title still continues.

Fols f. 36

Pratt John b. ? about 1657 (he was called to bar 1681) } ob
d. 1725

Father's rank unknown but had means sufficient to educate his son, liberally

Lord Chief Justice Kings Bench 1718.

Speaker Onslow ~~calls~~ describes him as a man of parts spirits learning and eloquence and one of the most able advocates of the time – He was called the "lively sergeant" in Westminster Hall

His Son was Charles 1st Earl Camden Lord Chancellor under George III

Married twice. by first wife dau & coheir of Revd H Gregory 5 sons (3 died in infancy) and 4 dau by his second wife the dau of Revd Hugh Wilson Cannon of Bangor 4 sons the third of whom was the Lo Chancellor and 4 dau

School unknown, sent to Wadham Oxford

Simpson William Curtis Baron Exch: admitted to Inner Temple 1657
d. 1725
}
nothing more is known.

f. 37

Smith John b ? d 1726 } æt ?

Father an Esquire in Leicestershire

Judge of Exchequer 1702. he held at one time or another, a judicial seat in each of the 3 kingdoms

Tracy Nobert b. 1655 d. 1735 } ad 80

Father was a nobleman & he the Eldest son of a second marriage

Judge of Common Pleas 1702 (Baron Exch. 1700 at 45

"A complete gentleman and a good lawyer, delivering his opinion with genteel affability & integrity.."

Father the 2nd viscount Tracy
Mother, the second wife of above

Married dau of Ch. Just Pratt (half sister of Earl Camden) (L. Chancellor) & had 3 sons & 2 dau but the male line became extinct in the 3d generation. there was a claim ~~case~~ before the House of Lords in 1843, to the title of his father, ~~upon a claim~~ depending on an assumed descent from their judge, ~~in 1843~~. it was negatived in 1849

Fdp F. 40

admitted into Inner Temple 1654

Trevor John

b ? d 1717 } ad

his father was a country gentleman in Wales

Master of the Rolls & Speaker in the House of Commons

He maintained a high reputation as a lawyer. A bold & dexterous and unscrupulous man

"A man in whom craft & profligacy in high degree.. His parts which were quick and vigorous had enabled him early to master the science of Chicane" Macaulay

He ~~could~~ imitated the ~~objurgatory~~ style of his cousin Judge Jeffreys. His rapacity was unblushing & he was exceptionally mean

~~The best of judges in gambling transactions having had personal experience of these~~ (successfully the coarse brow beating)

his Cousin was Judge Jeffreys, the Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of infamous memory, but of undoubted ability and vigour

his gr great grandson was the Duke of Wellington.

His Mother was Mary dau of John Jeffreys of Helon in Denbighshire

He was the 2nd but eldest surviving son

Married dau of Sir Roger Mostyn Bart. (& widow of R. Pulliston by her he had) 4 Sons & 1 dau who was mother of 1st Viscount Dungannon and great grandmother of the great Duke of Wellington

"no person ever had a worse sort of squint than he had" North's lives

Trevor Thomas **Lord Trevor** b 1659 d 1730 } æt 71

Ch Just 1701 æt 42

Father was Secretary of State & a Baronet. Lord Privy Seal 1726 & Lord President of Council 1730 six weeks before his death

Chief Just. Common Pleas 1701 } He declined in 1709 to be Lord Keeper. He had been ~~elected Speaker in 1689~~ Solicitor Genl. 1692 attorney Genl. 1693. Made a peer in 1711 being one of Queen Annes twelve new creations.

An able and upright judge — "he was the only man almost that I ever knew that changed his party, as he had done, that preserved so general an esteem with all parties that he did" (Speaker Onslow) a reserved grave and austere judge; awkward in manner at court.

Grandfather was Sir John Trevor Elder brother of Sir Thomas Trevor baron of Exchequer under Charles I
Father also Sir John was Secretary of State under Charles II
Mother was dau of John Hampden the patriot

~~Lord 3 brother~~ he was the 2nd of 4 sons

He Married twice by his 1st wife dau & co-heir of J Searle 2 sons and 3 dau by his second widow of Sir R Bernard 3 sons The second son of second marriage became Bishop of Durham — The descendants in male line ceased in 1824

Entered Inner Temple 1697.

Abney Thomas b d 1750

Baronet and M.P.

Judge ~~Common Pleas~~ Exchequer 1740. Common Pleas 1743

A very worthy & learned judge, hating craft.

Geo II

Father was Sir Edward Abney LLD a M.P. an eminent Civilian
Uncle Sir Thos Abney the famous Lord Mayor of London, whose virtues, are celebrated in an Elegy by Dr. Isaac Watts,
Mother dau of Peter Barr.

he married and left a son who left an only dau Her descendants remain in two branches. t the present time.

He died of gaol distemper caught at a trial (the Black Sessions) when the prisoners so infected the air of the Court so that not less than 40 persons died of the fever caught there

Aland, John Fortescue; Lord Fortescue b 1670 d 1746 ∫ 76

Father a well born gentleman

B. Exd 1717 at 47

Judge Kings Bench 1727 Comm. Pleas 1729 Solicitor Genl. 1715

Excellent lawyer & impartial judge. well versed in Norman & Saxon literature

Father,

Mother dau of Henry Aland Esq.

Married twice, 1st wife was dau of Ch: Just: Pratt (half sister of Earl Camden & Chancellor) 2 sons who died unmar:
2nd wife was dau of W. Justice Dormer 1 son who died s.p.

In 1746 at 76 his age & infirmities compelled him to resign Office

Lord Fortescue had one of the strangest noses ever seen; its shape resembled much the trunk of an Elephant

F. 44

Barkers Edward Cursitor Baron Exch: 1744

nothing known

F. 45

Birch John Cursitor Baron Exch. 1729

Birch John

~~Father~~ Uncle was the famous Colonel Thomas Birch in the time of the Commonwealth
(~~nothing father~~ Father) Colonel Thomas Birch MP.

He was the 2nd son

Married 1st his cousin left heiress to his father on that condition } no issue by Esther.
2nd by Letitia Hampden

Birch Thomas

Birch Thomas Justice C Pleas 1745 f. 46

Father a gentleman.

mars dau & cohei of J Teshmaker: leaving 3 sons & 2 dau

the family exists still in the male line.

dau & cohei.

Burnet Thomas b about 1694 d 1753 } 59

Father a bishop

Judge Common Pleas 1741 He was not called to the Bar till 1729 at 35 or 47

Had a great reputation for learning and uprightness - Had many friends & became a sincerely good Christian

Grandfather a Scotch lawyer of note titled as Lord Cramond

Father the celebrated Whig prelate Gilbert Burnet bishop of Salisbury

Mother was the bishop's 2d wife Mrs Mary Scott a Dutch lady

He was the third and youngest son

Was unmarried

Died of gout in the stomach 1753

Educated first at home then at Oxford then at Leyden then Germany

As a student he was equally notorious for wildness & dissipation & for gaiety & wit. He wrote numerous pamphlets that got him in trouble & was licentious & dissolute but redeemed his frailties of youth in after life

Carter Lawrence b abont 1672 / d 1745 } aet 73

M P.

Judge 1726 at 54 B Exch: 1727

left the reputation of an upright Judge.

Father M P. for Leicester

Mother dau of T. Wadland an Eminent Solicitor

Unmarried

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Chapple William b about 1677 d 1745 } æt 68

Father a landed gentleman

Judge K Beach 1737 æt 50

His reputation as a lawyer was high

Married — four sons and two dau

Clarke Charles b/d 1750 }

Talks apparently a gentleman of fair means

Judge B. Exch: 1743 He had large practice at the bar.

Mother dau of Nev^o C. Trimmell

(Uncle) Mother's brother Bishop of Winchester

Brother Dr Alured Clarke Dean of Exeter

Married twice left issue by both wives

Died of gaol fever caught at the 'Black Sessions'

Cambridge

Clive George b. unknown
d 1739 } at unknown

Landed Gentleman

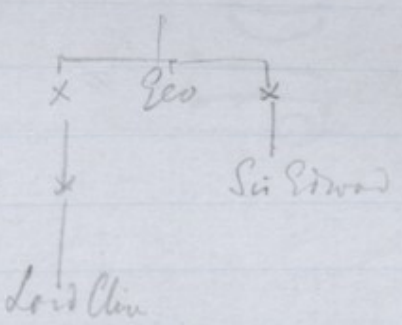
Cursitor Judge. B.E. 1735

Little is known about him

Father was George Clive
Mother was Daur of M. Husbands

There were 3 sons. of the Eldest was grand father of the Great Lord Clive of India
of wh: he was the Second the third was father of Sir Edward the Judge.

died unm.



f. 52

Comyns John b 1667 } 74
d 1740

Fall Barrister
wa

Judge ~~B[1727~~ Ch: Baron Exch:
1726
ad 59

A distinguished judge whose accurate, profound, & comprehensive ~~excellent~~ Digest of the Laws of England is still daily referred to as an authority — His reputation as a lawyer was established early in life. His writings were published posthumously by his nephew.

Mother dau ~~& cohei~~ of M. Rudd

Married 3 times none of ~~them~~ his wives left him any issue.
1st wife dau & cohei of Dr N. Gurdon

Cambridge

Cowper Spencer b. 1669 } æt 60
d. 1729 }

Barronet & M.P.

Judge. Just: C.P. 1727 æt 58

He died soon after his appointment & there is therefore nothing
to record of him.

Mother dau & Sir Wm Holled a London merchant

He had one brother (the eldest) created Ld Cowper & Lord Chancellor

Married twice by his first wife 3 sons the second of whom the Rev^d J
Cowper LL^D was father of the poet William Cowper

Educated at Westminster He steadily advanced at the bar notwithstanding
a virulent persecution on an utterly unfounded charge of murder from which he was
long in clearing himself entirely

Denton, Alexander b ? d 1740 ?

Father a county Gentleman

Judge. Just Coins: Ness 1727

Of respectable attainments

Ancestry unknown

Married a lady with a fortune of £20.000 but left no issue.

Eyre Robert b. 1666 d. 1735 } æt 69.

Father was a Judge

Judge æt 44 1710 Ch: Just: C. Pleas 1727 Solicitor General 1710.

High legal reputation, haughty in manner but had warm friends

Father was Sir Samuel Eyre Judge of K. Bench, in reign of William III

Cousin Sir Giles Eyre also Judge of King's Bench ~~at this~~ same reign.

Married & left a large family whose descendants continue to this day.

called admitted to Inner Temple 1710

Fortescue William b ? d 1749 } æt.

Father a landed gentleman

Judge. K.B. 1736 Just C. Pleas 1738. Master Rolls 1741

Considered a good lawyer but is better known for his intimacy with the wits of his time, especially Pope.

Mother was dau of N. Dennis

dau & coheir of D. Fortescue

Married, 1st, 1 dau who married, but d.s.p.

Gundry Nathaniel entered Middle Temple 1720
b. ?
d ?

Judge. Just: C Pleas 1750
Stiff & pretentious

Yes – no mention of Jews.

F. 58

Foft & Burke's Landed Gent

Hale Bernard b 1677 d 1729 } at 52

Judge 1725 at 48 B. Exch: 1727

Father was M. P.
Mother dau of J. Elwes

The judge was the 8th son out of a family of 10 sons & 4 dau
Married & left a ~~large~~ family of 4 sons & 3 dau, two of the sons ~~several of whom~~ distinguished themselves in the army — (The family is still represented)
(one was Lieut Governor of Chelsea Hospital & afterwards Lieut Governor of the Ordnance)

F. 59

Jekyll Joseph b about 1663 d 1738 } ob 75

1717 ob 54.

Judge Master of the Rolls 1727 distinguished by legal ability, integrity & dispatch of business

He took a prominent lead in the House of Commons where "he had more general weight than any other single man in that assembly"

Father the Revd. Dr. Jekyl a Northamptonshire Clergyman.

Was the 4th son

Married the sister of Ld. Chancellor Somers, a lady several years his senior, left no issue.

Died of mortification of the bowels

Shewed much talent early at the bar & so became ~~intimate~~ with Ld. ~~Chancellor~~ Somers

F. 60

King Peter **Lord King** b 1669 d 1734 } at 65

Judge (Ch Just C P.) 1714 at 45

Lord Chancellor 1727 but not so good a Chancellor as he had been a Judge. ~~He was a~~ His integrity was acknowledged & also his painstaking which made his chosen motto 'Labor ipse voluptas' very apt.

Father was a thriving grocer in Exeter
Mother was Anne dau of P. Locke and first cousin of the great philosopher John Locke

see Penny Cycl & Burke } both make out sister
Penny Cyc says Lord King was a direct descendant of Locke's sister

Married & left 4 sons & 2 dau one only of the sons had male issue the title remains to the present day with his descendants

Through the intensity of his mental labour, for he had not intellectual strength to make his work easy he became lethargic in the latter part of his career, & sleeping on the Bench, the died of apoplexy

Taught in the ordinary grammar school — then pursuing his father's trade but encouraged by John Locke he published anonymously theological books, that attracted much attention — Then his father sent him to Leyden

F. 61

~~Kynaston~~ Lee William b. 1688 d 1754 } ob 66

~~? Curs'tor Judge B. Exch: 1740~~ Judge Justice K. Bench 1730. Ch: Just: K.B. 1737 ob 42

High intellectual & legal powers

Father a Baronet
Mother dau. heir of T. Hopkins a merchant of London
While Sir Wm was at the head of the highest Common law court, his brother George became the president of the highest court of civil law, being appointed dean of the Arches and judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; a coincidence of which we have witnessed another example in Lord Eldon and his brother, Lord Stowell.
He was the 2d son

He married twice but by his first wife only had issue. The male line is extinct the late Dr Lee of Hartwell astronomer was a ~~descendent~~ great grandson of the Chief Justice by the female line & so ~~represented~~ inherited the family property. (His name was originally Fiott)

His Classical attainments may be inferred from his having been Latin Sec.s to the King in 1718

F. 62

Legge Honble Heneage b 1704 } ot 55
d 1759

Judge Baron Exch: 1747
ot 43

Father Wm 1st Earl of Dartmouth Sec^y State 1710. Ld Privy Seal 1713 & a Lord Justice
Grandfather 1st Baron Dartmouth. Master of the ordnance, admiral of the fleet.
Mother Anne dau of 1st Lord Aylesford eminent lawyer. ~~one of 14 children~~
Mother's Grand Father the 1st Lord Nottingham Lord Chancellor

Was the 2nd son in a family of 4 sons & 2 dau. The 3d Son R^t Honble H. Bilson Legge was Chancellor of the Exchequer
Married dau & cohein of Jn Toyg a London Merchant & left issue 1 son & 1 dau

F.63

Page Francis b. about 1661 d. 1741 } æt 80

Judge 1718 æt 57 Just: Common Pleas 1727 Just K. Bench 1727

"This unpopular judge" "without the abolition of Judge Jeffreys he was deemed as cruel and as coarse" — he was called 'the hanging judge'.

Father, the Revd N: Page

Married twice but left no issue

f. 64

Pengelly Thomas Chief Baron Exch 1727 b. 1675 d 1730 } at 55

Was a patient & firm judge: at the bar, a florid speaker & bold advocate.

judge 1726
at 51

Father, was reputed ~~said~~ to be Richard Cromwell to an illicit amour son of the Protector, but the blood is doubtful

Died of gaol fever caught from the prisoners who were tried at Taunton Assizes

Price Robert b. 1653 } ~~ob~~ 80
d. 1733 }

Judge Just. C. Pleas. 1727
1702
ob 49

His father was
a landed gentleman of Wales
Mother Margaret dau of T Wynne

He was the 2d son in a family of ?

Married dau & co heir of R Rodd & had 2 sons & 1 dau 3 children then he ~~divorced her~~ sued for a divorce – The line ~~became~~ extinct in 1857

Educated at Wrexham & Cambridge & then made the grand tour.

Probyn Edmund b. about 1678 d 1742 } æt 64

Judge. Just. K. Bench 1727. Ch: B. Ex: 1740
726
æt 48

His father was -
Landed gentleman
Mother Eliz: dau 1 L Bond

He was the Elder 1 2 sons
Married but left no issue

Raymond Robert - Lord Raymond b. 1673 d. 1733 } æt 60

Judge 1724 æt 51
Chief Justice King's Bench 1727 Solicitor General 1710
Patient impartial careful & discriminating.

Father Sir Thomas Raymond a judge in each of the three courts in the reign of Charles II

only son
married dau of Sir S. Northey, the attorney Genl. left an only son who d.s.p.

His law reports which he began when only 20 years old were not published till 10 years after his death but are so highly valued that they have several times been reprinted under the Editorial care of eminent lawyers

Reeve Thomas Entered Inner Temple 1709
b. ?
d 1737

Justice C. Pleas 1733. Chief J. C. Pleas 1736
learned himself and a favorite among the literary men of the day.

Father Richard Reeve who erected 4 almshouses in London

wife inherited property from her brother
Mary — no issue

f. 69

Reynolds James (1) (There are 2 ~~cotemporary~~ judges of this name nearly cotemporary) b. 1686 d. 1739 } ad 53

Judge 1725 ad 39
Justice K. Bench 1727 Chief B. Exch 1730
(see his magnificent daily prayer p. 162)

Father a landed gentleman highly connected
The other judge J. Reynolds seems to have been his nephew, though 2 years his senior, the son of his half brother Robert

only son by a second marriage by the first marriage there had been 3 sons
He was twice married, no issue by either wife
1st to one of the 2 dress & cohers of T Smith

Had an attack of paralysis while he was sergeant which impeded his career for a year & the renewal of which, compelled his resignation

Reynolds James (2) (see preceding page) b 1684 d 1747 æt 63

Baron Exch. 1740 æt 56

"By his professional talents & accomplished manners he endeared himself to all parties"

Father a landed Gentleman

Father's Half brother William (a Ch: Baron) was the Judge James Reynolds (1).

Eldest of 3 sons

Probably unmarried

f. 71

Ryder. Dudley

b. 1691
d 1756 } ct 65

Chief Just. K. Bench 1754 ct 63 Solicitor Genl. 1733

Extreme good sense, attention & punctual — ~~this~~ elevation to the ~~warrant for his~~ peerage was ~~decided on~~ determined on as Lord Harrowby & the warrant signed when he was suddenly taken ill & died — The title of course fell to the ground but his son was ennobled by the same title 20 years later (before the patent could be completed)

Father a respectable mercer

Mother dau of — Marshall

Was the 2d son

Married & left ~~from which shall continue in the male line~~ ans only son, created Ld Harrowby, he marr: dau of Bishop Terrick (of London) & had 3 sons — 1 the 2d baron
2. a Privy Councillor
3. Bishop of Litchfield. Coventry

Died suddenly (? from the excitement attending his success)

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Educated in a dissenting school afterwards at Edinburgh & at Leyden.

~~Ryder~~ ~~Dudley~~
Strange John — b abt 1695, d 1754 } 59

~~Chief. Just. King's Bench 1754~~
Master of the Rolls. 1750. æt 55 Solicitor Gen: 1735

His law reports are of much value

Father a 'gentleman'

Marr. Susan ~~coheir~~ dau of E. Strong by whom he had 2 sons & 7 dau
His eldest son John became British resident at Venice & was a very distinguished (?) antiquary & naturalist.

f. 73

Talbot Charles Lord Talbot

b 1684
d 1737 } 53

Lord Chancellor 1733 at 49 Solicitor Genl 1725

His appointment was universally approved. – He was universally beloved

When Solicitor Genl he with Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards Ld Chancellor Hardwicke & then attorney Genl. Excersised an almost absolute supremacy in the practice of the Court of Chancery

Father William Talbot. Bishop successively of 3 sees.
Mother, the 2nd wife of above, was dau of – King an alderman of London

He was the Eldest son of a large family of sons & daus

Marr: Cecil dau & heir of C Matthews – Had 5 sons, the Earl of Shrewsbury is a descendant in the male line.

Died of inflammation of the lungs

Educd at Oxford, was to have been a clergyman but at Ld Chancellor Cowper's strong recommendation, he unwillingly entered the bar

Thomson William admitted into Inner Temple 1688 b. d 1739

Cursetor B. Exch: 1727 B. Exch: 1729 Solicitor Gen: 1717

A man of jealous & grasping disposition, succeeded in obtaining & in holding a plurality of offices but was not a man of ability

Father, a bencher of the Middle Temple

He was the 2d son

Murr: Julia dau of Sir C Congers & widow of S. W. Blackett

f. 75

Verney Honble John

Entered in Middle Temple 1715 } ae
b
d 1741

Master of Rolls. 1735

Father the 4th Lord Willoughby de Broke
Mother's father Sir Robert Heath the persecuted judge in reign of Charles I

Was the youngest of the 3 sons – the family consisting of 3 sons & 1 dau
Marr: Abigail only dau of E Harley Esq. & left a son who became the 6th Lo Willoughby de Broke

Wright Martin b 1691 d 1767 } 76

Baron Exch: 1739. aet 48 Justice K Bench. 1740

Parentage unknown

Marr. Eliz one of the dau.s & coheirs of Hugh Worthington
left 2 sons & 2 dau. obs all d.s.p. One of the sons was very eccentric.

f. 77

Yorke Philip Earl of Hardwicke b 1690 d 1764 } 74

Chief Justice K Bench 1733 oct 57 Lord Chancellor 1737

A Great man & a distinguished Judge, had great influence in Parliament & in the Cabinet

Father an attorney of Doors

Mother dau of and heir of Richard Gibbon the historian being her 1st cousin's grandson ~~nephew~~

a numerous family but only 3 survived viz Philip & 2 dau

Mars ~~[illegible]~~ niece of Earl Somers, then a widow. (dauge of C Cooks

4 sons Charles the Lord Chancellor was the 2d

grandson (son of ~~Charles~~ eldest) was 1st Lord of Admiralty

descendants remain in male line, to present time

Earl Somers brother
dau = Earl Hardw
Charles
Philip James

School at Bethnal Green

f. 78

Adams Richard b 1710 d 1753 } aet 43

B Exch 1753 aet 43



Geo III

Died of good distemper

Arden Richard Pepper Lord Alvanley b 1745 d 1804 } 59

M. R. 1788 at 43. Ch. C. Pleas

Father John Arden of a very old Cheshire family in which ancient there were 4 judges altogether

Mother Mary Pepper

There were 2 sons of whom this was the youngest

Marr Anne Dorothea sister of the 1st Lord Skelmersdale

Of their children the two eldest held the title successively which ~~after~~ on the death of the latter in 1857 became extinct.

Grammar school Manchester, then Cambridge 7th wrangler

Ashhurst William Henry b. 1725 d 1807 } 82

Just: K. Bench 1770 æt 45

Father Thomas H. Ashhurst Vice Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
& of a very old family
Mother Diana only child of Sir R Allen Bart.

had several children the 3rd son being the judge.

Marr: several children Eldest Sir represented Oxfordshire
for many years. Descendants still in family Estate.

Charter House

Aston Richard 6 ? d 1778

Just K. Bench 1765

Ancient family

Marr: twice 1 2 widow } no issue

Atkyns John Tracy

Curs: K Lyd:

Father Esquire
Mother Anne dau of Sir Robert Atkyns lord chief baron in reign of Wm III
Where name he assumed

was 3rd son

Married no issue

Bathurst Henry Lord Apsley & Earl of Bathurst. b 1714 d 1794 } 80

Just C Pleas 1754. æt 40. Lord Chancellor

Father Earl Bathurst the accomplished wit.
mother Catherine Apsley

his sister's son was Francis Baller the Judge

1 of nine children the 2nd but eldest surviving.

Marr: twice 1 no issue
2. six children viz 2 sons 4 dau — male line continues Earl Bathurst

f. 84

Blackstone William b 1723 } ad 57
                d 1780 }

Author of the 'Commentaries'

Just. K.B. 1770 at 47. Just C Pleas

Father a Silkman in Cheapside

was the 4th & posthumous son

Mar: Sarah Clitherve Had 7 children the second of whom held
all his University preferments male line continues
His nephew Henry Blackstone's reports were even more popular than his own
~~[illegible]~~.
Took no exercise was averse t.t. became very corpulent & weak
& distressingly ill

Charter House. head of the school at 15.

Buller Francis b 1746 } æt 54
d 1800 }

Just K. Bench 1778 æt 32 — N was in fact chief justice for the last 2 years, Ld Mansfield being infirm.

Father of an ancient & renowned Cornish family
Uncle (father's brother) Bishop of Exeter
Mother, sister of Ld Chancellor Bathurst
Nephew (brother's son) R^t Hon Charles Buller (ch: sec^y to Lord Durham in Canada.)

Youngest of 3 sons by a second wife.

Marr: æt 17 with heiress of F Yarde only one son

male line continues his grandson the 3^d baronet being created Ld Churston

æt 17 entered the Temple.

Burland John b d 1776

B. Lych.

Father a gentleman

Marr: Anne dau 1th Speaker Sir Edward Seymour
left a son who was M.P. for Totnes — ? line continues

Apoplexy

Chambré Allan b. 1739 } æt 84
d. 1823 }

B. Sept: 1799 æt 50 Just C P.

Gr. Gr. father & Gfather & father æt benchers of the Middle Temple
the Gr. father & father both recorders of Kendal

Eldest son

Never marr:

Clarke Sir Thomas b ? d 1764

Master Rolls 1754

Ancestry doubtful

Westminster school

f. 89

Clive Edward b. 1704 } oct 67
d 1771 }

B: Exd 1745 oct 41. Just C. Pleas

Father Edward Clive
Father's brother George Clive. Judge (Consistor Baron)

Marr twice no issue.

Dampier Henry b. 1758 } 58
d. 1816 }

Just: K Bench 1813 ætat 55

Father Revd Thos Dampier a master at Eton College & afterwards Dean of Durham married twice. two sons by 1st wife who were respectively Bishop (Rochester Sty) and Canon (Sty) 1 son by 2nd wife who was their Judge.

Mar: dau of Ven John Law archdeacon of Rochester 5 children of whom one was Recorder of Portsmouth.

De Grey William 1st Lord Walsingham b 1719 d 1781 } 62

Ch. C. P 1771 æt 52

Father M.P. for Norfolk
Mother Eliz. dau of W. Wyndham of Felbrigg

Was 3rd Son

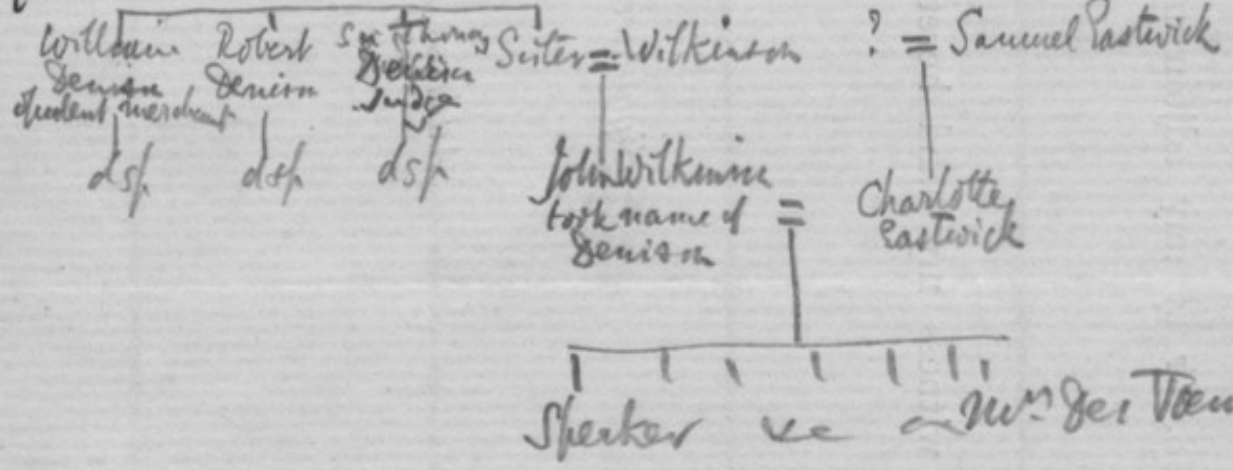
Marr Mary dau of Wm Cowper M.P. for Hertford (she was gr niece of the L.C. Chancellor) & 1st cousin of the poet
Is succ the 2nd Baron who for 20 years was chairman of Committees in the H. of Lords — title continues with title

Beg County

F. 92 b r

Williams ~~Willian~~ Denison, opulent merchant & founder of the family, was brother of Robert & of Sir Thos. the Judge, his sister married — Wilkinson & her son took the name Denison & succeeded to the Denison property. He married dau of Samuel Eastwick & was father of the family, of whom the late Speaker is one.

Wanted particulars of the family of Samuel Eastwick of Samuel Eastwick's wife and of the Wilkinson family, all within 1 degree of relationship — but not more. ——



held in London, at the Paddington Station, on Thursday, the fifth day of March, 1868, or at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand hereto, the_____ day of_____ 1868.

*Signature*_____

*Address*_____

F. 92 b v

f. 93

Denison Sir Thomas b. 1799 d 1765 } ∞ 66

Just K Bench 1741 ∞ 42

Father an opulent merchant of Leeds.

Younger of 2 sons his elder brother is grandfather to the late Speaker a his ~~by~~ eminent brother viz the Bishop of Salisbury. the Governor Genl. of Australia, the archdeacon of Taunton & Henry & Stephen Charles both Oxford men of high university distinction

He is also grandfather of Maria Denison, wife of L. Denison (born Beckett) who are parents of L. Beckett Denison Qc. (Big Ben - watches & clocks)

Marr: no issue. (his Estates passed to Beckett Denison)

? his wife (married again) was grandmother.

F. 94

Erskine Thomas Lord Erskine b 1750 d 1823 } ot 73

Lord Chancellor 1806 ot 56

Father - 5th Earl of Buchan

3 in family. Thomas the youngest - the 2d Henry was twice Lord Advocate of Scotland & had eminent abilities. The Eldest 6th Earl was also highly gifted but almost mad & quite cracked.

Married twice first at 20. Nine children (5 sons 4 dau). Eldest son d. young second ~~[illegible]~~ became Earl Buchan, 3d Dean of Ripon 4th a judge. 5th deputy adjutant Genl. at Waterloo. (— male line continues —

& secondly after he was a peer - left issue also.

Died of inflammation of chest caught by exposure

First midshipman then soldier then barrister.

Eyre James b. 1733 } bb
d 1799 }

Ch. C Pleas
made judge 1772 æt 39

Father "Mr Chancellor Eyre"

? if married

Winchester + Oxford

F. 96

Forster Michael b 1689 } æt 74
d 1763

Just: K.B.

Judge 1745 æt 56

Father & Grandfather both attorneys

His nephew Edited his Report on the trials of the Rebels in 1746

Marr ? issue.

Gibbs Vicary b. 1751 d. 1820 } æt 69

Ch: C.P.
Judge obt 1812 æt 61

Father a Surgeon

Marr one dau

Eton & Cambridge.

f. 99

Gould Sir Henry about 1710 / 1798 } at 84

Just: C. Pleas

Judge 1761 at 51

Grandfather Judge in reigns of William III & Anne
Father a landed Gent^r & a barrister

mar: a dau of Archdeacon of Wells (walker) only 1 son & 2 dau d. sp.

f. 100

Grant Sir William b. 1755 d 1832 } oct 83

M. Rolls 1801 oct 46

(Eminent judge) Lord rector of University of Aberdeen

Father small farmer

'Cousin' Mrs Grant authoress (? blood relation

never married

School at Elgin – then Aberdeen – then Leyden.

Grose Nash b about 1740 d 1814 } æt 74
Just. K. Bench
Judge 1787 æt 47

Father ? rank 'a resident in London.'

Mar—— ? issue.

Heath John b ? 1736 d 1816 d about 80. f. 102

Inst. C P 1780 ad about 44

Father an alderman
Father's brother a lawyer (attorney) of eminence & father of
Dr Benjamin Heath Head master of Eton

Unmarried

Henley Robert Lord Henley Earl of Northington. b about 1707 d 1772 æt 64

Lord Chancellor

Lord Keeper 1757 æt 49

Father MP for Worcestr one of the most accomplished men of the day.

Mother Mary Bertie

3 sons in the family the Chancellor being the 2nd

Marr. 3 sons all d s p
5 dau only one left issue. the representation of whom soon created Lord Henley.

(Male line not continuing)

School at Westminster & Oxford

f. 104

Hewitt James Lord Lifford b 1709 } 80
d 1789 }

Just K. B. 1766 ad 57

Father Mercer & draper at Coventry

Marr: twice issue by both wives. ~~Hit~~
1st wife dau of Rev: Rice Williams DD prebendary of Worcester. Li Sons & 2 dau
the 3rd son was Joseph. Judge of K Bench in Ireland
4th dean of Cloyne
2d wife ——— 7 son 2 dau

(Male line continues.)

Educated in an attorney's office.

f. 105

Hotham Beaumont. afterwards Lord Hotham by inheritance b 1737 d 1814 } 77

B. E

Indre. 1775 at 38

Father a baronet. Sir Beaumont Hotham

There were 5 sons on 4 of whom the the title of Ld Hotham successively devolved. the 3rd son being created Baron Hotham for his naval achievement as Admiral Hotham

4th son.

Marr: 3 sons 3 dau (male line continues)

F. 106

Kenyon Lloyd Lord Kenyon b. 1732 d. 1802 } 7°

Ch Just K Bench 1788
Master of Rolls 1784 at 52

Father a magistrate [illegible]

Second but eldest surviving son

Marr: dau of George Kenyon 3 sons – male line continues

Attorney's Office first at Ruthvin Grammar school where Ld Keeper Williams & Ch Baron Ruthvin had both been educated

Law Edward Lord Ellenborough b 1750 d 1818 } 68

Ch. K. Bench 1802 ad 52

Father Edmund Law Bishop of Carlisle author of many works

& The family were 7 sons & 2 dau. of the sons 2 were Bishops (one Irish the other English & the well known Chancellor Law was son of the latter

Marr. 5 sons & 5 dau Eldest son Governor General of India created Earl. 3rd son was Recorder of London & M.P. for Cambridge University

School at Charter House — Cambridge 3rd wrangler & gold medal for Classics

Lawrence Soulden b. 1751 d 1814 } æt 63

Just C Pleas
Judge 1794 æt 43

Gr Gr. father was physician to 5 crowned heads
father Dr Thomas Lawrence was President of the College of Physicians

Educated at St Paul's School

F. 109

Le Blanc Simon b. about 1748 } 68
d 1816 }

Just K. B 1799 ad 51.

Father T. Le Blanc of Charter House Square.

2nd son

f. 110

Lloyd Richard b ? d 1761

B. Exch 1759

Nothing known.

Married. ? issue.

Educated at Litchfield grammar school where no less than 4 of his contemporary judges were educated viz Willes – Parker – Noel & Sandley-Wilmot.

Macdonald Archibald b 1746 d 1826 } 80

Ch: B. Lyd 1793 ae 47

Father a Baronet

3 sons ~~[illegible]~~ 2nd of them was cr: Baron Macdonald

Marr: a lady of rank 1 son 2 dau grandson is now the Baronet

School at Westminster

f. 112

Mansfield James b. 1733 } 88
d 1821

Ch. C Pleas 1804 ob 71

He was pressed to be Ld Chancellor

'Serus in coelum redeas' was his motto alluding to his success in late life

Father an attorney

School at Eton

Murray William Earl Mansfield b 1704 d 1793 } 89

Ch J. K.B.
Judge 1756 ætat 52

Father a nobleman 5th Viscount Stormont

Three sons (he was the youngest) & 2 dau (accordg to Burke)
the children accordg to Foss. & he the 4th son

Marr: d s/p

School at Perth — then Westminster

Nares George b. 1716 d 1786 } 70

Just: C.P 1771 at 55

Father Steward to Lo Abingdon

2 sons the Eldest was Dr James Nares of musical celebrity

Marr: dau of Sir John Strange master of the Rolls
left several children one of whom became regius professor of modern history in Oxford

School of Magdalen Coll: Oxford

F. 116

Noel William b 1695 d 1762 } 67

Just C P 1752 at 57

Father a Baronet

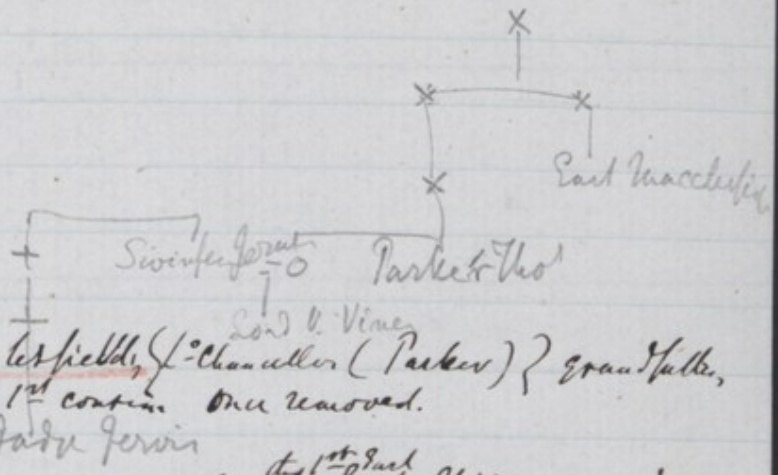
Marr: dau of Sir Thomas Trollope. 4 dau his grandson Noel Hill created Lo Berwick

Educated at Litchfield school

F. 117

Parker Thomas b about 1695 } 89
d 1784 }

Ch. B. Exch. Made judge 1738 at 43



Father Landed Gentleman.

His G. Grandfather & Earl Macclesfield, Lt. Chancellor (Parker) } grandfather, were the same. I.E. they were 1st cousins once removed.

His sister marr Swynfen Jervis & was mother of ~~Lord~~ the 1st Earl St. Vincent admiral & 1st Lord of Admiralty — NB the Jervis blood was good for the nephew of Swynfen Jervis was Sir John Jervis attorney Genl. & Ch. Just. C Pleas. d 1856.

Mars twice — Each time to a co-heir & issue by Each.

F 118

Perrot George b member of Inner Temple 1728
d 1775

B. Exch 1763

Father. Clergyman

The 2nd of the 11 children

Marr in 1742 ab a widow - no issue

Perrhyn Richard

B. E 1776
nothing known not even his death -

f. 120

Pratt Charles Earl Camden b 1713 d 1794 } 80
Ld Chancellor 1766 at 53

Judge 1762 at 49

Father Ch: Justice Pratt K Bend.

was the 3^d son in a family of 4 sons & 3 dau.

Marr Son Lord Lieut: Ireland. – Chancellor of the University of Cambridge
Created Marquess Camden
dau marr. 1st Marquess of Londonderry & was mother of the
2^d marquess the premier (Ld Castlereagh

School at Eton

f. 121

Rooke Giles b. 1743 d. 1808 } 65

Inst. C.P. 1793 at 50

Father an associate of literary men & himself an author of some very creditable translations of the ~~Latin~~ classic Poets

numerous family – He was 3d child.

Mars: large family

School at Harrow – reached highest class in the School at 13.

F. 122

Sewell Thomas b admitted to Temple 1729 } ?
d 1784

M Rolls. 1764

Father - Esquire -

Marr twice 3 sons & 3 daus by 1st wife — 1 child who'd: young by 2nd
by first wife Catherine dau of T. Heath Esq: MP for Harwich
had a dau: who marr: Matthew Lewis Esq ~~Secretary~~ deputy secretary
at war & was mother of M. G (commonly called Monk) Lewis.

Bred up under an attorney

F. 123

Skynner John b about 1723
d 1805

Ch B. Exch 1777 at 54

Father 'not very opulent.'

Marr: Idea.

f. 124

Smythe Sidney Stafford b admitted to Inner Temple 1724 } ?
d 1778

Ch. B. Exh
Judge 1750

Father H. Smythe, his father Robert Governor of Dover Castle, whose (mother was Walter's Saccharissa dau of Robert Earl of Leicester) ~~[illegible]~~ mother dau of Dr John Lloyd Canon of Windsor

Only child

Marr. no issue

F. 125

Sutton, Thomas Manners, Lord Manners b. 1756 d 1842 } 86

B. Exd 1805 ad 49

Father Lord George Manners son of 3rd Duke of Rutland

Was 5th son of a family of 7 sons & six dau – The 4th son was Archbishop of Canterbury and father of Charles who was Speaker of the House of Commons & afterwards created Lord Canterbury

Marr. twice, by 1st wife no issue by 2nd an only son the present peer (who has several sons)

School at Charter House – then Cambridge 5th wrangler

Thomson Alexander b. 1744 d 1817 } 73

Ch. B. Ld

Indre 1787 at 43

Nothing known

F. 127

Thurlow Edward Lord Thurlow b 1732 d 1806 } æt 74

Lord Chancellor 1778 æt 46

Father Clergyman

Brother a bishop

Eldest of 3 sons

Never married but had 3 illegitimate sons one of whom d: at Cambridge where expecting, it is said, the highest honors — nephew published some poems

F. 128

Wedderburn Alexander Lord Loughborough & Earl Rosslyn b 1733 d 1805 72

Lord Chancellor 1793 æt 60.

Judge. 1780 æt 47

"Then he has not left a great knave behind him in my dominions!" George III

Father Peter Wedderburn Scotch a lawyer entitled Lord Chesterhall

2 sons & 1 dau. The other son was killed in India.

Marr twice no issue. Title went to his brother Jon

Willes John b 1685 d 1761 } 76

was nearly beg Ld Chancellor but stickling for a peerage also he lost both.

Ch. C Pleas

Judge 1737 ætat 42

Father Canon of Litchfield

2 sons the other was Bishop of Bath & Wells

Scandalously immoral

Marr: dau & co-heir of Brewster of Worcester 4 sons & 4 daus

Edward his second son became judge K Bench (see next page)

Willes Edward admitted Lincoln's Inn 1740
b. ?
d. 1787 } ?

Just K. B. 1768

Father, John Willes the Judge (described last page)
Father's brother, Bishop Bath-Wells

Mar: 3 sons

Wilmot John Eardley b 1709 d 1792 } 83

Ch: C P

Judge 1755 at 46 — was offered the Lord Chancellorship

Father Robert Wilmot married one of the dau & co-heirs of Sir S. Marrow Bart of Berkswell

2 sons The Judge was the 2nd the Eldest Robert was Secy to the Lord Lieut of Ireland

Mars 3 sons & 2 dau Eldest a master in Chancery. Sir John was created a Baronet FRS & AS. Governor of Van Diemans Land — Sir John is recorder of Warwick & judge of the County Court of Bristol.
(There are 3 Baronetcies in the County of Wilts)

School at Lichfield - where 4 contemporary judges were Educated also Garrick & Dr Johnson.
Then Westminster & Cambridge

Wilson John b. 1641 } 52
d 1793 }

Inst: C P 1786 ætat 45

Marr: 1788 ætat 47 left a small infant family

Yates. Joseph b 1722 d 1770 } 48

Just C.P.

Judge 1764 ætat 42

[redacted]

Father an Esquire

Marr dau & co-heir of C Baldwin (She taught Mrs Lenwood to work in wool on Sir Joshua Reynolds' suggestion)

School at Manchester

F. 134

Yorke Honble Charles b 1722 } 48
d 1770 }

Lord Chancellor 1770 died 3 days after

Father 1st Earl Hardwicke Lord Chancellor
Mother niece of Earl Somers

five sons & 2 dau Charles was the 2nd

Marr. twice 1st wife 2nd wife a co-heir – 1 son Lord Lieut Ireland & 3rd Earl Hardwicke
5 sons & 2 dau of these
the Eldest R^t Honble a 1st Lord of Admiralty
2nd Vice Admiral & KCB
3rd an officer of ranks created Baron Dover
5th Bishop of Ely

(male line continues)

Died of agitation & remorse, possibly of suicide.

School at Hackney
Athenian letters when at Cambridge.

Best William Draper Lord Wynford b 1767 d 1845 } 78.

Ch. C. Pleas
Judge first 1818 at 51

Father Esquire
Mother dau of General Sir William Draper well known as the antagonist of Junius b.
3d son, orphan in infancy d
came while young into a large property

Geo III

Marr: very early in life 10 children male line continues
(one son marr dau of 1st Lord Kenyon)

Violent gout.

Most handsome but attractive, great cordiality & intelligence, but marks of a hasty temperament

School at Crewkerne, then Oxford

Burrough James b. 1750 d 1839 } 89

Just C P. 1814 set 44

Father a clergyman of property

3rd son

Mars. One dau only survived him

Dallas Robert 6 ? d 1824

Ch C P Judge 1813

Father a 'gentleman'

Marr: several children

F:138

Gifford Robert, Lord Gifford b 1779 d 1826 } 47

Ch. C. P 1824 — M. R. 1824

Judge 1824 45

Extraordinary capacity & early success but died at 47 when he was the designated heir to the Chancellorship.

Father (just like that of Lord King) grocer & linen draper in the same city & some say in the same house.

Marr: 7 children —

· male line continues
Eldest son has 7 children
& other children also have issue.

(who was Gifford, editor of the Quarterly?)

[illegible]

Remarkably quick & precocious

F. 139

Graham Robert b 1744
d ? retired 1827.

B. E Judge 1800 at 56

Father Esquire

only son

Hart Anthony b 1754
d 1831 at 77

V. C 1827 at 73

Born in St. Kitts West Indies

F. 141

Holroyd George Sowley b 1758 d 1831 } 73

Just K.B. Judge 1816 at 58

Father Gentleman

Mars. 14 children six survived him one is a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy

School at Harrow - then to an attorney, the father having lost money.

F. 142

Hullock John b 1764 d 1829 ad 65

B F 1823 d 59

Father a master weaver & proprietor of a timber yard

Educated as an attorney

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

F.143

Maseres Francis b 1731 d 1824 93

Curs: B. Ex 1773 42

By his scientific & antiquarian knowledge he was infinitely more conspicuous than in his legal attainments though by no means deficient in these. — he was FRS & F Antiq: Soc contributing many papers to both the list of his publication occupy nearly a column of Watts Bibliotheca Britannica

French family settled here on revocation of Edict of Nantes
Father a physician

School at Kingston upon Thames then Cambridge 4th wrangler & senior Chancellor medallist

F. 144

Plumer Sir Thomas b. 1753 d 1824 71

of M R. (V. Chan 1813 at 60)

a deep read lawyer but very slow in business

Landed Gentleman

2nd son

Mary: several children

School at Eton – then Oxford where he was eminent as a chapirist.

f. 145

Richards Richard b 1752 d 1823 } 7'

Judge 1814 at 62 Ch. B. E

Father Gentleman

Son & heir

Marr. heiress large family several of whom gained eminence in their father's profession — One was a master in Chancery

Richardson John b. 1771 d 1841 at 71

Just: C. P 1818 at 47

Retired 1824 owing to ill health - went to Malta - composed a code of laws for that island

Father a merchant

3d Son

? married.

School at Harrow - then Oxford

Scott John Earl of Eldon b 1751 d 1839 } ae 88

Judge first in 1799 ae 48

Lord Chancellor (1801 ae 50)

Father Coal merchant & owner of collieries

13 children the 4th of whom & Eldest son William became Judge of the High Court of Admiralty & Lord Stowell a & the 8th of whom & third & youngest son was Lord Eldon

both Lord Eldon & Lord Stowell were twins, each with a girl.

Marr (ran away with his wife) 1772 ae 21 six children, only 2 dau survived him but his Eldest son left a son & six dau & the male line continues

School at Newcastle

Wood George b 1740 d 1824 } 84

B. E 1807 ob 67

Father - clergyman

Abbot Charles Lord Tenterden b 1762 d 1832 } 70

Ch. K. B. Lord 1816 æt 54 (he was offered it 8 years before)

Father wig-maker & hair dresser

2nd Son — 2 sons & 1 dau in family (Burke)

Marr: 4 children one in the present peer

Will IV

School at Canterbury then Oxford

Alexander. William Edward Hall b. about 1761 d 1842 at 81

Ch. B E 1824 at 63

Scotch –

Nothing Stated.

Bailey Sir John b. 1763 d 1841 } 78
Judge 1808 ob 45
B. E

Father Esquire
Mother dau & heir of Revd W. Kennett Prebendary of Peterborough & gr. dau of Bishop Kennett of that See. (a)
Fathers elder brother Dr Edward Bayley fellow of St John's Cambridge — deceased.

Marr 3 sons & 3 dau.

Obit

F.152

Brougham Lord b 1770 d 1868 } 98

Lord Chancellor 1830 ∞ 60

Ancient family

Gr. father died ∞ 93

Mother dau of Mary sister of Robertson the historian died ∞ 89

Eldest son of a family of 5 one killed in a duel & 1 a master in Chancery

Mars in 1819 ∞ 49 2 dau both dead – no son

His first paper publ: in Philosophl Transactions 1796 was written ∞ 17

Garrow William b 1760 d 1840 } 80

B. E. 1817 æt 57

Father schoolmaster

Marr 1 son a 1 dau

Educ: at his father's school, then in an attorney's office.

Gaselee Stephen b. 1762 d. 1839 } 77

Ind C P 1824 & 62

Father an eminent surgeon at Portsmouth

Marr has sons one is a sergeant at law

F. 155

Leach John b 1760 d 1834 } 74

via Cham. 1818 M. R.
æt 58

Unpopular from his intemperate, dictatorial & hasty judgment ways – high powers of argument
He wished to be considered a man of fashion

Father a coppersmith

Never married

Was intended for an architect, began law æt 25

Grammar School Bedford

Taunton William Elias b 1773 d 1835 } 62

Just K. B 1830 æt 57

Father, clerk of the peace for Oxford & knighted

Large family, judge was the eldest

Marr: 2 sons & 3 dau

Westminster then Oxford

f.157

Alderson Edward Hall b 1787 d 1857 } 70

B. E judge 1830 at 43

relish of fun

Father was recorder of Norwich, Ipswich & Yarmouth b
mother dau of Samuel Harry
Father's brother Dr Alderson of Norwich whose dau was Mrs Opie a

Mrs Opie 'his literary cousin' (?)

Marr.

? degree of his son b

Vict

3 Several schools & 1 private tutor then Cambridge — Senior wrangler and Senior medallist (classics)

Bankes George d ? 1856
Curs BE

Landed gentleman M.P.

Was lineal descendant of the great Judge of Charles I who spelt his name Banks (too distant)

3rd son

Marr a left issue

Bethell Richard Lord Westbury b 1800

Lord Chanc: 1861. ad 65

Father a Physician old family (Bethel = Asp-Hill)

Marr: numerous family

Educated at Bristol then Oxford = double first. –

Bickersteth Henry Lord Langdale b 1783 d 1851 } 68

M. R. 1835 at 52 He refused the Lord Chancellorship

Father a Physician (Prebend in Kirkby Lonsdale
Mother sister of Dr. Batty the well known London Physician a
3 of 5 sons

Marr: 1 dau only

Began as a medical student at Camb: left on a medical tour returned to Cambridge graduated in 1805 at 25 as senior Wrangler

F. 161

Blackburn Colin b. 1813

Just Q.B. 1859 æt 46

Father Esquire
2nd son

Brother Professor Math (?) at Glasgow b
Sister artistic. b

Bolland William b 1772 d 1840 } 68

B E 1829 æt 57

Generally handsome & benevolent looking — Had a mania for Old English literature

Father a London Merchant
Eldest son

Marr: left several children.

Ex Valleys at Reading then Cambridge

Bosanquet John Bernard. b 1773 d 1847 } 74

Just C P 1830 at 57

Family left France on Revocation of Edict of Nantes.
Father landed Gentleman

Youngest of 3 sons

Marr: only 1 son.

Etn a Oxford

f. 164

Bramwell George William W. 6 ?

B. E 1856

Father a banker

Brother an engineer of high mental power (Timbs 'men of the Time')

Bruce James Lewis Knight b 1791

V.C. 1841. Lord Justice 1851
ad 50

Landed gentleman

youngest son of a large family

Marr: several children

Byles John Barnard b 1801

Just C. P. 1858 & 57

Father Esquire

Eldest son

Twice married ? Issue.

Campbell John Lord Campbell b 1781 } æt 80
d 1861 }

Ch J. K B 1850 æt 70 Lord Chancellor 1859 æt 79

Father a Scotch Minister

Younger of 2 sons
(~~Cousin annexation of order~~
Married eldest dau of — Scarlett Lord Abinger 3 sons 4 dau

Nephew the Indian authority b

æt 10 t University of St Andrews

f. 168

Channell William Fry b. ?

B.E 1857

Father Esquire

Marr: ? issue

f. 169

Cockburn — Sir Alexander James E.

Ch. C.P. 1856. Ch Q B. 1859

Father Envoy & Minister: plen to Columbia — (Baronet) b
Mother French

Coleridge John Taylor b. 1790

Just QB. 1835 æt 45

his Father was Captain James Coleridge who was brother of the Poet. (the Poet was one of nine children)
a

He was therefore cousin to the Poet's children viz Hartley — Derwent. — and of Sara
a b a
also cousin to Colonel Coleridge's son viz Henry Nelson (who married Sara)
a

He was one of a large family

married 4 surviving children, Eldest John Duke Coleridge QC
a

Eton Master

At school at Ottery St. Mary under his uncle Revd George Coleridge an Excellent teacher, to whom he attributes his future success. — Then Oxford, where he was placed alone in the 1st class for classics.

Coltman Thomas b 1781 d 1849 } 68

Just C. Pleas 1837 at 56

Talbot Esquire.

marr: Anna Duckworth 4 children.

Died of Cholera

Educated at Charter House

Copley John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst b 1772 d 1863 } 91

Lord Chanc 1827 æt 55

Father an eminent painter (Death of Lord Chatham – Siege of Gibraltar – high prices are now given for his pictures)

The tough old ladies, his sisters

Mar twice — 3 dau
— 1 dau

Cambridge 2nd wrangler (Butler the 1st)

Creswell Creswell b. 1793 d. 1863 } 70

Just C P 1842 at 49

Father Landed Gentleman
4th Son

Crompton Charles b. 1797 d 18[illegible]?

Just Q.B. 1852 æt 55

Father a Physician
3rd son

marr several children (one a fellow of Trin Coll Cambridge)

Crowder Richard Burden b about 1795 d 1859 } 64

Just C P. 1854 at 59

Father Gentleman

Unmarr.

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Educated at Eton

Denman Thomas b. 1779 } 75
d 1854 }
Lord Denman

Ch Q B. 1837 Judge 1832 at 53

No chief justice since the death of the Earl of Mansfield has been regarded with more personal esteem & affection & none since the days of Ld Ch J. Holt have left a character of bolder independence & more fearless patriotism

Father Dr Thomas Denman[a] the most eminent physician of his time in his particular branch of science. (midwifery)

Wife Eliz: Brodie aunt of Sir Benjamin Brodie[a] Bart ~~pto~~ Surgeon & his brother Peter Brodie[b] the well known conveyancer

~~one of a numerous family~~ only son 2 sisters. one of these mars Matthew Baillie M.D.

Mars 15 Children. – among these the Admiral[b] & Capt. Queen's yard
a George QC & M P for Tiverton senior classic & stroke of University crew.
Lewis (? classical honors

Very athletic – once walked from Cambridge to London at rate of 4 miles an hour the whole way. & Launcelot Shadwell the future Vice Chancellor & senior medallist of the year, walked with him.

Educated under Mr Barbauld at Norwich – then at Kensington – then Eton

f. 177

Erle William b 1793
d

Ch C P judge 1844 set 51

Father a clergyman

Brother the Charity Commissioner. a & Christopher

Married no children

f. 178

Erskine Thomas Rt Hon'ble b 1788
Attalice (1864)

Just C P 1839 at 51

~~The sole surviving~~
Father Lord Chancellor a
Uncle Henry Erskine. Lord Advocate a

Marr a large family

Very ill since 1844 Hæmorrhage from the lungs.

Hampstead Heath then Harrow

F. 179

Gurney John b. 1768 d 1845 } 77

B E 1832 et 64

Father & Grandfather the recognised short hand writers engaged by authority in reporting the proceedings on all important trials

2 Sons one still a short hand writer

Marr: Marin dau of Dr Hawes

Son Wm Hon'ble Russell Gurney MPa Recorder for London 'who has frequently been called upon by the Government to preside at the assizes in the place of judges temporarily incapacitated by illness' Commissioner to Jamaica — It is notorious that he has refused a judgeship.

Revd Hampden Gurney

St Pauls

f. 180

Hill Hugh 1802

Just QB 1848 ad 46

Father private gentleman

contemn beg ill (1864)

Marr

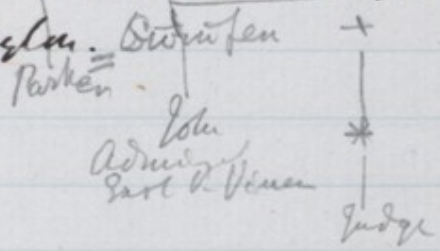
Jervis John b 1802 d 1856 } 54

Ch C P. 1850 æt 48

Father Thomas Jervis M.P. QC recorder of Litchfield & formerly Chief Justice of Chester

Father's cousin was John Jervis Admiral Earl St Vincent. (whose mother was a sister of R^t Honble Sir Thomas Parker. Ch: Barn Exchequer.

One Father's brother was Governor of Ceylon.



Marr 3 sons & 2 dau

Westminster & Cambridge

Keating Henry Singer. 6. 1804

Just. C P 1859 æt 55

Father Sir Henry S. Keating KCB. a distinguished in West Indies & Elsewhere.

Marr.

f. 183

Kindersley, Richard Torin b 1792
d ?

V. C. 1857. at 59

born at Madras

Father Esquire then in civil service India

Mars

f. 184

Littledale Joseph 1767/1842 at 75

Just QB 1824 at 57

Father Landed Gentl^n

10 tons 3 dau — Eldest (Burke)

Mars 1 dau (Burke)

Senior wrangler Cambridge

f. 185

Martin Samuel 1801

BE 1850 49

Father landed gentl^r - Ireland

~~10 sons 3 dau 3 deed son (Burke's Gent.)~~

Marr: dau of lord chief baron Pollock. - 1 dau

Trin Coll Dublin

Maule William Henry b 1788 d 1858 } 70

~~He~~ Just C P. Judge 1839 at 51

Father Medical Practitioner at Edmonton

Remark:

At a school kept by his uncle — Cambridge Senior Wrangler

Mellor John 1809

Just QB. 1861 at 52

Father a merchant

Marr

Grammar school Leicester - then Oxford

Park James Alan 1763/1838 ad 75

Just C P 1816 ad 53

Father a surgeon in Edinburgh

f. 189

Parke James Lord Wensleydale b 1782 d 1868 86

B. E Judge 1828 at 46

Father a merchant
Youngest son

Mar no children

Macclesfield - then Cambridge Senior Chancellor's Clas: Medallist & 5th wrangler

Parker James b 1803 d 1852 æt 49

V.C. 1857 æt 48

Promise of a brilliant career

Father Esquire

Marr dau of Thos Babington several children

died of angina pectoris

f. 191

Patteson John 1790

Just K B 1830 at 40 after being only 9 years at the bar.

Father Esquire born at Norwich of wh: his uncle was MP. – 1790

Marr sister of Judge Coleridge & 2 sons, one – Son is the missionary bishop to the western Isles of the Pacific
became deaf

Eton & Cambridge

Pepys Charles Christopher Earl of Cottenham b 1781 d 1851 } 70

Lord Chanc. 1836 et 55

Grandfather Sir Lucas Pepys[a] MD FRS FAS. physician to Geo III
Father a master in Chancery[b]

2nd son in a family of 3 sons and 3 dau
Brother Bishop of Worcester.[a]

Marr: 12 children.

Harrow & Cambridge

Pigott Gillery b. 1813

B.E. 18h3 of 50

Father Landed Gentleman
4th Son Eldest brother Francis, Governor of Isle of Man b

Marr heirs

Putney School

Platt Thomas Joshua b about 1790
d 1862 ad 72

B E. 1845 ad 45

Father an Eminent Solicitor in London b – he was principal clerk to 3 chief
Justices Mansfield Kenyon & Ellenborough

Harrow & Cambridge

f. 195

Pollock Fred 6. 1783

Ch. B. E 1844 at 61

FRS

Father, a saddler in Piccadilly to George III.
3d son. there were 5 sons. of whom Eldest Sir David[a] became Ch: Justice of Bombay
& the fifth Sir George[a] General in Affghanistan

Eldest son's Eldest son. 2d (?) classic of his year[a]. (his mother was a Herries)

Twice married twenty five children of whom (1864) 20 survive, ten by first
wife & ten by second. 40 grandchildren & 4 great grandchildren

3 schools & ~~idle~~ miscellaneous reading at home then St Paul's. Cambridge Senior ~~at~~ Wrangler

Rolfe Robert Monsey Lord Cranworth 1790

Lord Chancellor 1852 ad 62 first = Judge 1839 at 49

Clergyman 1st cousin 1 Admiral Lord Nelson a
Father ~~was 1st Cousin 1 Admiral Lord Nelson~~
mother grand dau 1 the celebrated D. Monsey Physician to Chelsea College Hospital

Elder 1 2 sons

Marr. 20 June

Bury School - Winchester - Cambridge

f. 197

Romilly John 1800 Lord Romilly

M R. 1851 ~~ad~~ 51

French Protestant family refugees after the Revoc:n of Edict of Nantes.

Father Sir Samuel Romilly^a – Lawyer, statesman & law reformer

2nd son of a large family

Marr

Cambridge.

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2/4/1/4

Scarlett James Lord Abinger b 1769 d 1844 } 75

Ch. B. E 1834 to 65.

Father landed proprietor in Jamaica.

2nd of 4 sons & 1 dau

brother Sir Wm A. Scarlett chief justice of the Island of Jamaica

Marr: twice. 3 sons & 2 daus — no issue

of these are Sir James Yorke Scarlett distinguished in the Crimean war & now Adjutant General another diplomatist. Minister to Brazil.

Cambridge

f. 199

Shadwell Launcelot b. 1779 d 1850 } 71

V.C. 1827 at 48

'Handsome person & sweet yet manly countenance' – bathing all the year through

Father Barrister of high reputation & immense practice
b

Marr: twice 1. ~~coheir~~ – 6 sons
2. coheir – 6 sons & 5 dau

The Captain R.N. b

Eton – Cambridge

f. 200

Shee William b. 1804 d 1868 } 64

Just Q B. 1863 set 59

Father a London merchant

Marr ? issue.

St Cuthbert's near Durham (Roman Catholic)

Stuart John 6-1793

V_C 1852 at 89

Father Dugald Stuart / Ballychelish

Marr:

Sugden Edward Burtenshaw Lord St Leonards b 1781

Lord Chanc. 1852 at 71

Father wig maker & hair dresser in London

2nd m

Marr. several children (7 sons & 7 dau)

Talfourd Thomas Noon b 1795 d 1854 59

Just C P. 1849 æt 54

Lawyer Essayist - poet dramatist. author of Ion & friend & biographer of Charles Lamb

Father a brewer

Marr: Numerous family

Dr Valpy at Reading

Thesiger Frederick Lord Chelmsford b 1794.

Lord Chancellor 1858 æt 64

Paternal Gr: father a native of Dresden - became confidential Sec? to the Marquis of Rockingham.
Father Charles Thesiger Sec? to Admiral Bentinck when Governor of St Vincent & afterwards comptroller - collector of customs in that island (then a very lucrative office
Father's brother Sir Frederick Thesiger who distinguished himself in the navy under Nelson & took the flag of truce on shore at Copenhagen.

7 children - Lord Chelmsford was the youngest.

Married 7 surviving children 4 sons 4 dau Eldest son Colonel distinguished at Sebastopol & Indian (and adjutant General in Abyssinia?)

Ed. C. Burney at Greenwich - then became midshipman - then becoming heir presumptive to & inherited his father's own Indian fortune & was taken from the navy æt 15 then for 2 years to St Vincent.

f. 205

Tindal Nicolas Conyngham b 1776 d 1846 æt 70

Ch C P 1829 æt 53

There are many very distant legal relationships in the family.

Gr Gr Father Revd Nicholas Tindal translator & continuator of Rapin's History of England

Father an Attorney

Eldest of 3 sons

Marr:

Chelmsford then Cambridge 8th wrangler & senior Chanc: medal

f. 206

Turner George James b 1798 d 1867 at 69

Lord Just ~~VC~~ (VC 1858 at 53)

Father Revd R. Turner BD. Clergyman.

Father's brother, Dean of Norwich a & Master of Pembroke Coll: Cambridge, (tutor of Pitt) (had issue)
another brother Dawson Turner a botanist & antiquarian (his children are Mrs Hooker Lady Palgrave the children Gifford a & Frank a)

One of a large family ~~a brother Dean Turner a tutor of Pitt~~ ~~another Dawson Turner botanist~~ &c
brother Sir Charles b eminent lawyer — Esquire
mother William b (diplomatist. somewhere in S. America & under Sir Stratford Canning)
another a lawyer & a scamp who decamped with paper

Marr: 6 sons & 3 dau

Charles House — Cambridge.

Vaughan John b. 1768 d 1839 } 71

Just C P. (Judge 1827 at 59

Father Dr James, Physician
maternal Gr father Sir R. Halford 5th Bart.

Second of 5 sons — the eldest assumed the name of Halford & was the celebrated physician Sir Henry Halford.[a] — The third son Peter became b dean of Chester & the 4th — Sir Charles R. was our Envoy Extraordinary [a] to the United States.

Dr Vaughan a
Professor a
Hawkins[a] & his Hawkins relatives

Marr twice 1 - died in childhood
2 - ? no issue

Westminster

F. 208

Watson William Henry. b 1796 } 64
d 1860 }

B. E. 1856 ab 60

Father a Captain in the Army

Marr: twice 1 a sister of Sir Wm Armstrong (artillery &c) } ? no issue
2 - - -

ab 15 became a soldier - anno domini 1815 after waterloo he became a lawyer
ab 19

Wightman William 1785 / 1863 } 78

Just Q. B. 1841 at 56

Scottish extraction

Mass: at least 1 dau

Oxford

F. 210

Wigram James 1793

Vice Chan 1841 at 58

Paternal Grandfather washed on shore after a wreck parentage unknown - the cargo of the vessel was Danish. (Emma tells me)

Father Sir Robert Wigram an Eminent merchant

3rd son by a 2nd wife - total family 23 children
one of whom was Bishop of Rochester. A

Marr: children

F. 211

Wilde James Plaisted 1816

B E 1850 æt 44 (now Judge of Probate & Divorce Court)

~~Father~~ of E. A. Wilde an Eminent attorney & Solicitor in London.
Father's brother the late Lord Truro (Lord Chancellor) (see next page) a
another Ch: Justice called Lord Penzance a

4th Son

Marr:

Winchester Cambridge.

THE NEW LORD PENZANCE.—The Right Hon. Sir James Plaisted Wilde, whose elevation to the peerage we yesterday announced from the *Gazette*, by the name, style, and title of Baron Penzance, of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall, is the fourth son of Mr. Edward Arthur Wilde, and nephew of the late Chief Justice Sir Thomas Wilde, who was raised to the peerage on being appointed to the Great Seal in 1850, when he chose his title also—that of Lord Truro—from the same far-western county. His mother was Marianne, daughter of Mr. William Norris. He was born in London in the year 1816, and was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and proceeded M.A. in 1842. In 1839 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and for some years went the Northern Circuit. In 1840 he was appointed Junior Counsel to the Excise and Customs Departments, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1855. In 1859 he became counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster, and in the April of the following year was promoted to a seat on the judicial bench as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1863, on the sudden and lamented death of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Sir James Wilde was appointed Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, and Judge-Ordinary of Her Majesty's Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the duties of which post he has discharged with eminent ability down to the present time. His lordship was sworn a Privy Councillor on receiving this last appointment. Lord Penzance married in 1850 the Lady Mary Pleydell Bouverie, daughter of the venerable Earl of Radnor.

Wilde Thomas Lord Truro b 1782 / d 1855 } 73

Lord Chanc: 1850 at 68

Father attorney

2nd son in a family of 3. the others 1. Chief Justice Colony of Good Hope a
2. Attorney (eminent) in London
his son was Sir James Wilde the
Judge - see last page. a

Married twice 2 sons & 1 dau.

St Paul's school.

F. 213

Willes James Shaw 1814

Just C.P. 1855 at 41

Father Physician

Marr

6 ?

Williams Edward Vaughan

Lieut C. R. 1846

Father Barrister (a sergeant in reign of George III)

Marr:

Williams John 1777/1846 } 69

Just QB 1834 to 57

Scholar & writer as well as a good lawyer

Marr: ? June.

Grammar School Manchester

Wood William Page F.R.S. 1801

Vice Chanc. 1853 æt 52

Grandfather a large manufacturer, reduced in circumstances, with a large family

Father hop-merchant became very wealthy & Sir Matthew Wood Bart. twice a Lord Mayor & member for the City of London, for 28 years.

Father's brother ~~Sir Matthew~~ Benjamin late M.P. for Southwark b

mother's brother William Woods Page - literary.

left 5 surviving Children. 3 sons & 2 daus. - Eldest son is the present Bart third Western Wood died recently MP for London. a

Marr:

Winchester - Geneva -

Genealogies
Premiers
Buckingham Statesmen
Judges & other Statesmen

Index at End

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26. Premiers
Since accession of Geo III (1761)

Genealogies - Statesmen & Judges

BRITISH PREMIERS.—The resignation of office by Lord Derby renders it interesting to recall the Premiers who have held office for the last 114 years. The Duke of Newcastle came into power April 5, 1754, and held office for eight years and 52 days. The Earl of Bute took office May 29, 1762, and held it for 322 days. The Administration of Mr. G. Grenville commenced April 16, 1763, and lasted for two years and 87 days. The Marquis of Rockingham took office July 12, 1765, and held it for one year and 21 days. The Administration of the Duke of Grafton, which commenced August 2, 1766, lasted three years and 179 days. The Administration of Lord North was one of unusual duration, commencing January 28, 1770, and lasting 12 years and 34 days. The Marquis of Rockingham again came into power March 3, 1782, and held it for 132 days. He was succeeded July 13, 1782, by the Earl of Shelborne, whose term of power was 266 days. The next Premier was the Duke of Portland, who came into power April 5, 1783, and remained in office 260 days. Then came a very long Administration, that of Mr. Pitt, who came into power December 27, 1783, and held office for 17 years and 80 days. Mr. Pitt was succeeded March 17, 1801, by Lord Sidmouth, who remained in office three years and 56 days. Then came the second Pitt Administration, commencing May 12, 1804, and lasting one year and 246 days. Lord Grenville took office Jan. 8, 1806, and held it for one year and 64 days. The Duke of Portland again became Premier March 13, 1807, and remained in office three years and 102 days. He was succeeded June 28, 1810, by Mr. Spencer Perceval, whose term of power extended over one year and 350 days. The Earl of Liverpool's Administration, which commenced June 8, 1812, was a very long one, lasting 14 years and 307 days. Mr. Canning succeeded Lord Liverpool April 11, 1827, but only remained in office 121 days. Lord Goderich, who succeeded Mr. Canning August 10, 1827, also held office only 168 days. The next Administration was that of the Duke of Wellington, which commenced January 25, 1828, and lasted two years and 301 days. Earl Grey commenced his Administration November 22, 1830, and continued in power three years and 231 days. Lord Melbourne assumed the reins of government July 11, 1834, but only held them 123 days. Then came the second Administration of the Duke of Wellington, which commenced November 16, 1834, but only lasted 22 days. Sir Robert Peel took office December 8, 1834, but only remained in power 131 days. The second Administration of Lord Melbourne, which commenced April 18, 1835, lasted six years and 138 days. Sir Robert Peel took office a second time September 3, 1841, and held it for four years and 97 days. Then Lord J. Russell was sent for, December 10, 1845, but his Lordship only held office ten days. Sir Robert Peel returned to power December 20, 1845, and remained in office 188 days. The second Administration of Lord John Russell, which commenced June 26, 1846, lasted five years and 239 days. The Earl of Derby came into office February 22, 1852, and held it 300 days. The Administration of the Earl of Aberdeen, which commenced December 19, 1852, lasted two years and 45 days. The first Administration of Lord Palmerston, which commenced February 5, 1855, lasted three years and 17 days. The Earl of Derby's second Administration commenced February 21, 1858, and lasted one year and 111 days. Then came Lord Palmerston's second Administration, which, commencing June 13, 1859, lasted six years and 123 days. On the death of Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell became Premier for the third time, but his Lordship only held office on this occasion 249 days. The Earl of Derby's third tenure of power commenced June, 27, 1866, and has now terminated after the lapse of one year and 241 days. D'Israeli

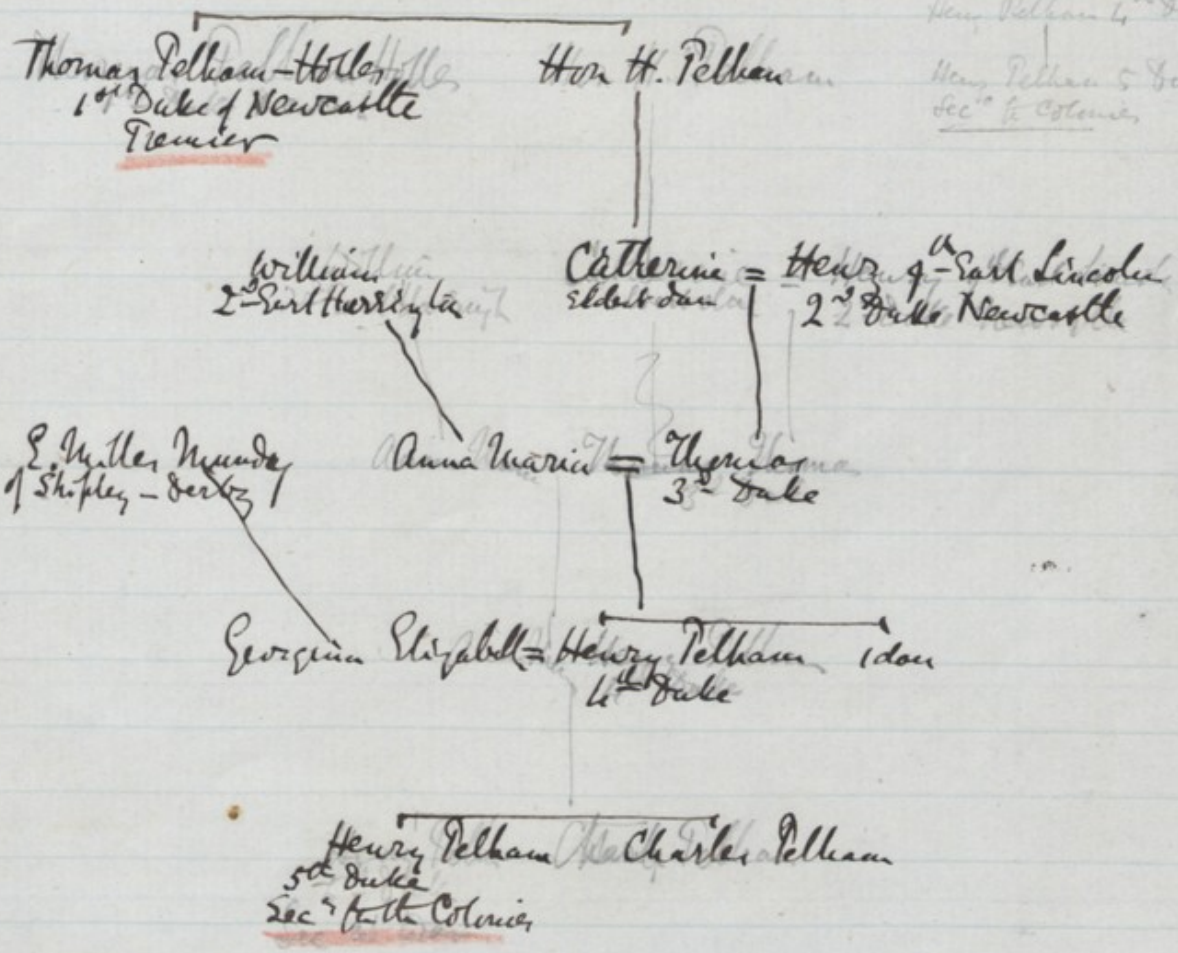
D'Israeli

F. 7a r

11

Newcastle Duke 1

Premier 1754 – 62



f. 1 b r

1	$\frac{1}{3}$
6	2
36	12

divide by 3

disregard above

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~~[illegible]~~ 0.

$1-r^2$

~~7 of A + 1 + F~~

(7A + 1F)

half individ: var.s of parents

$\frac{1}{4}$ gr

$\frac{1}{8}$ gr gr

BCDEE

parents F + B ~~average bdd D or E~~ average D

Pangenesis

Theory $1-r^n$

latent & patent – pure breeds the same

Sports of nature.

$10 \times 17 \times 7$ 1190

$35 \times 10 = 350$

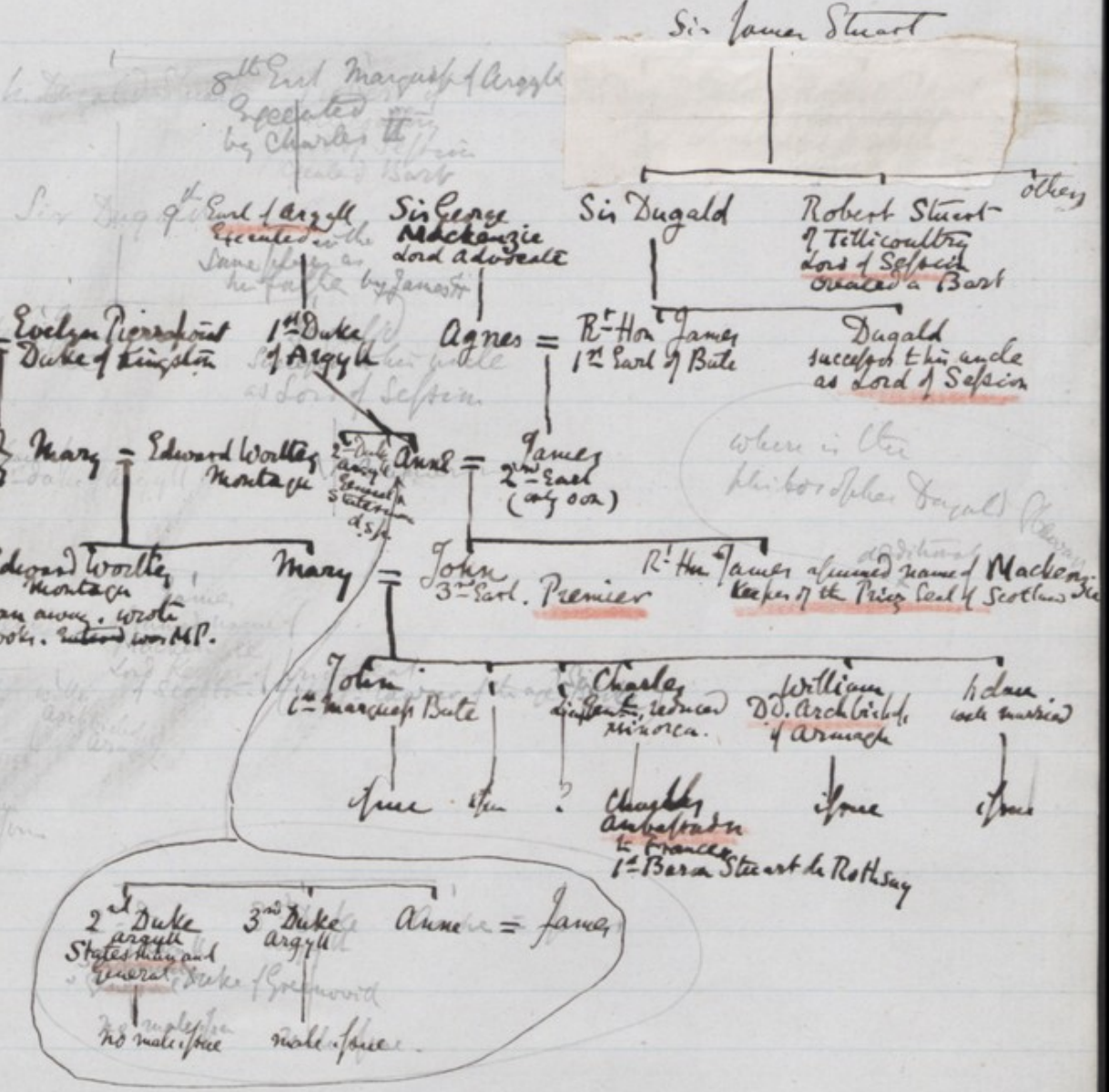
240 days ending

F.2

2

3rd Earl of Bute
Premier 1762-3

Bute
Wortley Montagu
Argyll



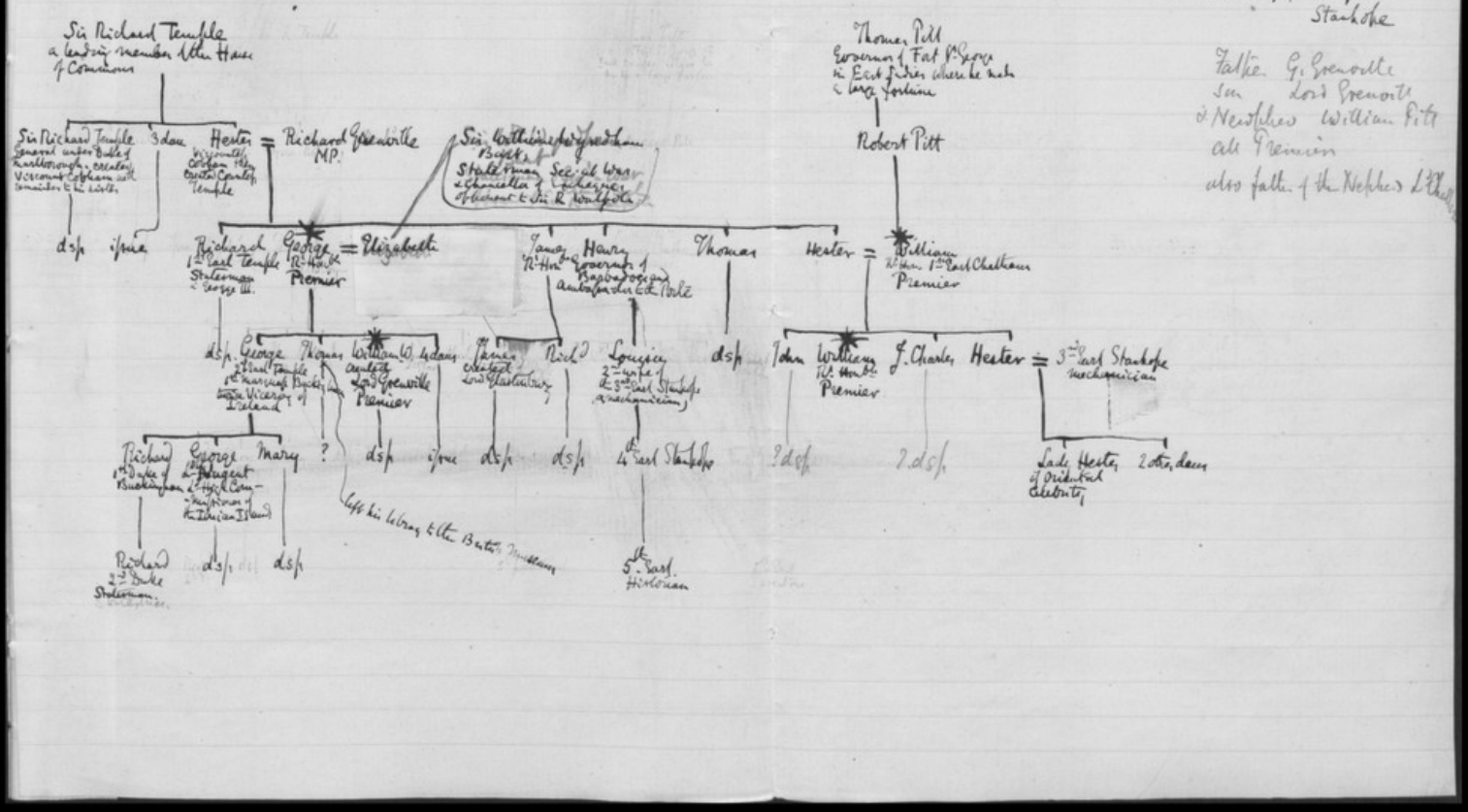
George Grenville 1763–5

F. 3r

From Burke's Peerage
Duke Buckingham – Duke Ks Grenville
& Temple Bart
Stanhope – Earl

	1763–5	Grenville
(;1804–6)	1783–1801	Pitt
	1806–1807	Lord Grenville
		Temple
		Stanhope

Father G. Grenville
son Lord Grenville
& Nephew William Pitt
all Premiers
also father of the Nephew L. Chatham



F. 3 v

3

the Grenvilles

Pitt

Pitts

Temple

Stanhope

Sir William Wyndham

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f. 4

4

1765-6

Marquess of Rockingham (Wentworth) 1765-6 ; 1782

see Finch among the Judges

F. 5

5

Duke of Grafton 1760–70 · Ld Castlereagh

Barbara Villiers = K. Charles II
Duchess of Cleveland

1st Duke

2nd Duke

Hon. Rev. George Hamilton · Francis = Isabella · Earl Camden · Augustus Fitzroy

Marquis of Hertford
Vice Roy of Ireland

This is a Hamilton family

Edward dau = Sir George Hamilton · Sarah F. = 1st Marquess of Londonderry · = Frances · Augustus Henry 3rd Duke Grafton Premier · issue

Sir George Hamilton (took mother's name) Minister to Austria & Russia

4 sons 3 daus

Lord Castlereagh 2nd Marquess Statesman

d s p

Frances Anne = 1 Ld Charles Fitz Roy General · 4th Duke

Admiral Fitz Roy Meteorologist Voyage of the Beagle M. of New Zealand

Lord North 1770–1782

6

F. 6a

Pedigree of the North including the Montagues

? add more of the Sydneys

Sir John Finnieux
Chief Justice K.B.

Sir Edward = Ellen Roper
Chief Justice K.B. etc.

Sir Edward Montague = Lucy Harrington

Lucy Sydney

Sir Henry Sidney

Sir John Jeffreys
Chief Baron Exchequer

Sir Ralph Jeffreys

Sir Edward
1st Baron Montague

Sir Henry
Chief Justice Kings Bench
1st Earl Manchester

Sir Charles

James Bishop Bothwell

Sir Sydney

Sir Robert
Baron Sidney
Earl of Leicester
(new creation)

Sir Edward
1st Earl Sandwich
Lord High Admiral

Sir Robert
2nd Earl Leicester
Bernard

Ralph 3rd Baron
1st Duke Montague

John 2nd Duke
Lord High Constable at
Coronation of George I

Chief of Portsmouth

Dudley
4th Baron North

Anne Montague

dau = Lord Hatton

The incomparable Charles Hatton

Francis
Lord Keeper
1st Baron Guilford

Dudley
Fin. Lord

John
Master of Trinity

Roger
the Kings Grocer

Mary
provision memory

Charles
1st Earl Hertford
Sir Henry North

Charles
1st Earl Manchester

William
Lord Keeper
Bernard Hardwicke
Mansfield

Dudley
Ordnance Creation

Francis
2nd Baron
Guilford

Roger

Fountain

Francis Frederick

Frederick

William 2nd Duke

Lady Lucy
Montague
Lord of Kent
Hartford

Frederick the Lord North
Premier
2nd Earl Guilford

Samuel Slaughter

Theodosius

1st Arthur Cabal
Baron Cabal of Hadham
& beheaded 1683
Forfeit

Arthur
Created
Earl Ripley

Sir Henry
Created
Baron Cabal
(alleged Jesuit member)
Lord of Commons

dsp

Arthur
Viceroy Dublin
Lord Lieutenant
Lord Lieutenant

dd

The Lord Keeper had brother & sister
1st Cousin
Great nuts
1 Cousin 1 Second
2 –

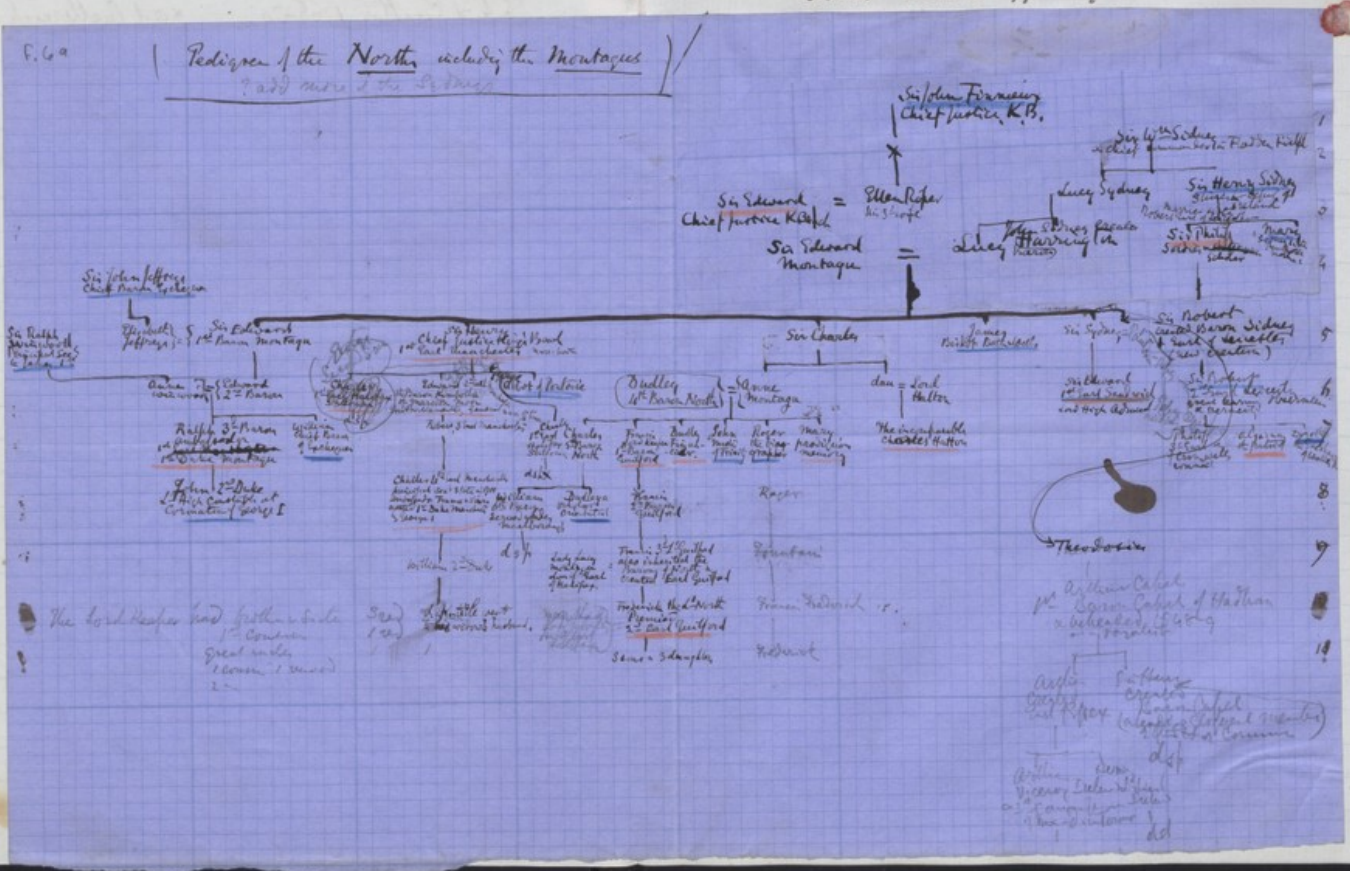
Sred
1 red

Sir Henry
Created
Baron Cabal
(alleged Jesuit member)
Lord of Commons

dsp

Arthur
Viceroy Dublin
Lord Lieutenant
Lord Lieutenant

dd



F. 6

Sir John Harrington
Treasurer of the army at Boulogne to Henry VIII.

Sir William Sidney

Sir Edwd Montague
Ch: Just CP

Agnes =

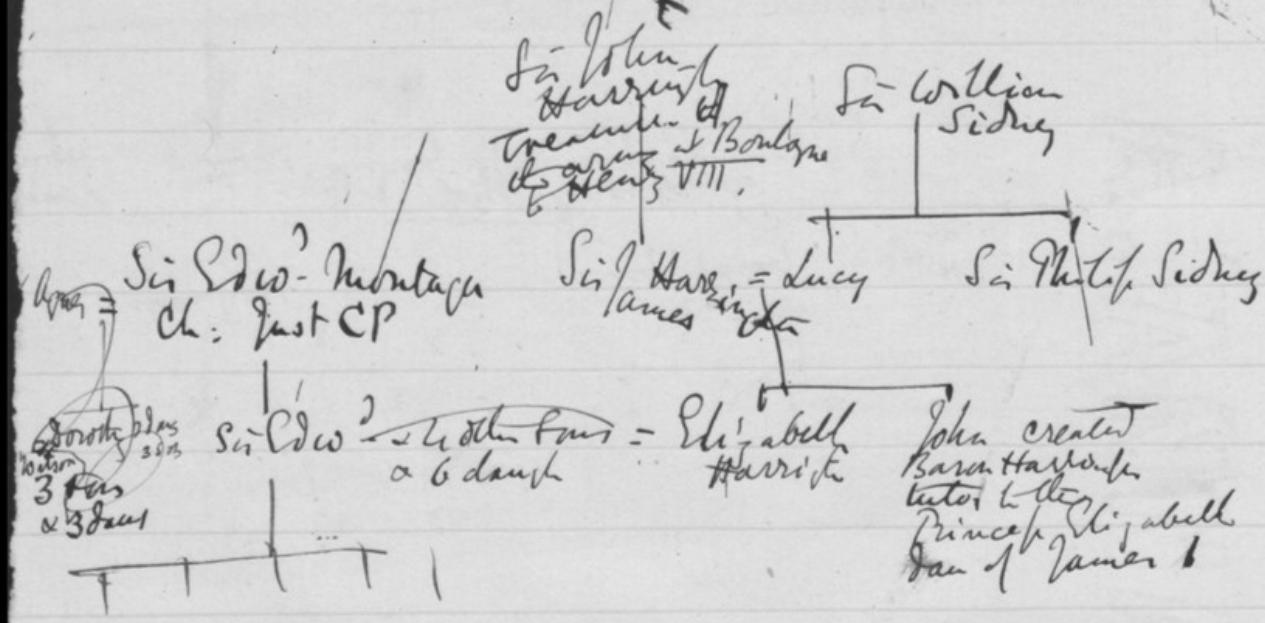
Sir James Harrington = Lucy

Sir Philip Sidney

Dorothy 3 dans 3 dans
Watson
3 sons
& 3 dans

Sir Edwd & 4 other sons = Elizabeth Harrington
& 6 daughs

John created Baron Harrington tutor to the Princess Elizabeth dau of James I



The mother of the first
Earl of Sandwich (wife to
Sir Sydney Montagu) was
Paulina Pepys aunt to
Samuel Pepys 'his diary'
Sec: to the Admiralty.
Also aunt of Richard Pepys
(son of another brother) who
was Lord Ch: Justice of
Ireland.

manufacturers, on the
possible terms for
payment we are
d to fix our profits
lowest scale consistent
a large and well
ted stock and the
ular supply of novelties.
We venture to hope
this step will give
e new claim to the

F.7

7

Earl of Shelborne (Marquess of Lansdowne) 1782-3

John
Earl of Upper Ossory

Louisa = 2nd Earl of Shelborne
1st Marquess of Lansdowne
Premier

Henry Thos
2nd Earl of Ilchester

by a former marr...

John
2e Marquis

Lord Henry Petty = Louisa Emma
3e Marquis
Statesman

d.s.p.

2 sons

F. 8

8

Duke of Portland 1783; 1807 – 1810.

- 2d Earl of Oxford

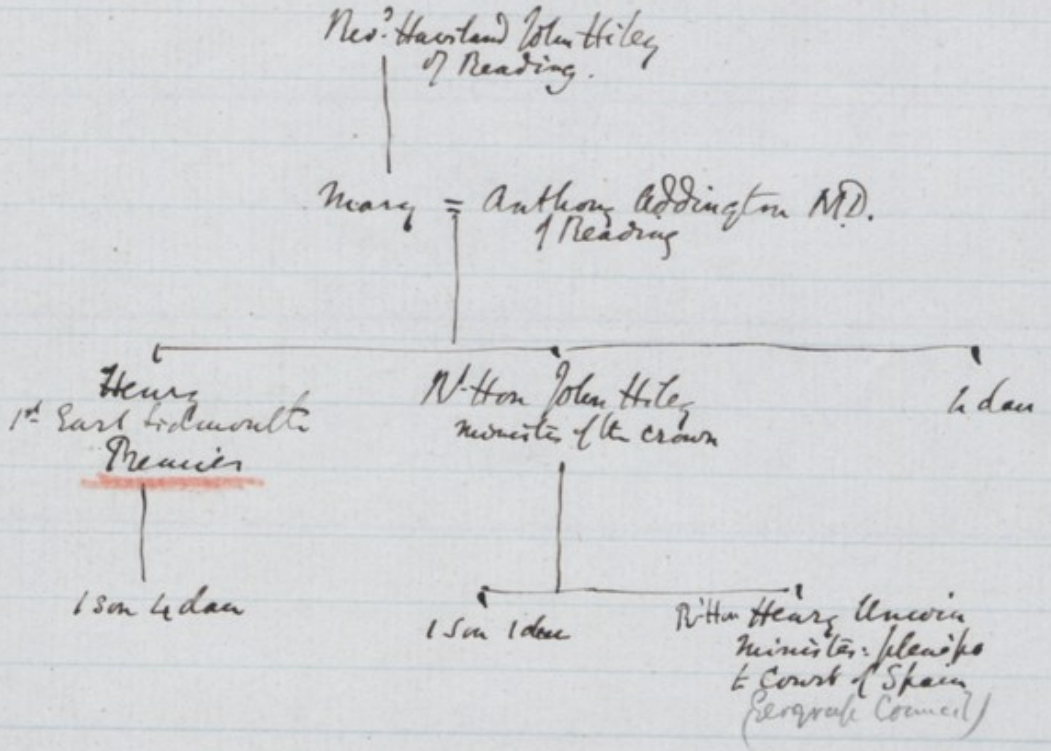
- Lady Margaret Harley (only dau & heir) = 2nd Duke

- William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, 3d Duke of Portland, twice Premier

  - 4th Duke, FRS. FSA
    - ifue
    - Lord George Bentinck, M.P. Statesmanship & Horse racing.
  - Lord Wm Henry, Governor General of India, abolished suttee – liberty of press.
  - 2 sons, 2 dau
  - 1 son & 4 dau → ifue

9

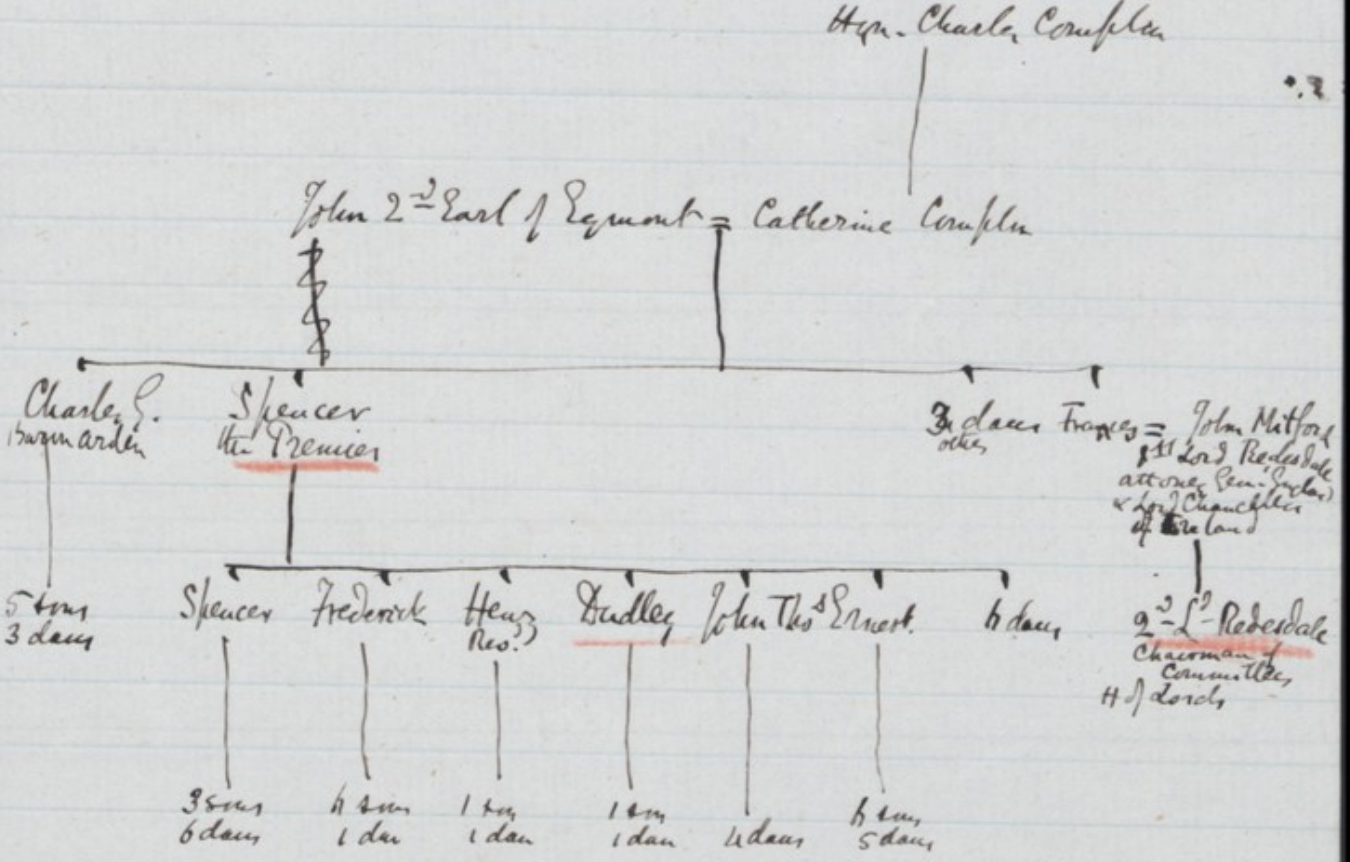
Earl Sidmouth. 1801–4.



F. 10

Perceval 1810–12

Perceval 10
Lord Redesdale

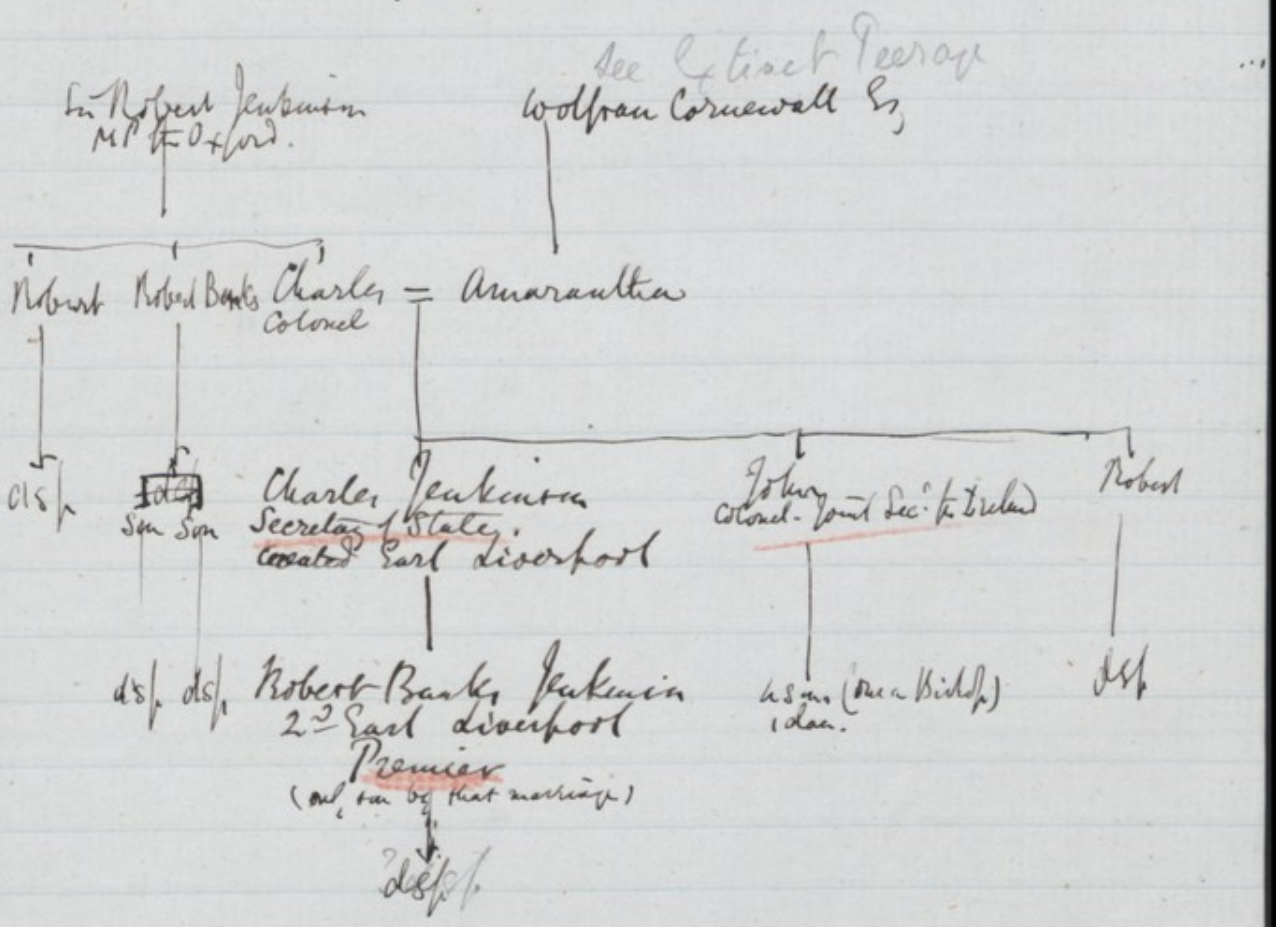


F. 11

11

Robert Jenkinson. Earl of Liverpool

Premier 1812—27



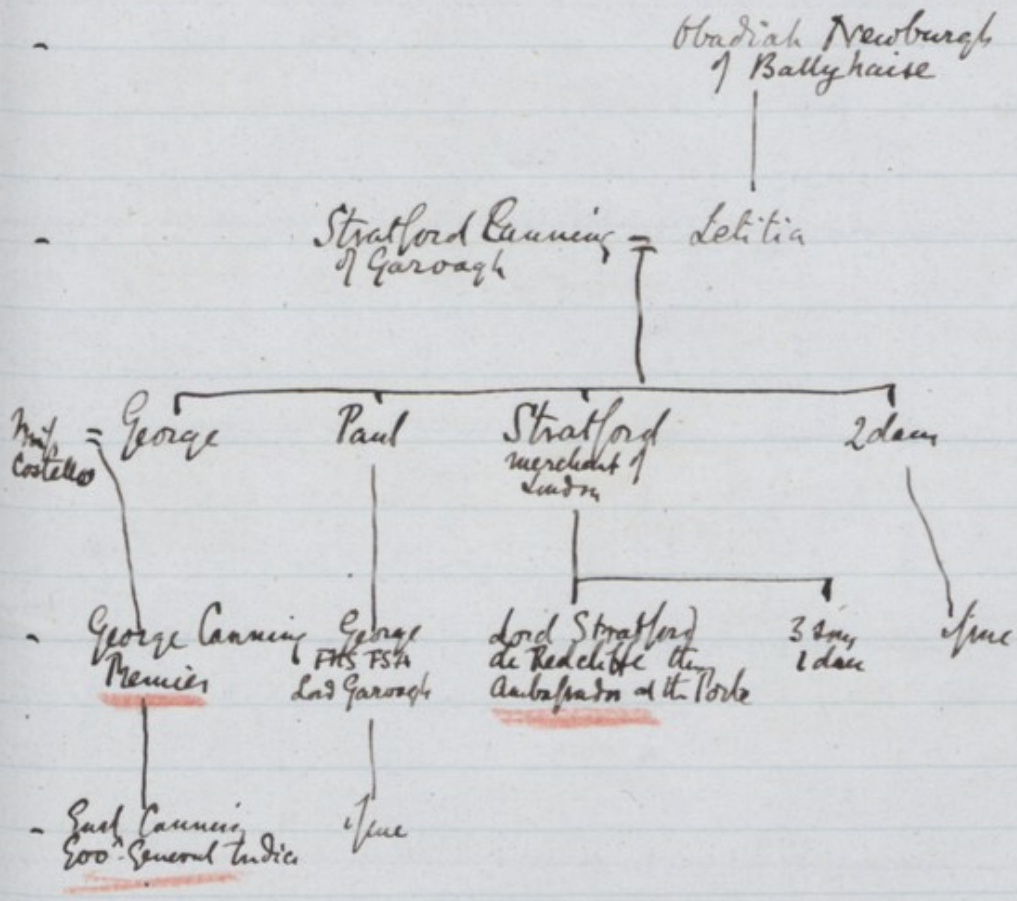
F. 12

12

Canning

Premier 1827

See Garvagh



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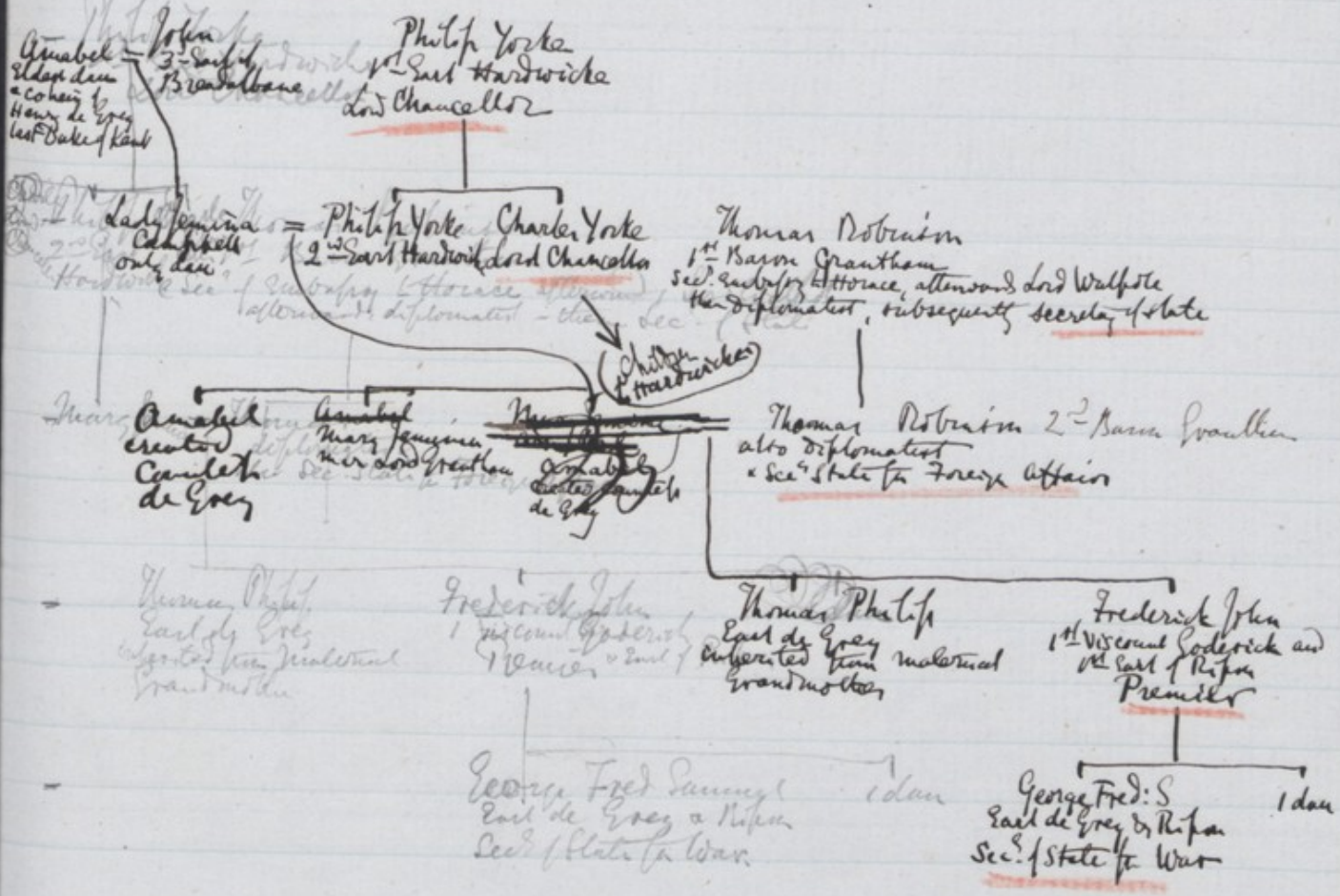
PAPERS

F. 13

13

Viscount Lord Goderich & Earl of Ripon
Premier 1827.

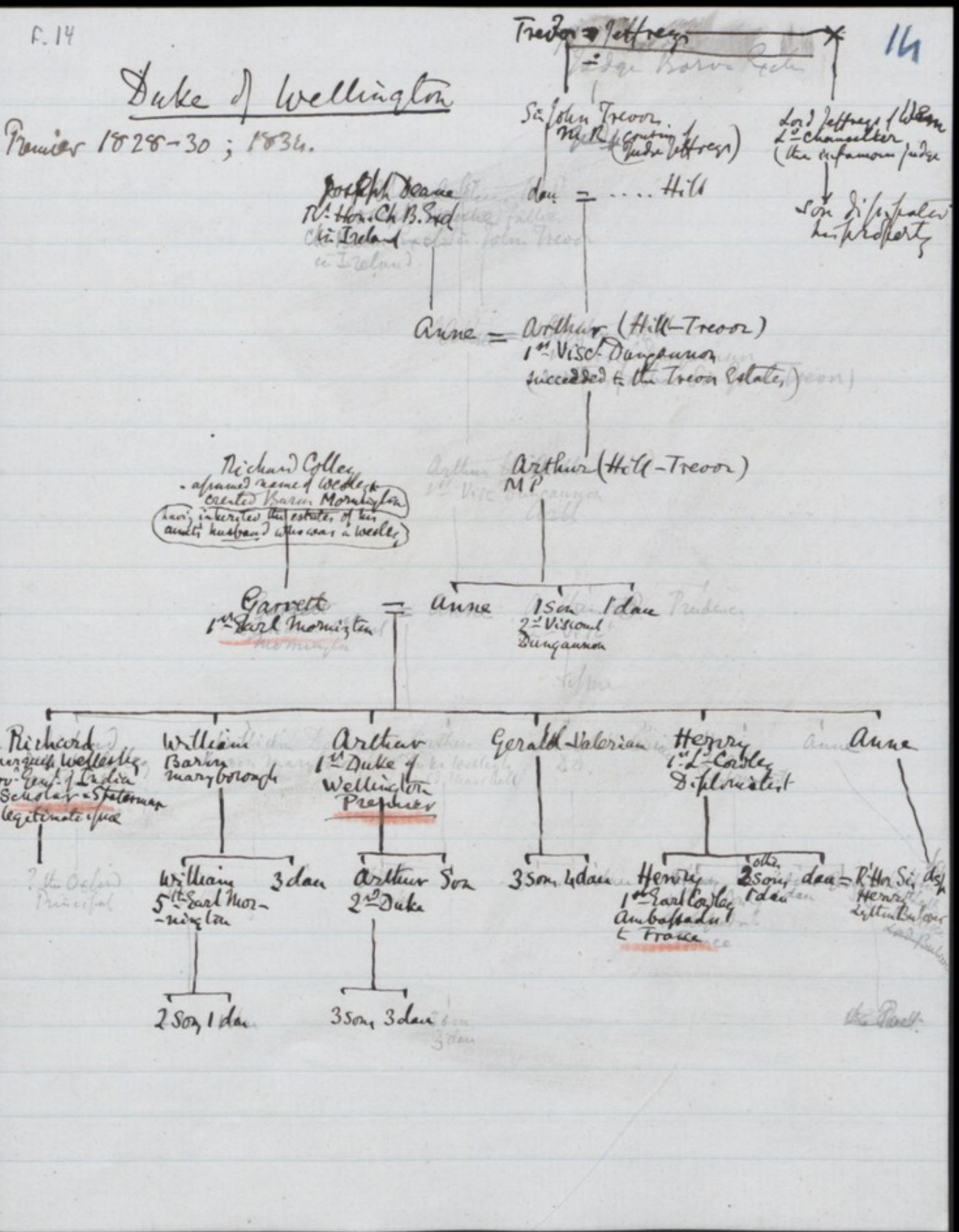


F. 14

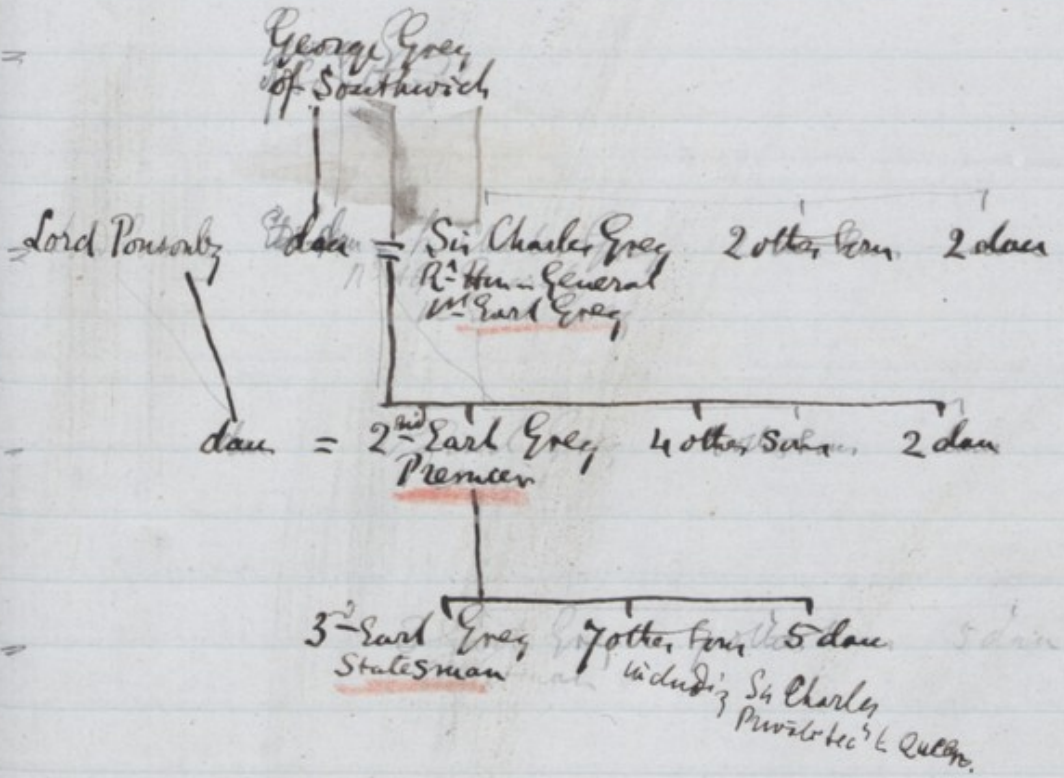
14

Duke of Wellington

Premier 1828–30 ; 1834.



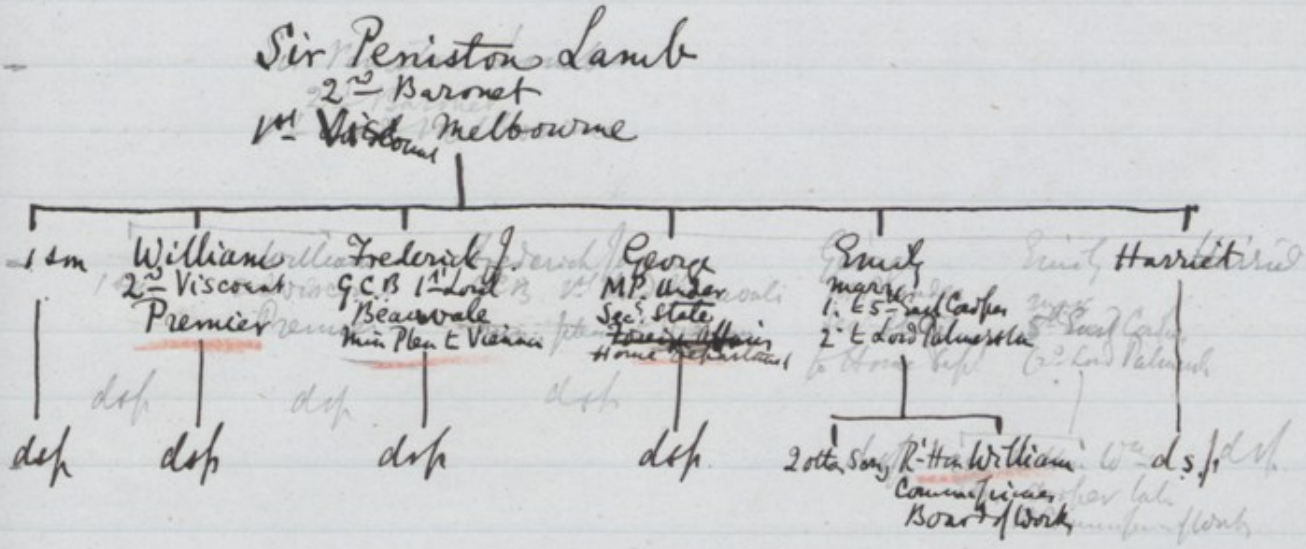
Earl Grey 1830–4



F. 16

16

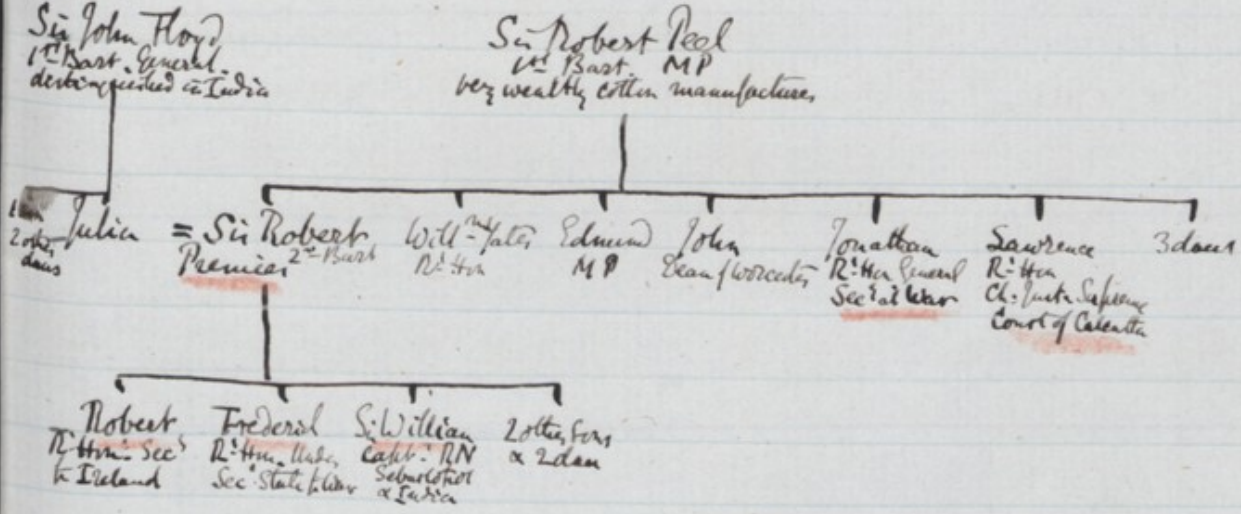
Viscount Melbourne 1834; 1835-41.



f. 17

17

Sir Robert Peel 1834; 1841–5; 1845–6

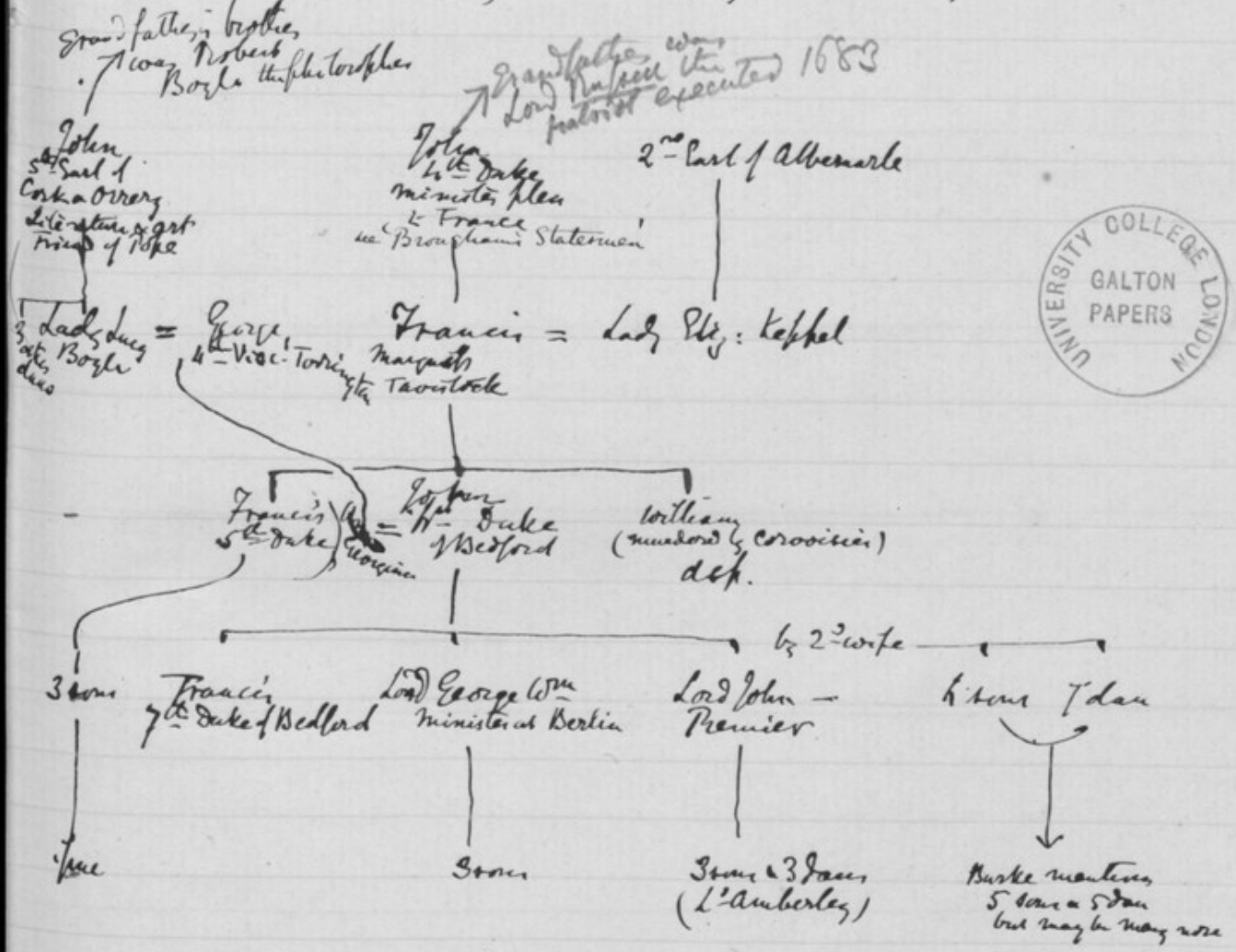


F.18

18

Lord John Russell – Earl Russell.

Premier, 1845 to 10 days; 1846–52; 1865–6.



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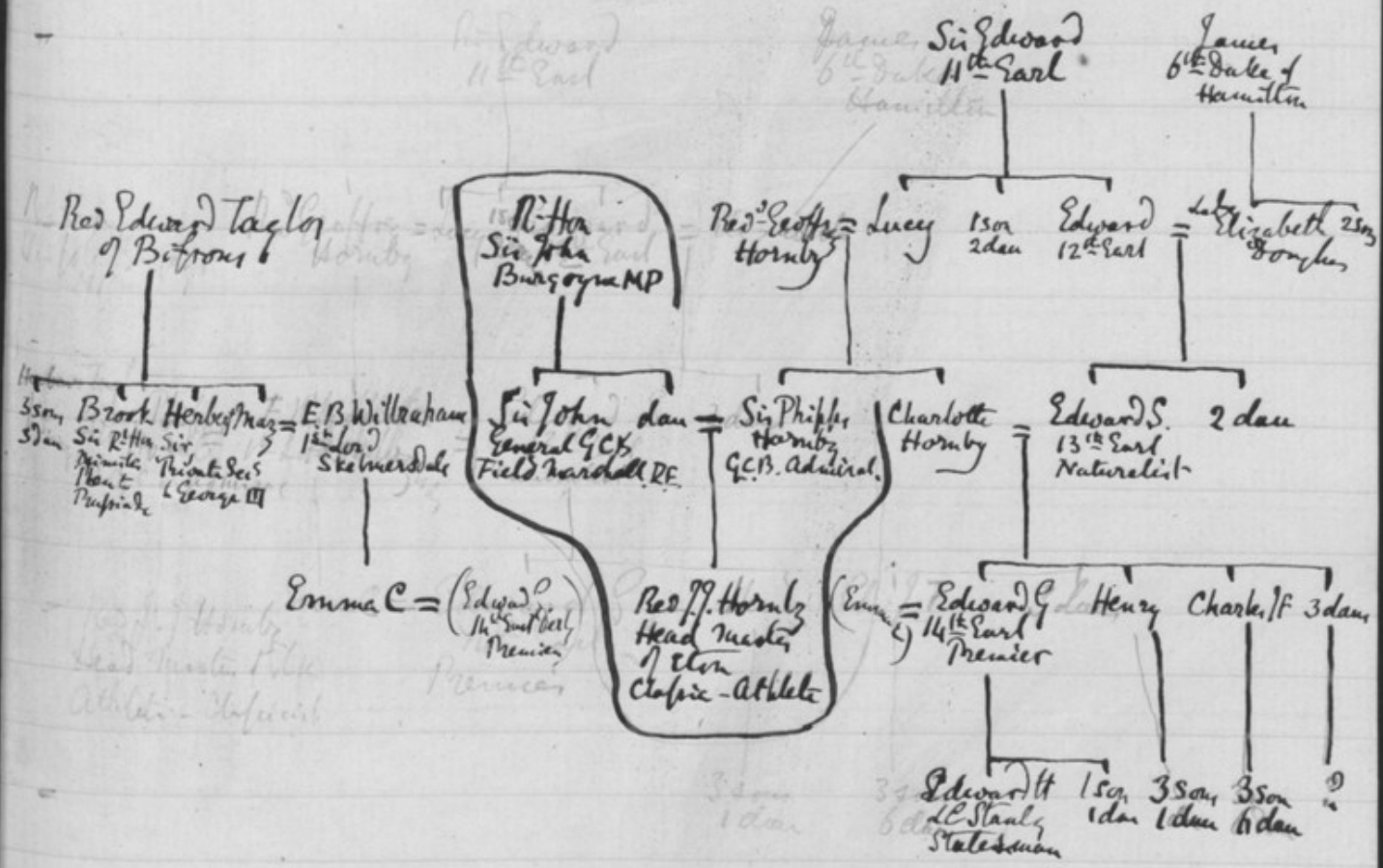
F. 19

19

Earl of Derby

Premier 1852; 1858, 9; 1866, 7.



Henry Stanley Stanley Douglas

Hornby Stanley

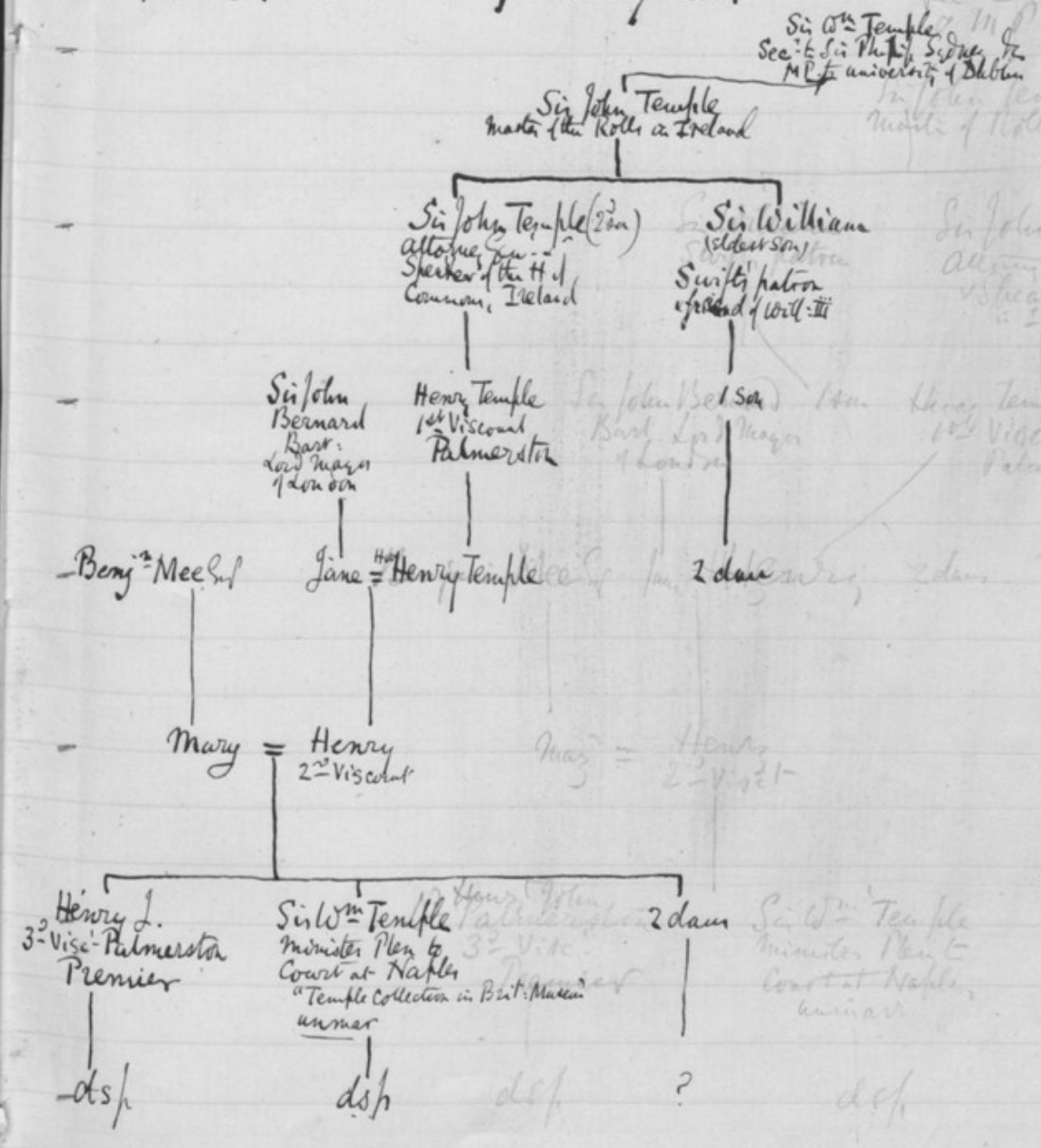
Premier

F. 20

20

Lord Palmerston

Premier 1855–8 ; 1859–66.



F.21

21

Benjamin Disraeli 1868

Spanish Jews
thence settled in
Venice

Father & Mother both Jews

Isaac Disraeli =
of Bradenham Bucks
'Curiosities of Literature

Benjamin
Premier
author

precocious - placed in an attorney's office

(S = Statesman of Geo III
P = Premier)

Addington 9
Albemarle Earl 18
S Bedford 15
Bentinck 8
Burgoyne 19
Bute 2

S Camden Earl 5
S Castlereagh Ld 5
S Canning 12
Cork Earl 18
Cowley Lord 14
Derby Earl 19
Disraeli 20
Dungannon Lord 14

S Ellenborough (see Judges)
S Erskine (see Judges)
Egmont Ld 10
Fitz Roy Admiral 5
Goderich Lord 13
Grafton Duke 5
Grenville G 3
Grenville Lord 3
Grey Earl 15
Hamilton Sir George 5
Jenkinson 11
Lansdowne Marquess 7
Londonderry Marquess 5
Liverpool Earl 11
Melbourne Lord 16
Montague Wortley 2
Montague 6
Hornby 19
Holland ? where
Newcastle Duke 1

North Lord 6

Peel 17
Perceval 10
Pitt p 3
Palmerston 19
Pepys 6
Portland Duke 8

Redesdale Lord 10
Russell Earl 18
Rockingham Marquess 4
Sandwich 6
Shelborne Earl (Marq: Lansdowne) 7
Stanhope S 3
Stanley 19
Sidmouth Earl 9
Sidney 6
Trevor 14
Temple 19

Wellesley 14
Wellington Duke 14

46 names

f. 22

Broughams Statesmen of
time of George III

Alphabetical Index at End.

F.24V

Brougham's Statesmen of George III

Ld Chatham Prem
Ld North Prem
Ld Loughborough Ch
Ld Thurlow Ch
Ld Mansfield Judg
Ld Chief Justice Gibbs Judge
Sir Wm Grant Judge
Burke
Fox
Pitt
Sheridan
Windham
Dundas
Erskine
Perceval
Grenville
Grattan
Wilberforce
Canning
Sir Samuel Romilly

Walpole
Bolingbroke

Ld Eldon
Sir Wm Scott (Lord Stowell)
Dr Laurence — ?
Sir Philip Francis
Horne Tooke — Original name was Horne He assumed that of Tooke by request
Ld Castlereagh (Stewart)
Ld Liverpool
Tierney
Ld St Vincent see Jervis & Parker
Ld Nelson (see Wolfe Ld Cranedon)
Horner
Lord King
Ricardo
Curran
Charles Carrol
John 4th Duke of Bedford see Russell Premier
Earl Camden
John Wilkes
Lord Ellenborough
Lord Chief Justice Bushe
Thomas Jefferson
Marquis Wellesley
Lord Holland
John Allen

Fo/1
VIII – 203
Ld Chancell in George III
Ld Northingt
Camden v
Yorke
Bathurst
Thurlow
Ld Loughbo
Eldon
i Erskine

F. 25

Burke Edmund (27

Statesman b 1729 d 1797

A Gentleman of landed property in Cork

An attorney in large practice

Miss Nagle, a Catholic lady

Health very delicate in childhood.

Did not greatly distinguish himself as a student – His first work was an able and very original pamphlet. Oct 26, & a few months after his work on "the sublime & beautiful." Died Oct 69.
2 brothers & one sister

Miss Nugent. father a Catholic but mother a very rigid presbeterian. & a ~~very happy~~ marriage
One son who died Oct 36 on the Eve of Entering parliament.
Where is Burke's panegyric of him (?)

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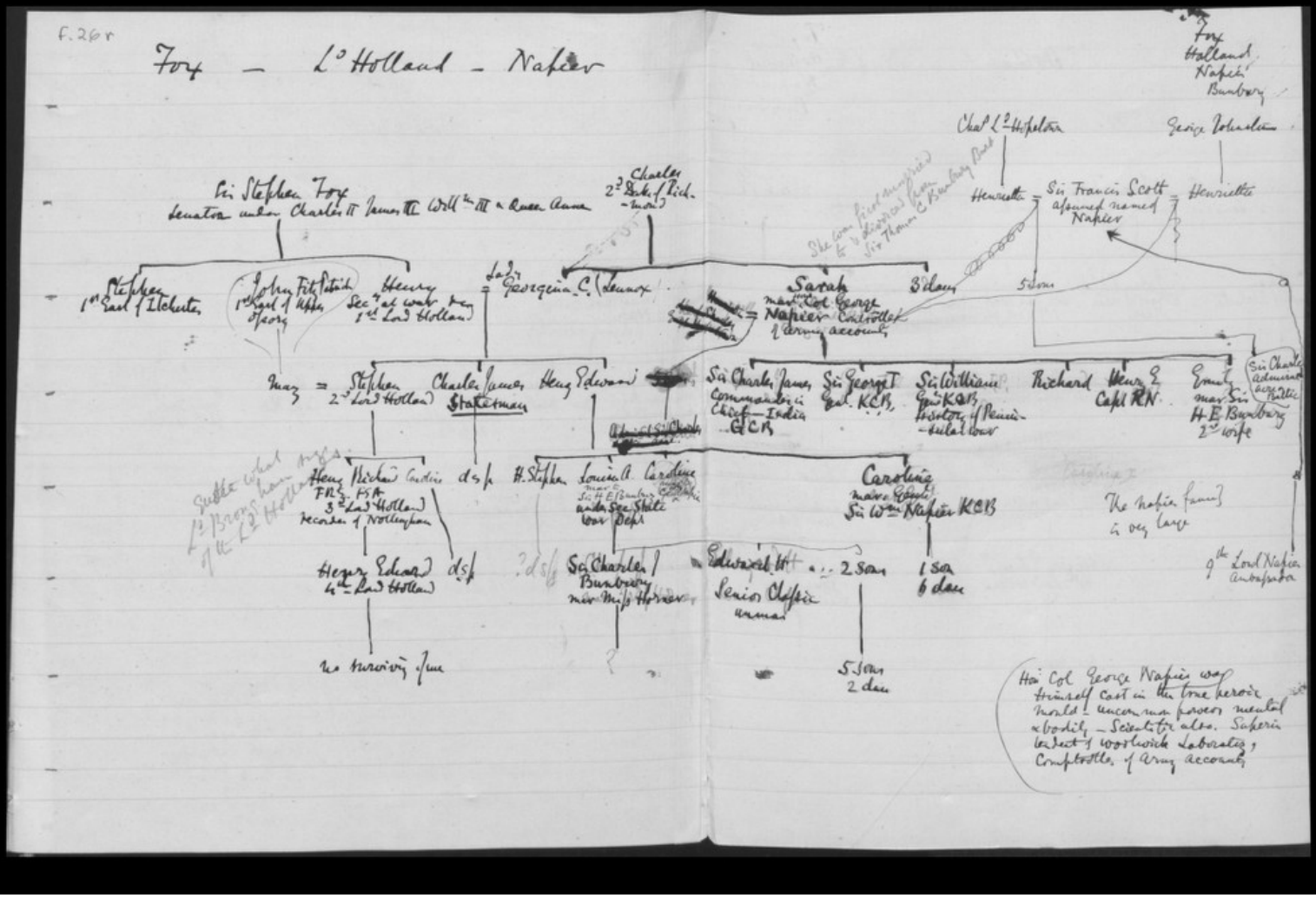
2/4/1/1/5

F. 26 r

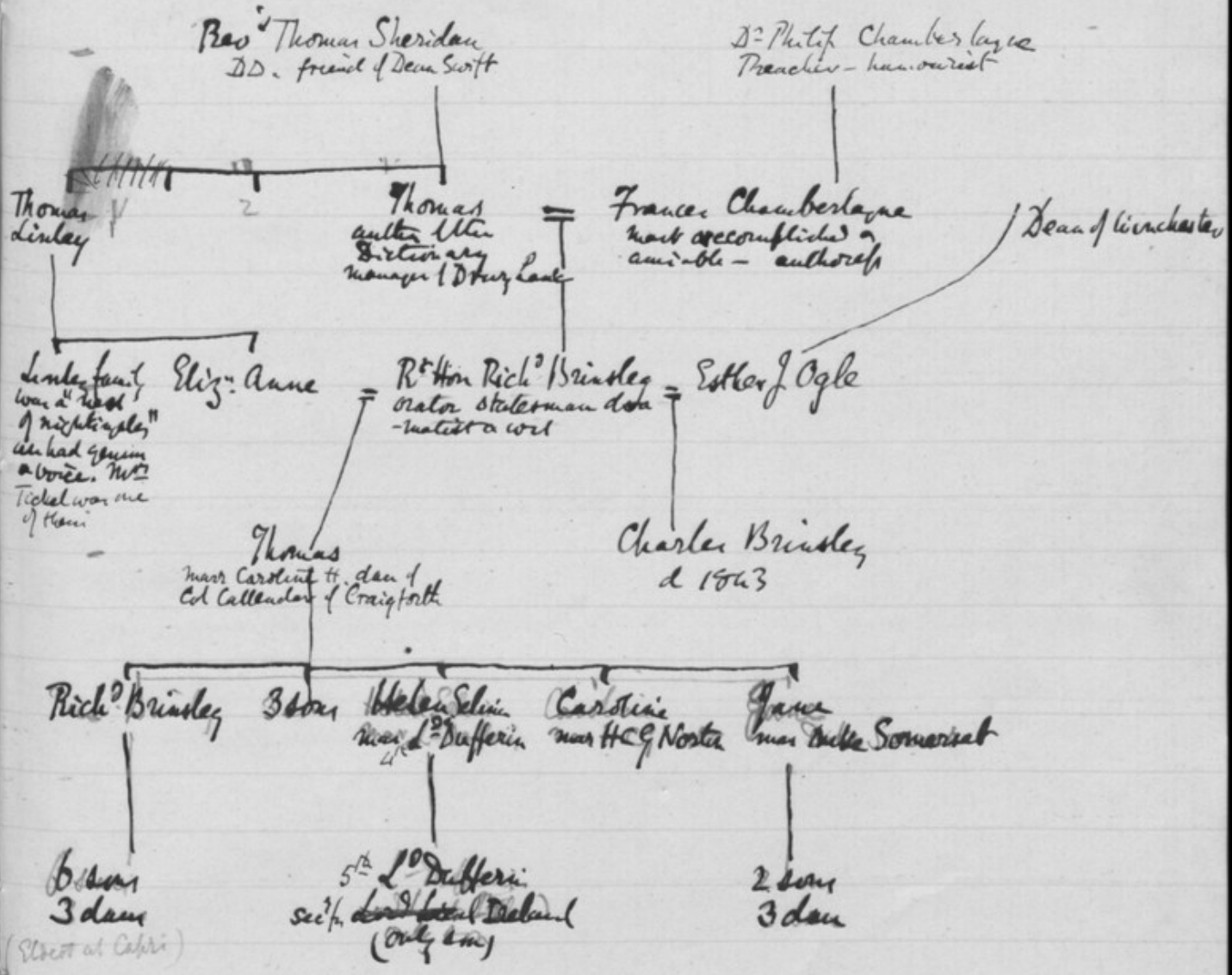
Fox — Ld Holland — Napier



F. 26 V

Fox 23
Holland
Napier
Bunbury

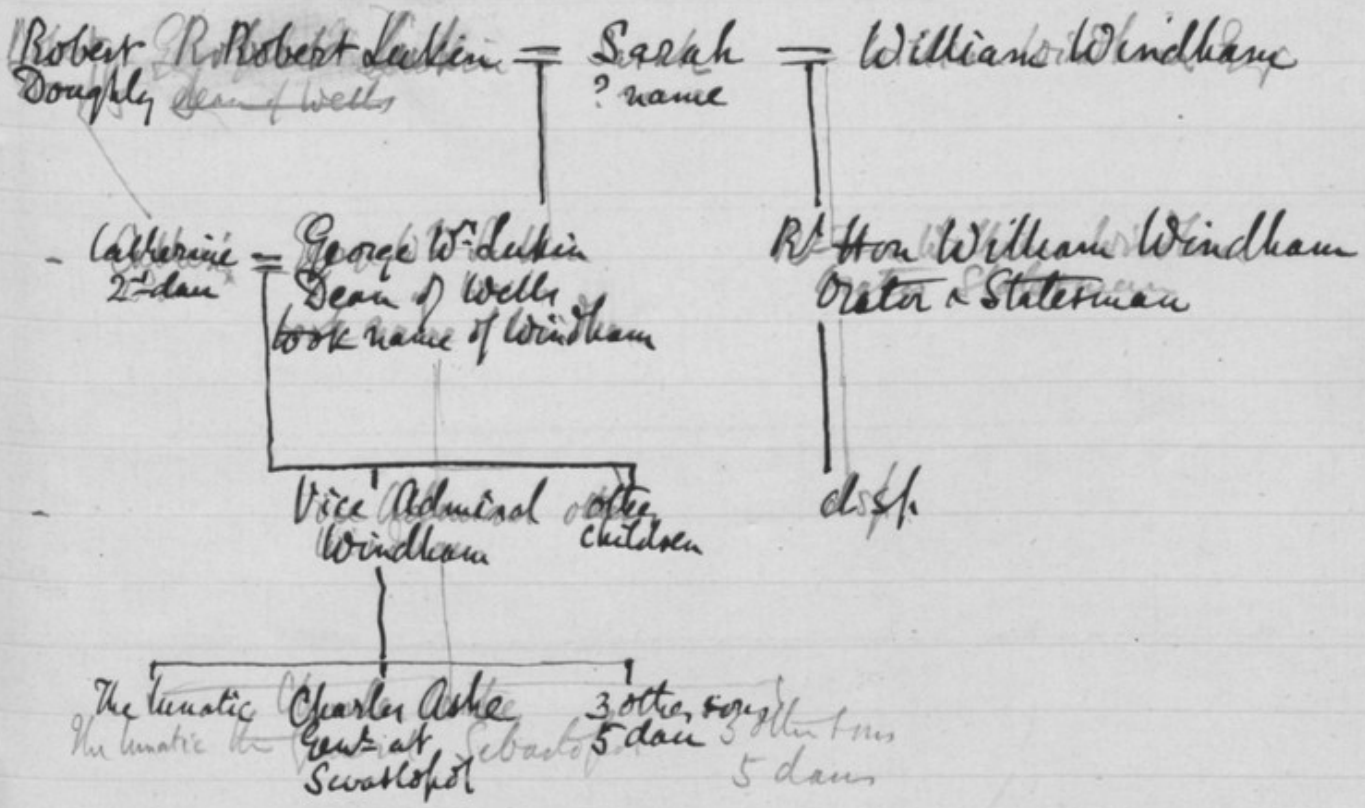
Sheridan — Linley —



F.28

25

William Windham



f. 29

26

Dundas – ~~Lord~~ Viscount Melville

Sir James Dundas
MP Co. Edinburgh a Senator of the Court of Justice
mar: Marian dau of Robt. Ld. Boyd

Robert Dundas
Eminent lawyer – Judge of Court of Session

3 daus

Elizabeth dau of Rob. Watson of Muir House = Robert Dundas Ld. President of the Court of Session = Anne dau of Sir Robert Gordon of Inougordon

2 daus

Robert
Ld. President of the Court of Session
mar: Henrietta dau of Sir James Carmichael

Henry
1st Viscount Melville
Statesman

Robert
Ld. Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland = Elizabeth

2 other daus

Robert
2nd Viscount
Lord Privy Seal in Scotland
Chancellor University St. Andrews. = Anne Saunders

~~Robert~~ 3 sons 2 daus

Henry
KCB
3rd Viscount

Richard Saunders
twice Sec. to Admiralty
Chief command of Baltic fleet in 1855 after Sir C. Napier. took Sweaborg.

Robert
Store-keeper Gen. of Navy

Charles
Rev.

2 daus

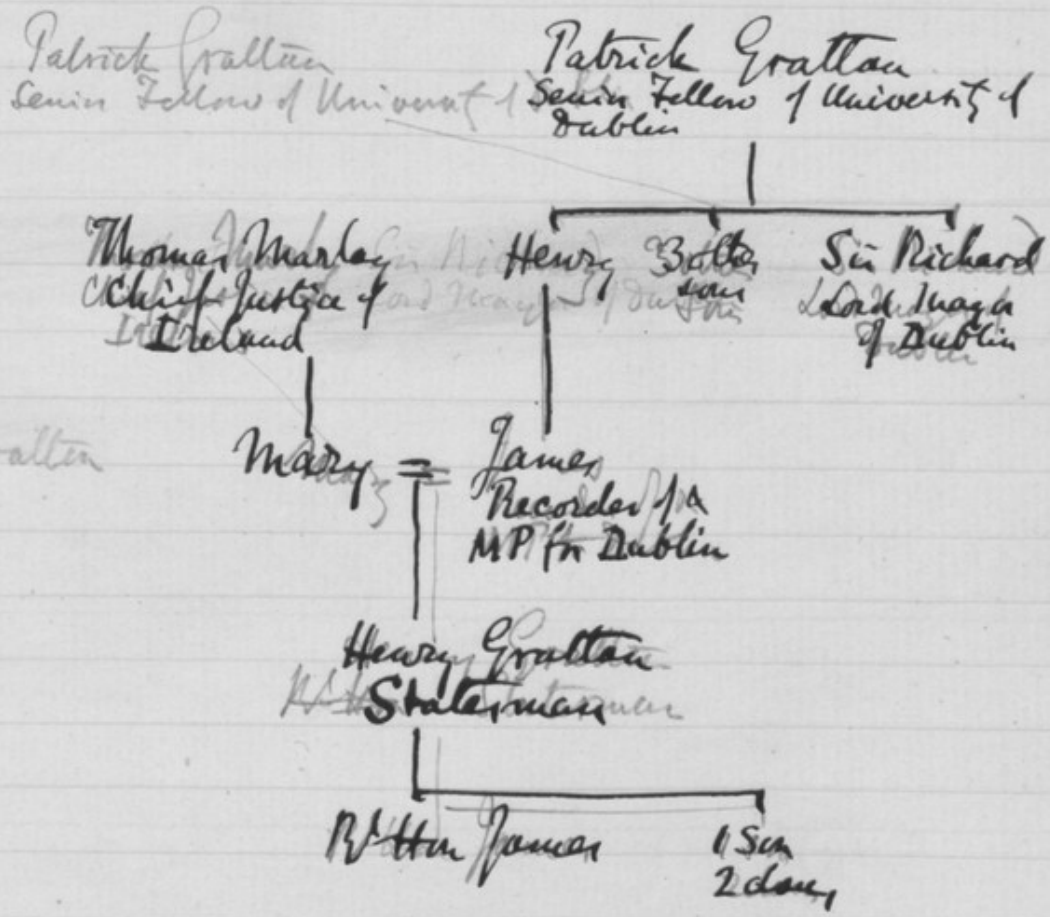
3 sons
7 daus

mem: Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas in command of the Black Sea fleet 1853 was no relation to this man

F. 30

27

Henry Grattan



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f. 31

Wilberforce
Stephen
Venn

28

Wilberforce

Thomas Bird
of Barton. co. Oxford

Robert Wilberforce = Elizabeth
(?) intimate friend of the Duke of Malborough

William
Philanthropist
& Statesman

1 dau
other

Sarah = 1st Rev^d Dr Clarke = 2nd James Stephen
of Hull
Master in Chancery

William

Robert
Archdeacon
Fellow of
Oriel Oxf.
Subsequent
Roman Catholic

2 sons

Samuel
Bishop of
Oxford

4 sons
1 dau

Henry Wm
1st Class Classics
& Mathematics (?)
Oxf 1830
Since Roman
Catholic

ifone

2 daus

Sir James Stephen = Venn
Historian

Fitz James
QC.

Leslie
Pres: Alpine
Club

dau

F. 32

Romilly

Both parents French (refugees Protestants)

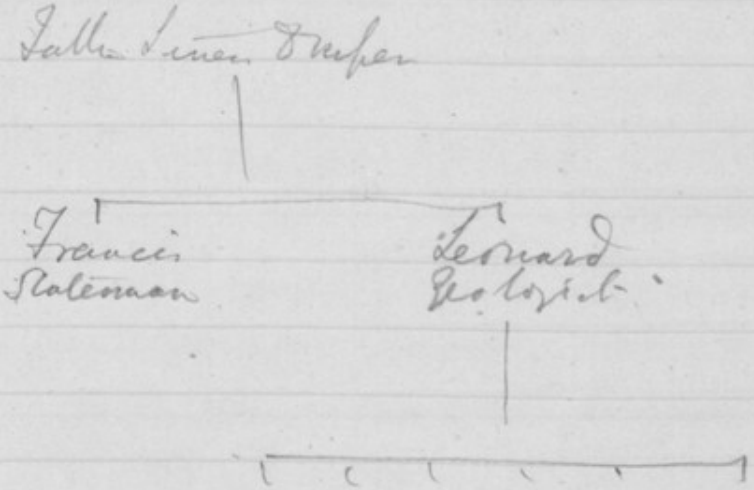
Sir Samuel

Son 1st John 1st Lord Romilly
1st Lord Romilly
Master of the Rolls

F.33

30

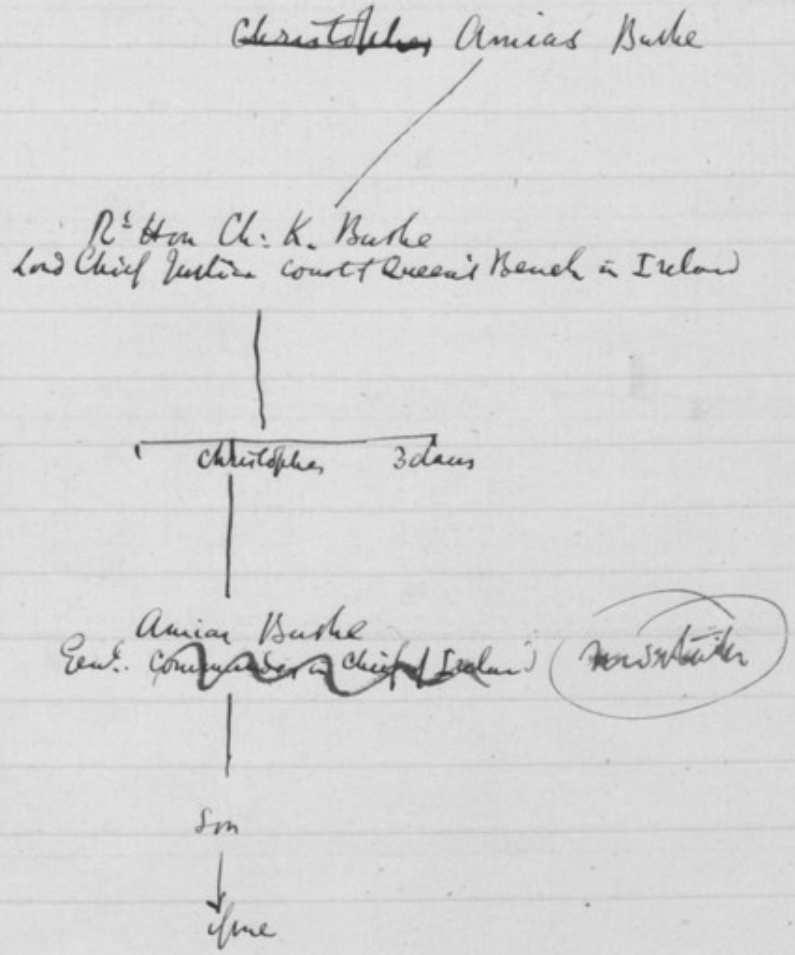
Horner



F.34

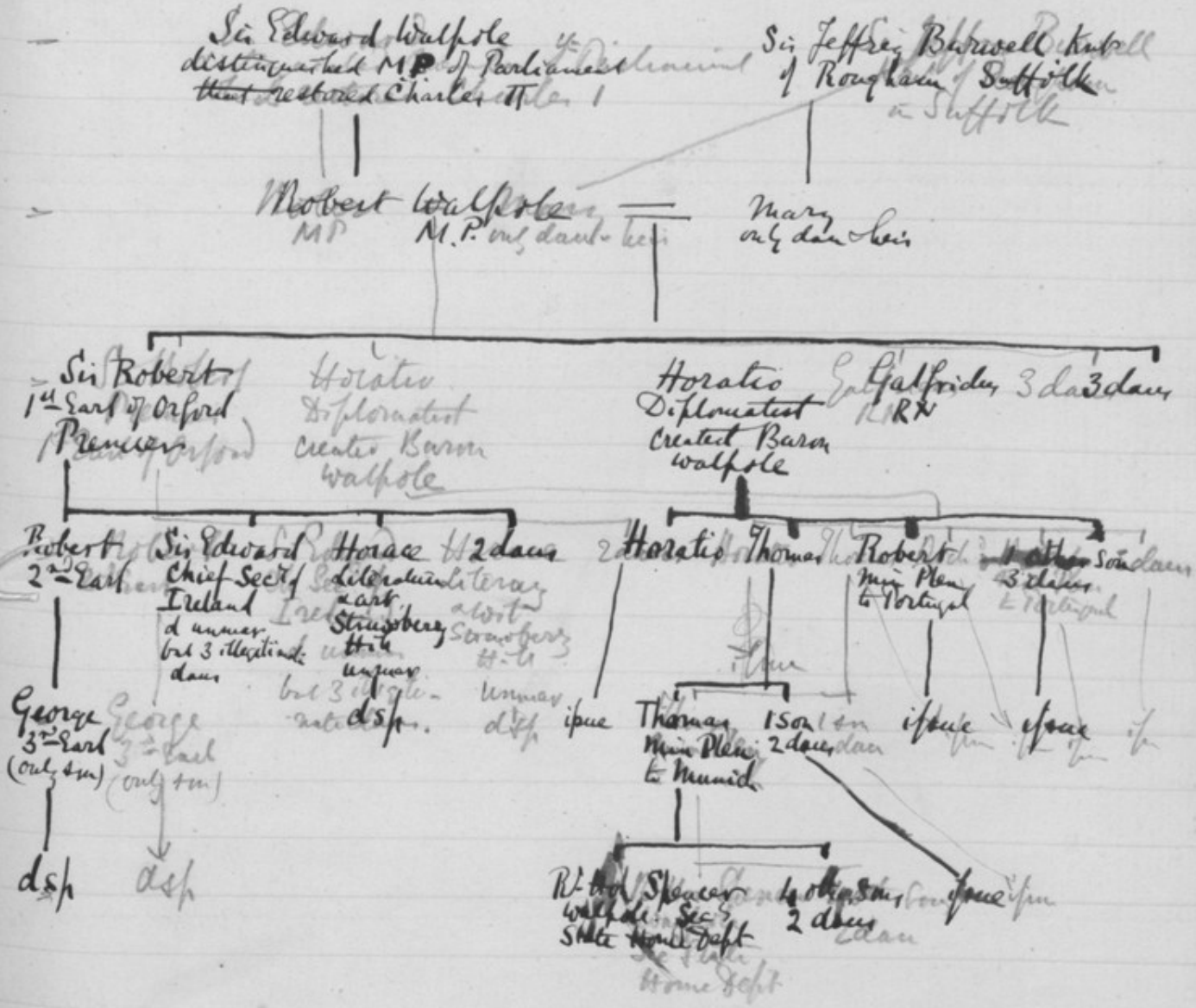
31

Lord Chief Justice Burke



F.35

Walpole


Sir Edward Walpole
distinguished MP of Parliament
that restored Charles II
Sir Jeffrey Burwell Knt
of Rougham Suffolk
Robert Walpole
M.P. only dau & heir
Mary
only dau & heir
Sir Robert
1st Earl of Orford
Premier
Horatio
Diplomatist
Created Baron
Walpole
Galfridus
RN
3 dau
Robert
2nd Earl
Sir Edward
Chief Sec of
Ireland
d unmar
but 3 illegitimate
daus
Horace
Literature
& art
Strawberry
Hill
unmar
dsp
2 daus
Horatio
Thomas
Robert
Min Plen
to Portugal
3 daus
Son
George
3rd Earl
(only son)
dsp
ipue
Thomas
Min Plen
to Munich
1 son
2 daus
ifsue
ifsue
Rt Hon
Walpole
State Home Dept
Spencer
Sec
4 other sons
2 daus
ifsue

F. 36

Bolinbroke

Sir John St. John
Zealous Royalist

Lord Chief Justice St. John

Other sons
3 killed fighting
under the royal
Standard

Sir Walter St. John = Johanna
M.P.

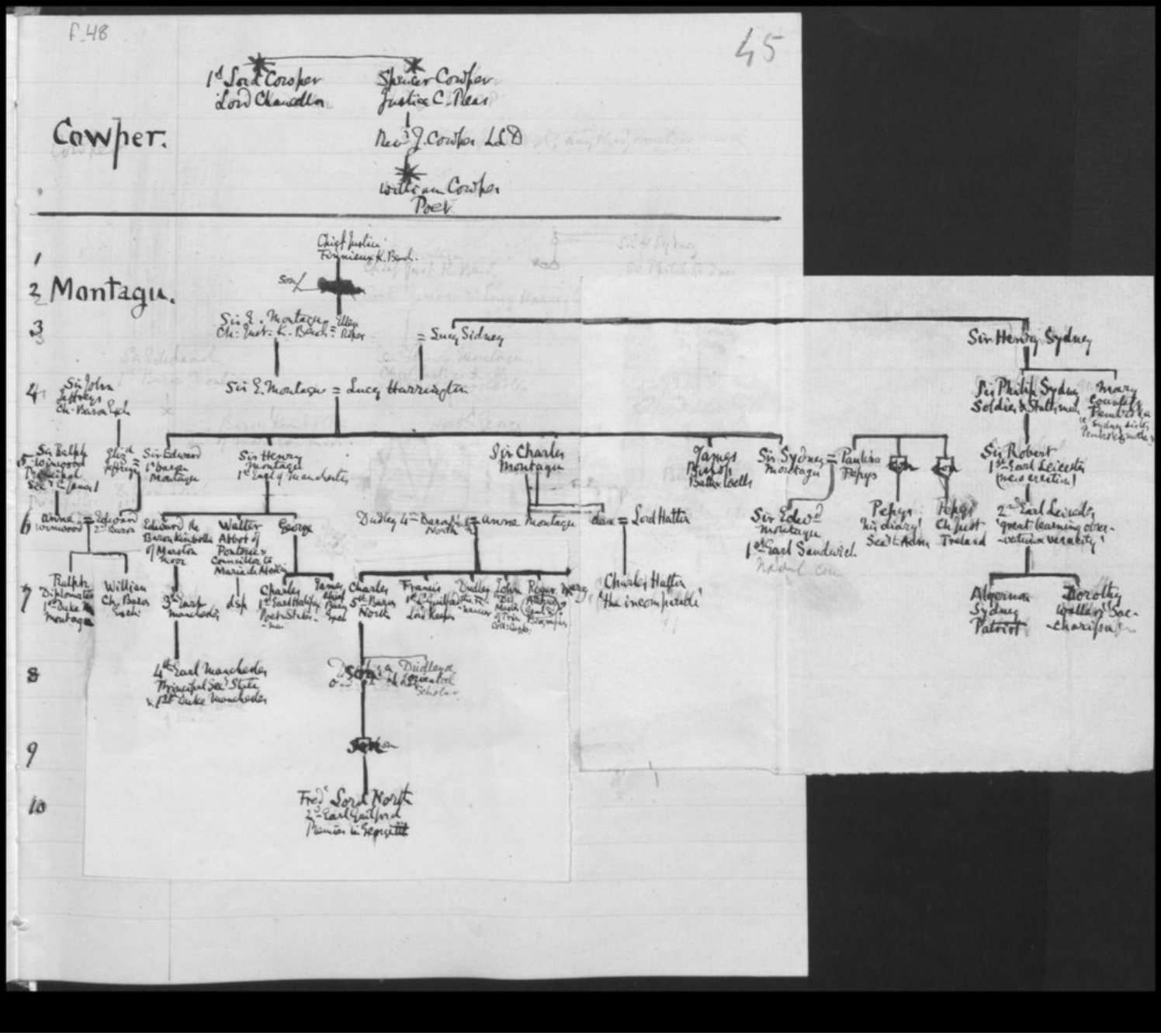
Sir Henry St. John.
Viscount Bolingbroke
only son

a	dal	par	ton
	Dundas (Visc' Melville)		
	Eldon Lord		
	Erskine Ellenborough L^d		
Allen	Fox	Percival	Thurlow Lord
	Francis Sir Philip		Tierney
	Gibbs L^d Ch: Justice	Pitt Lord Chatham	Tooke Horne,
		" William	
		Pratt (Earl Camden)	
Bedford 6th Duke	Grant Sir Wm		
Bollingbroke			
Burke	Grattan		
	Grenville		
Burke L^d Ch: Just	Holland Lord		
	Horner		
	Jeffertson		
	Jenkenson (Earl Liverpool)		
	Jervis (Ld V^t Vincent)		
	King Lord		
	Lloyd (Ld Ellenborough)		
	Lawrence Sir		
	Liverpool Earl		
Camden Earl	Loughborough L^d		
Canning			
Carrol			Walpole
Castlereagh L^d	Londonderry L^d		
			Wedderburn (Ld Loughborough)
Chatham L^d		Ricardo	Wellesley Marquis
			Wilberforce
			Wilkes John
	Mansfield Lord		Wyndham
	Melville L^d (Dundas)		
	Murray (Lord Mansfield)		
	Nelson Lord		
	North L^d	Romilly	
Curran		St Vincent Lord	
		Scott Lord Eldon	
		" Lord Stowell	
		Sheridan	
		Stowell Lord (Scott)	

Pedigrees
~~Results~~
(Judges) Statesmen

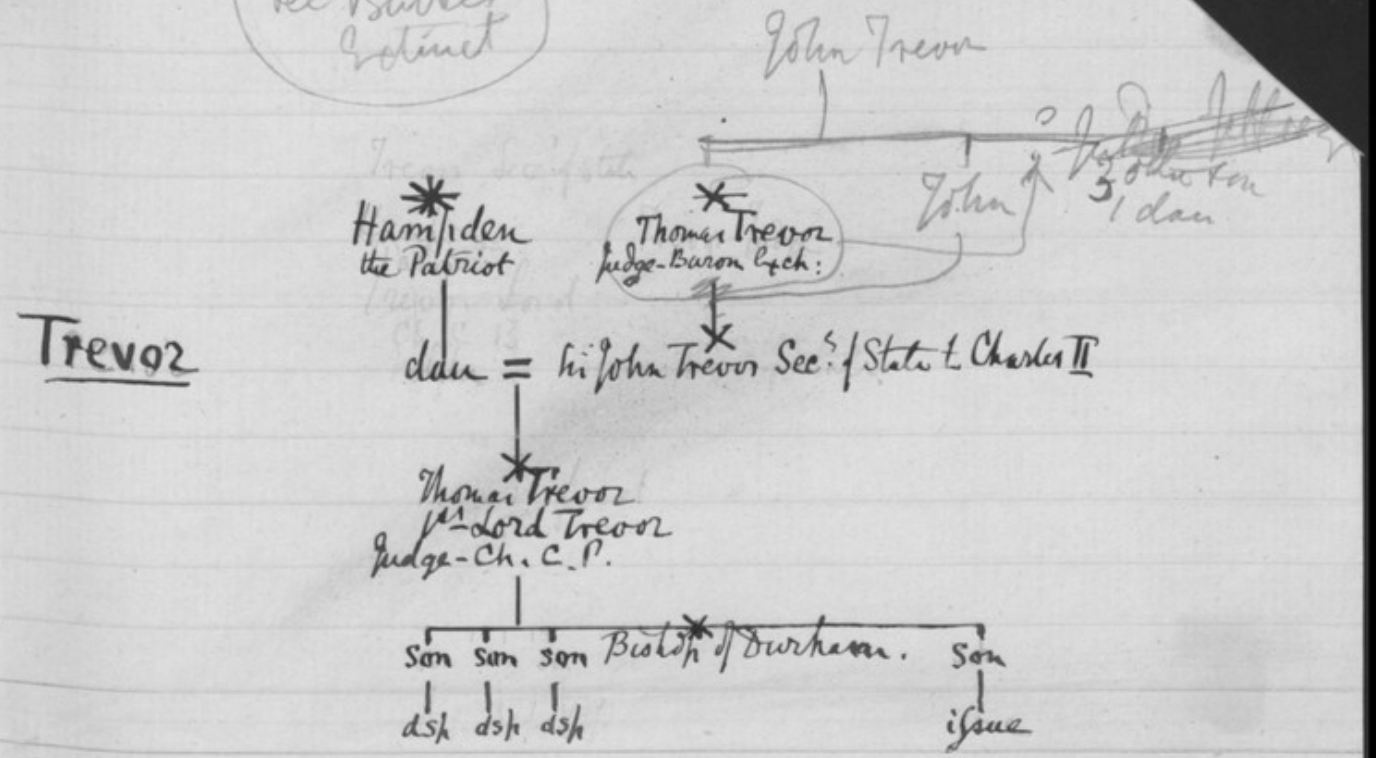
f. 46 r

Cowper
Montague
Trevor Lord
Clive (but Enquire)
Legge & Finch & Harvey
Yorke
Bathurst & Butler
Denison — Enquire about the speaker's mother's family Eshwick, also about the Wilkinsons who took the name of Denisians was his father.
~~Erskine~~
Law
? Parker
Pratt
~~Sutton Manners~~
~~Wilmot~~
Coleridge
Denman
~~Pepys~~
~~Pollock~~
~~Scarlett~~
Turner Enquire
Vaughan
~~Wilde~~
~~Wood~~

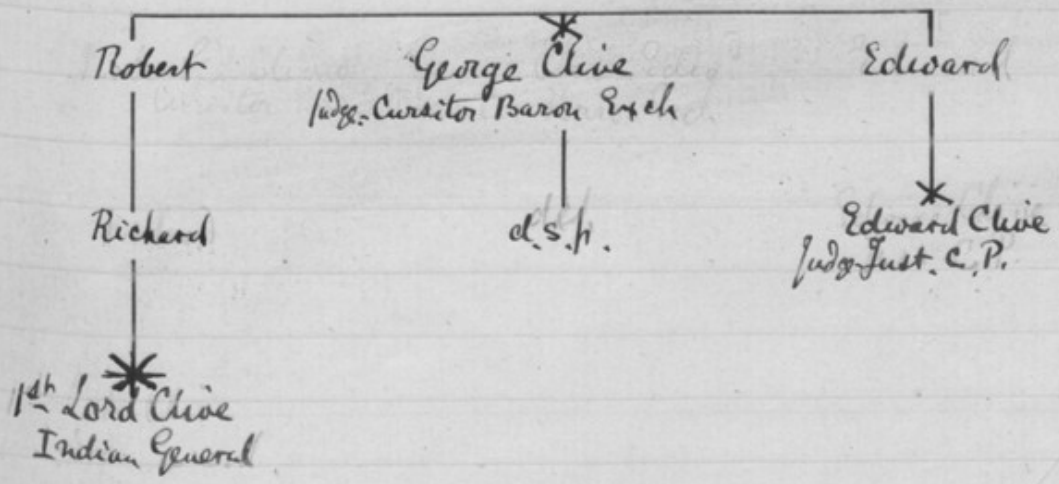

Cowper.
1st Lord Cowper
Lord Chancellor
Spencer Cowper
Justice C. Pleas
Revd J. Cowper LLD
William Cowper
Poet
Montagu.
Chief Justice
Finnieux K. Bench.
Sir E. Montagu
Ch: Just: K. Bench
Ellen
Roper
Lucy Sidney
Sir Henry Sydney
Sir E. Montagu
Lucy Harrington
Sir John
Jeffreys
Ch. Baron Exch
Sir Edward
1st Baron
Montagu
Sir Henry
Montagu
1st Earl of Manchester
Sir Charles
Montagu
James
Bishop
Bath & Wells
Sir Sydney
Montagu
Paulina
Pepys
Sir Edwd
Montagu
1st Earl Sandwich
Pepys
'his diary'
Sec'y Adm
Pepys
Ch Just
Ireland
Sir Robert
1st Earl Leicester
(new creation)
2nd Earl Leicester
'great learning observation veracity'
Algernon
Sydney
Patriot
Dorothy
Wallace
'Saccharissa'
Anne
Wimwood
Edward
2nd Baron
Edward the
Baron Kimbolton
of Marston
Moor
Walter
Abbot of
Pontoise &
Counsellor to
Maria de Medici
George
Dudley 4th Baron North
Anne Montagu
Lord Hatton
Ralph
Diplomates
1st Duke
Montagu
William
Ch. Baron
Exch
3rd Earl
Manchester
dsp
Charles
1st Earl Halifax
Poet & Statesman
James
Chief
Baron
Exch
Charles
5th Baron
North
Francis
1st Earl Guilford
Lord Keeper
Dudley
John
Roger
Mary
Charles Hatton
'the incomparable'
4th Earl Manchester
Principal Sec'y State
& 1st Duke Manchester
Dudley
Oriental
Scholar
Fred Lord North
2nd Earl Guilford
Premier in George III

f. 49a

(see Burke's Extinct)



Clive.



f. 49 b

Sir Thomas Trevor
Baron of the Exchequer
in James the 1st time
Lord of the Manor of
Leamington Hastings
Co Warwick. Descended
from the Trevors of
Brinknet Trevillan
& Plaistin Co Denbigh

Winifred = Sir Edward
Heiress to Puliston
Sir T. Trevor

Sir Edwd = Margaret
Puliston Aytmer
an Heiress

Eleanor = William
Their heiress Wheler
Uncle to the
1st Baronet &
Father to the
2d. Baronet

F. 49 c

46

Sir Nich^d — 4 dans — ~~[illegible]~~ Jane

John Sir — Sir John, Sec. State under Charles II, marr dau of John Hampden — 2 other sons & 3 dans

Thomas, Ch Justice C.P. Created Lord Trevor, marr twice — 3 ~~other sons~~ — 3 other son

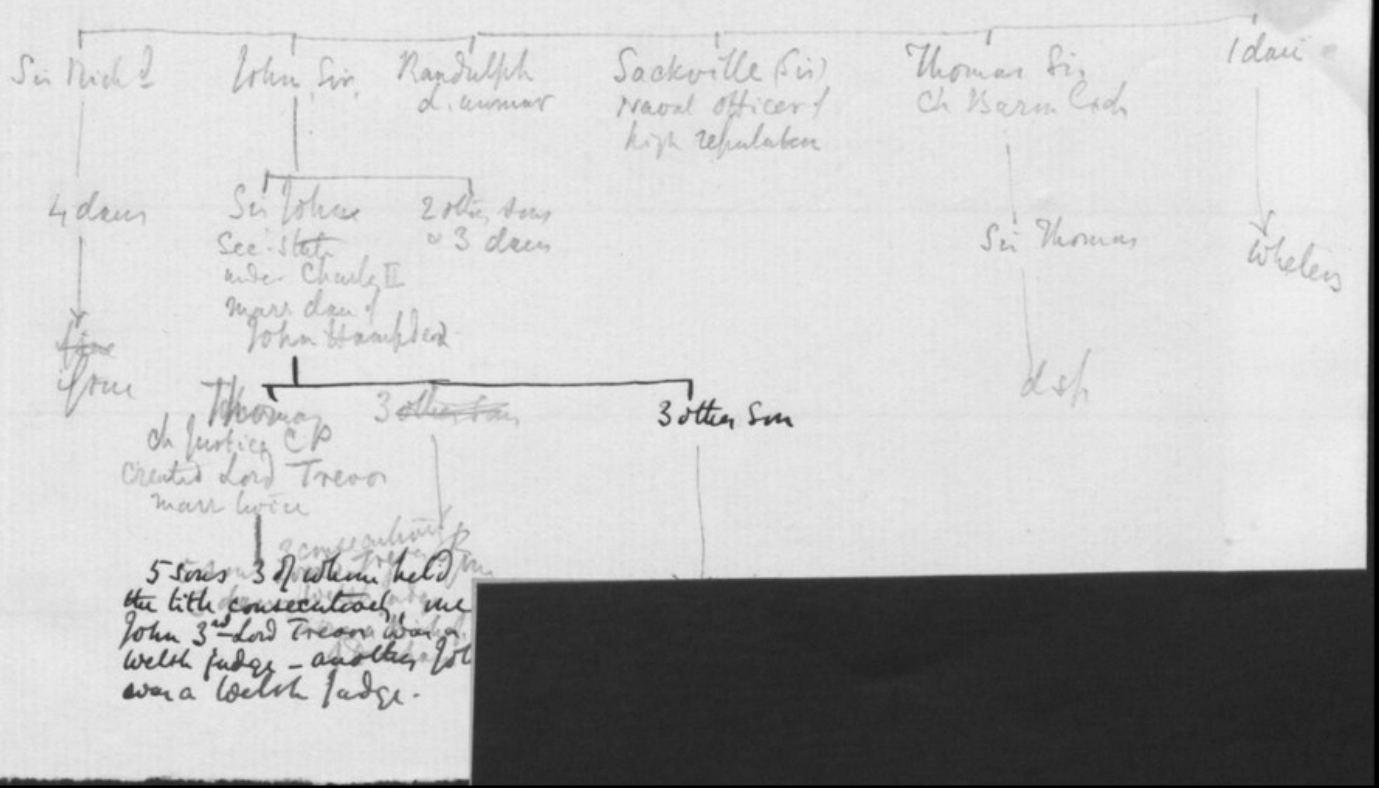
5 sons 3 of whom held the title consecutively, one John 3rd Lord Trevor was a Welsh judge – another Jo[illegible] was a Welsh judge.

Randulph d. unmar

Sackville (Sir) Naval officer of high reputation

Thomas Sir, Ch Baron Exch — Sir Thomas — d.s.p.

1 dau — Wheless



Finch and Legge.
& Harvey M.D.

1 Sir Thomas Moyle
Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations

2 Thomas Finch = dau

3 Sir Moyle Finch — Henry

4 William Harvey — dau. mar. Sir Wm Twisden — Sir Heneage Finch (Son) Speaker of the H of Commons — Sir Henry Finch Lord Keeper of the Gt Seal & Charles I created L-Finch

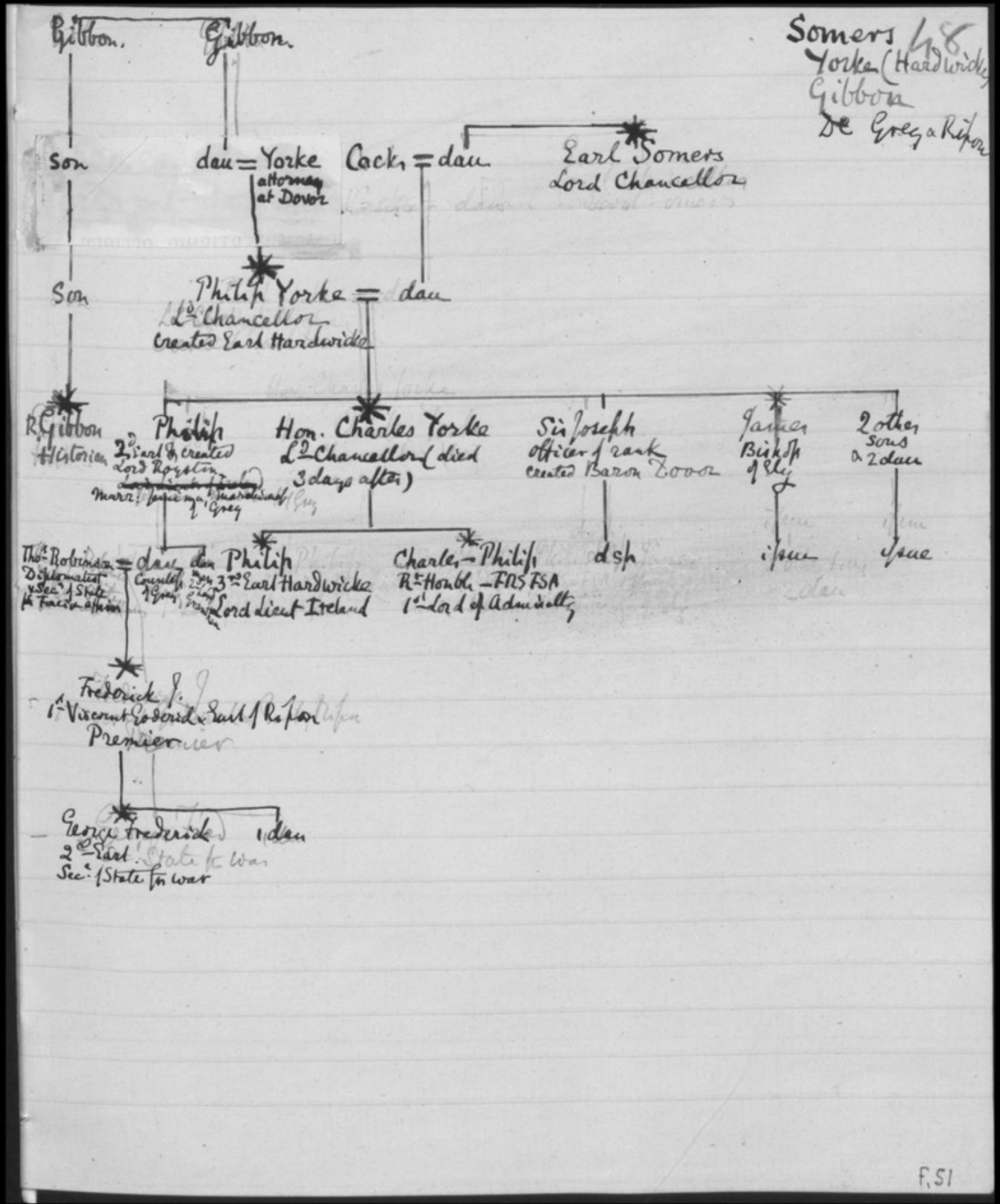
5 William Harvey M.D. Discoverer of the Circulation of the blood — dsp — Son, M.P. to Hy H, 5 sons merchants of substance, leaving their mass large fortunes — issue — Elizabeth = Sir Heneage Finch Lord Keeper of the Gt Seal created Earl Nottingham — Judge Twisden — 6 other sons & 7 daus — (1 dau)

6 Daniel 2nd Earl of Nottingham Principal Sec State to William III (& 4th Earl of Winchelsea) — William Legge distinguished Soldier & attached follower of Charles I — Heneage Finch Solicitor Genl & M.P. to the University of Cambridge Created Earl Aylesford

7 Daniel 7th Earl — Rt Hon Wm MP Envoy extr: to Sweden — issue — 2 others — Edward M.P. for Cambridge University — dau (6 other) — Margaret Margaret — George Legge Lieut Genl Ordnance & Admiral of the Fleet Created Baron Dartmouth — Anne — 3 sons & 3 other daus

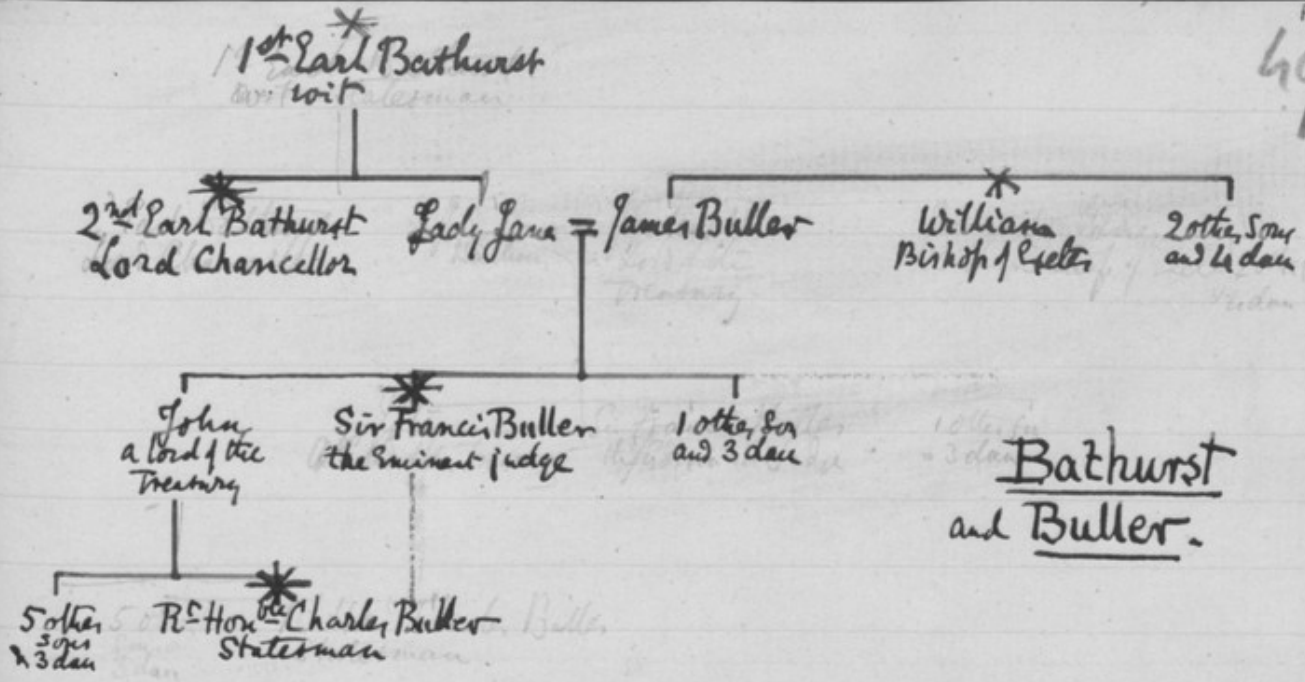
8 Charles Watson Wentworth 2nd Marquess of Rockingham Premier under George III dsp — William (the only child) Secy of State to Queen Anne & a Lord Justice. Created 1st Earl Dartmouth

9 2 sons & 2 dau — Heneage Legge Judge (Baron Exch:) — Rt Hon: Henry Bilson Legge Chancellor of the Exchequer


Somers
Yorke (Hardwicke)
Gibbon
De Grey & Ripon
Gibbon.
Gibbon.
Son
dau = Yorke
attorney at Dover
Cock = dau
Earl Somers
Lord Chancellor
Son
Philip Yorke = dau
Ld Chancellor
created Earl Hardwicke
R. Gibbon
Historian
Philip
2d Earl & created
Lord Royston
Hon. Charles Yorke
Ld Chancellor (died
3 days after)
Sir Joseph
officier of rank
created Baron Loon
James
Bishop of Ely
2 other
sons & 2 dau
Philip
3rd Earl Hardwicke
Lord Lieut Ireland
Charles — Philip
Rt Honble — FRS FSA
1st Lord of Admiralty
d sp
issue
issue
Frederick J.
1st Viscount Goderich & Earl of Ripon
Premier
George Frederick
2d Earl
Sec. of State for war
1 dau

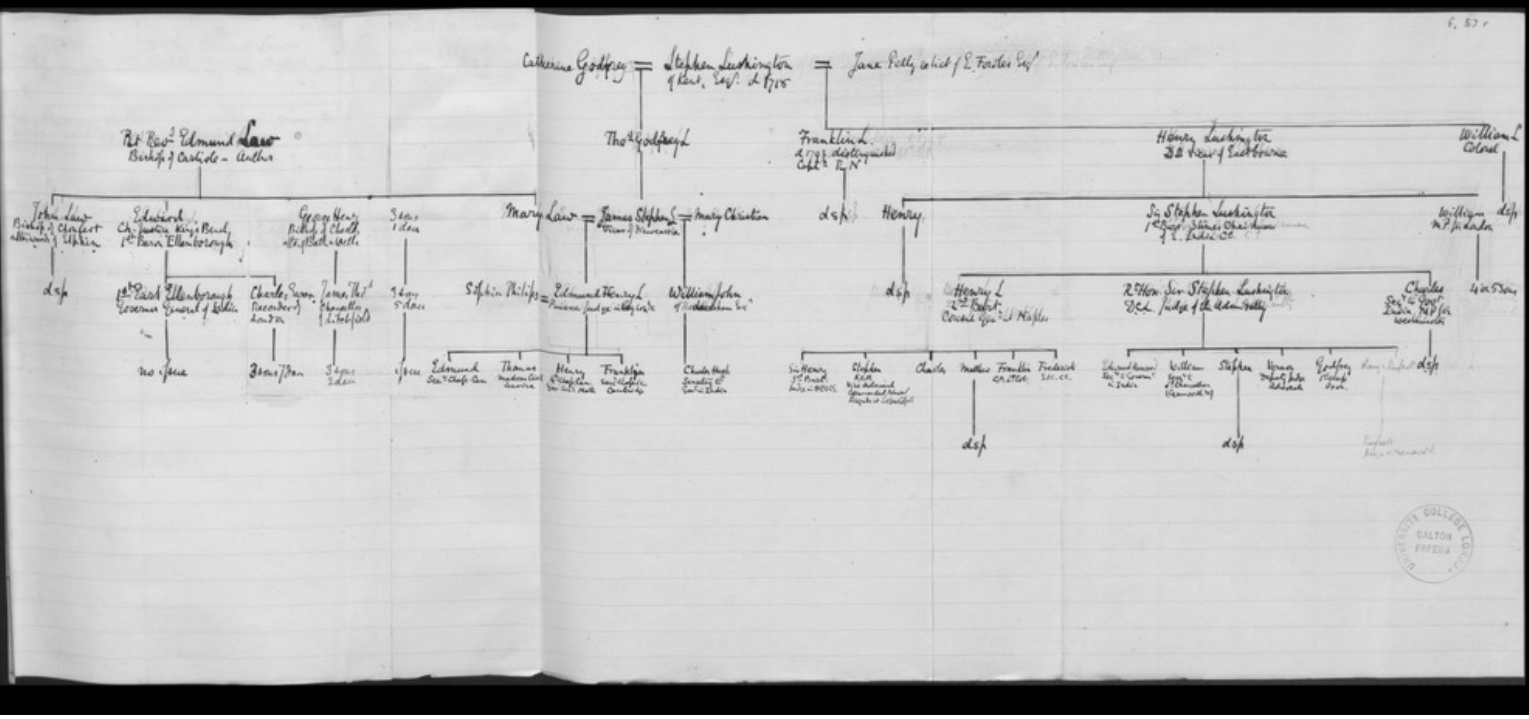
F. 51

49

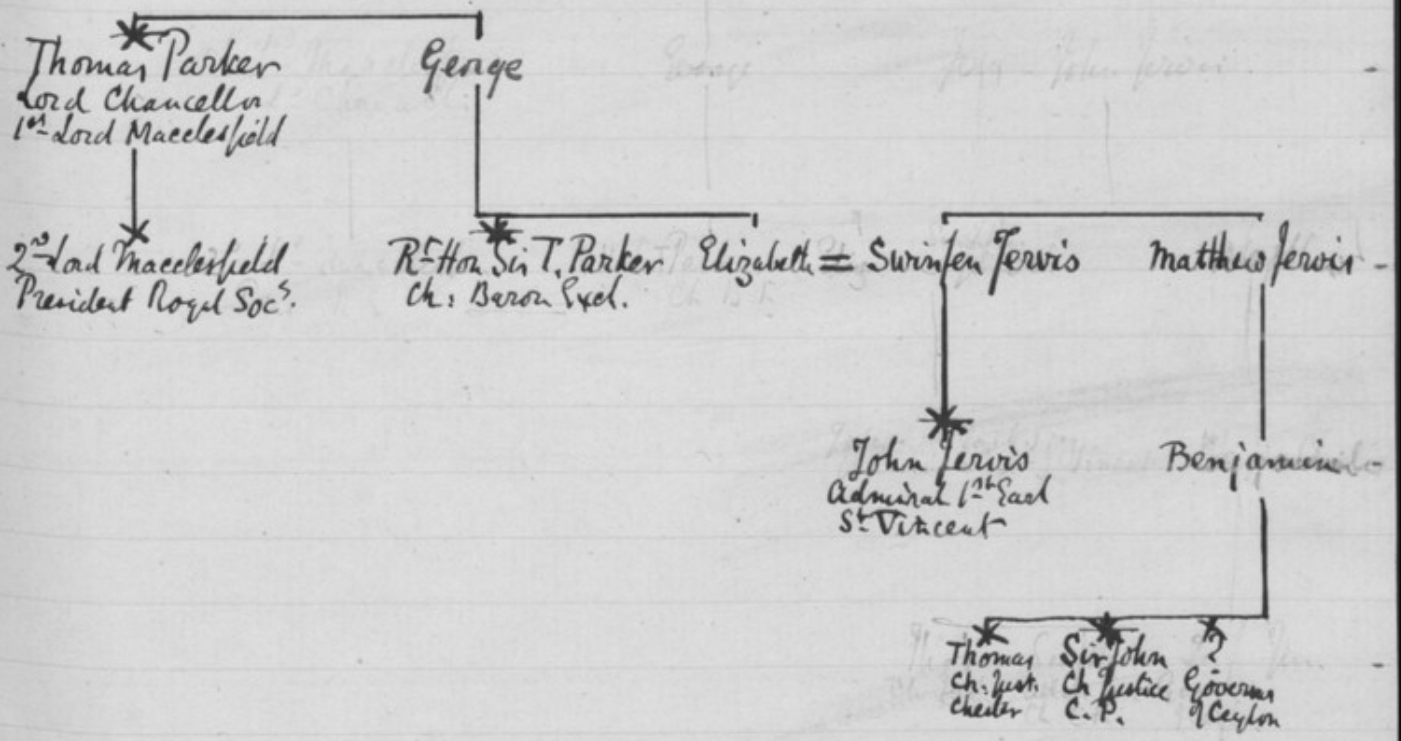


Bathurst
and Buller.

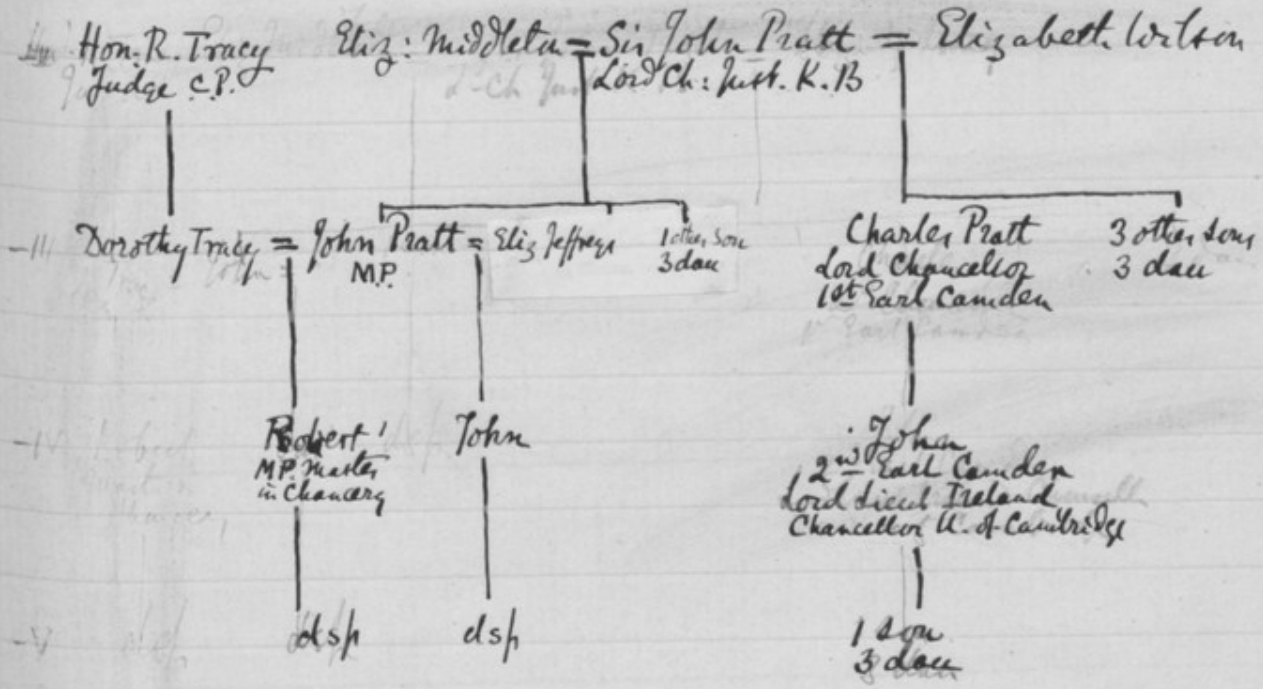
Denison


Catherine Godfrey = Stephen Luskington = Jane Pelly
Rt Revd Edmund Law
Bishop of Carlisle – Author
Thos Godfrey L
Franklin L
Henry Luskington
William L
Colonel
John Law
Edward
George Henry
Mary Law = James Stephen L = Mary Christian
Henry
Sir Stephen Luskington
William
Charles
Sophia Philips = Edmund Henry L
William John
Edmund
Thomas
Henry
Franklin
Charles Hugh
Henry L
Sir Stephen Luskington
Charles
Stephen
Godfrey
dsp

Parker (Ld. Macclesfield)
Jervis (St. Vincent)



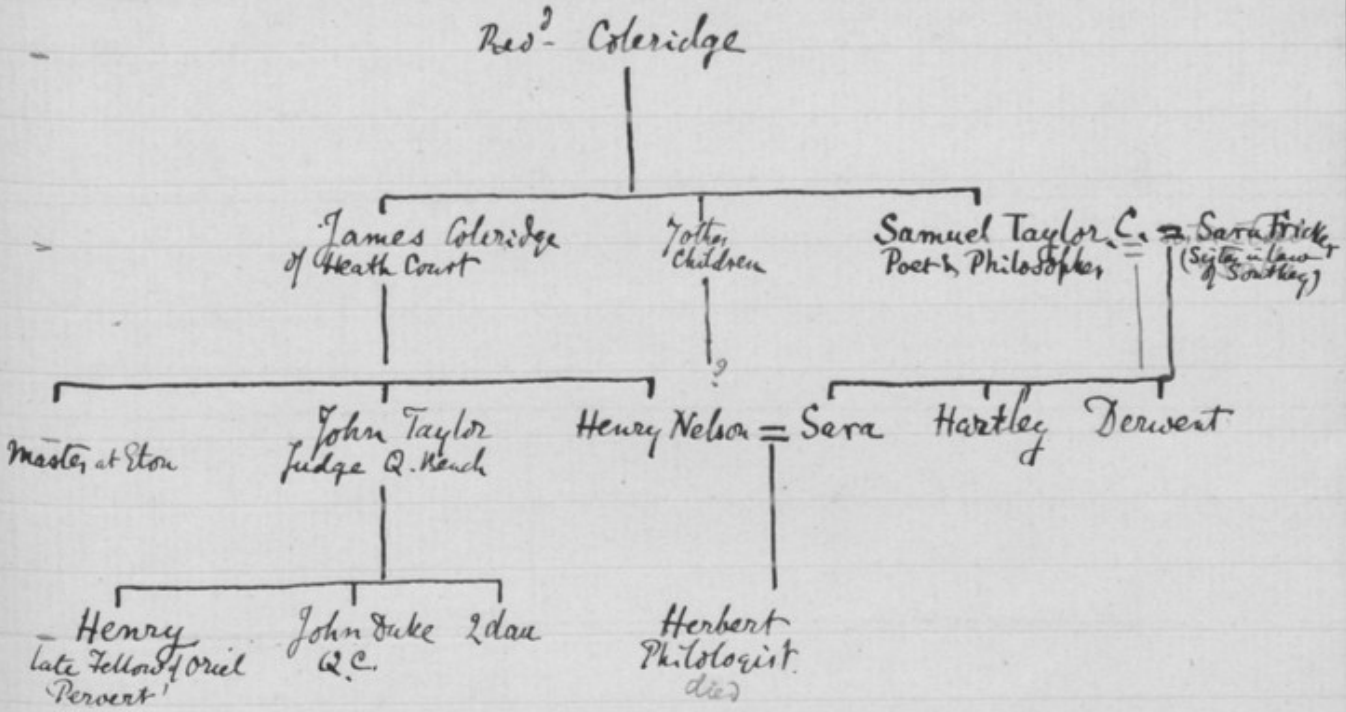
Pratt (Camden) 53



f. 56

53

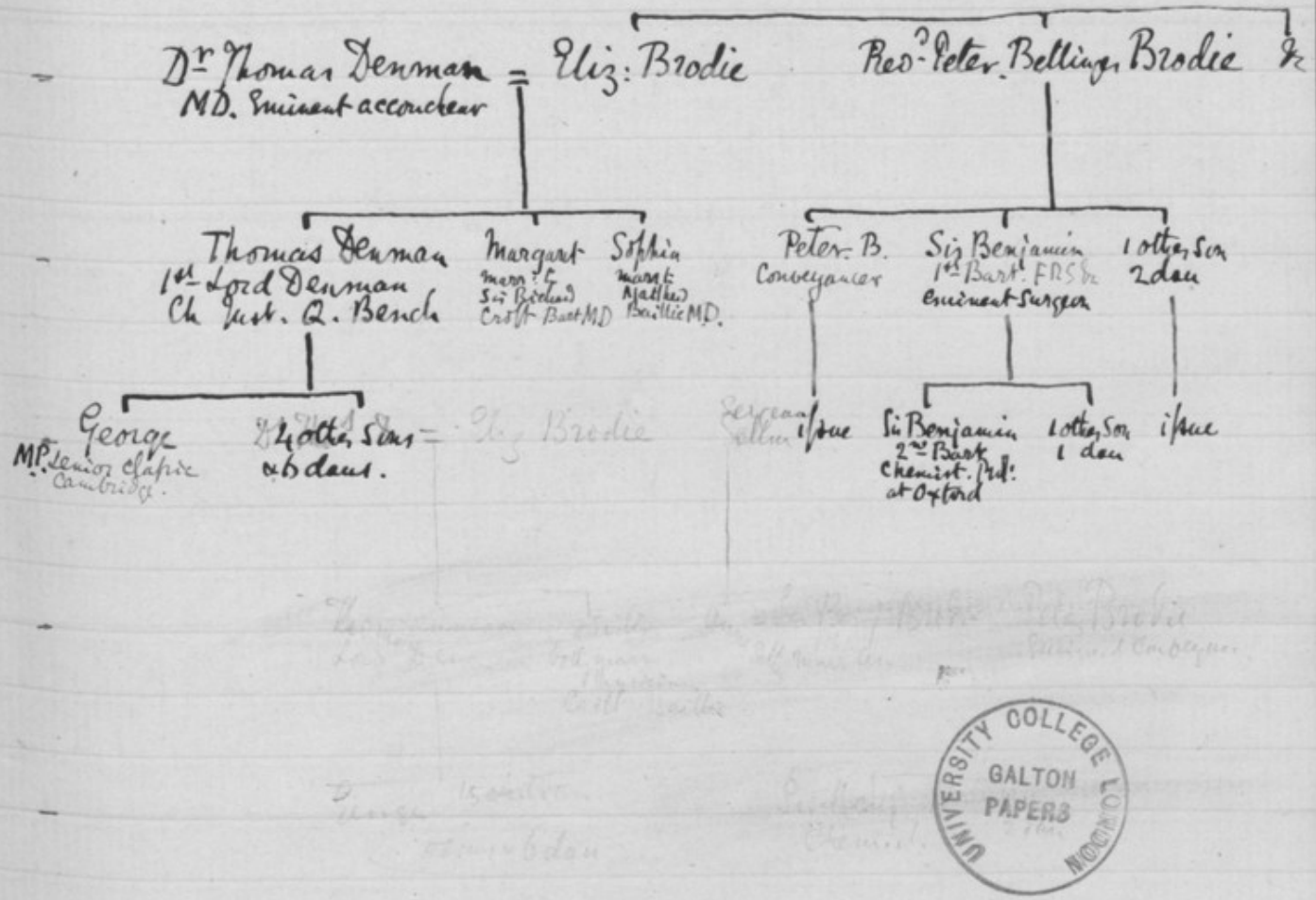
Coleridge



Where is the musician?

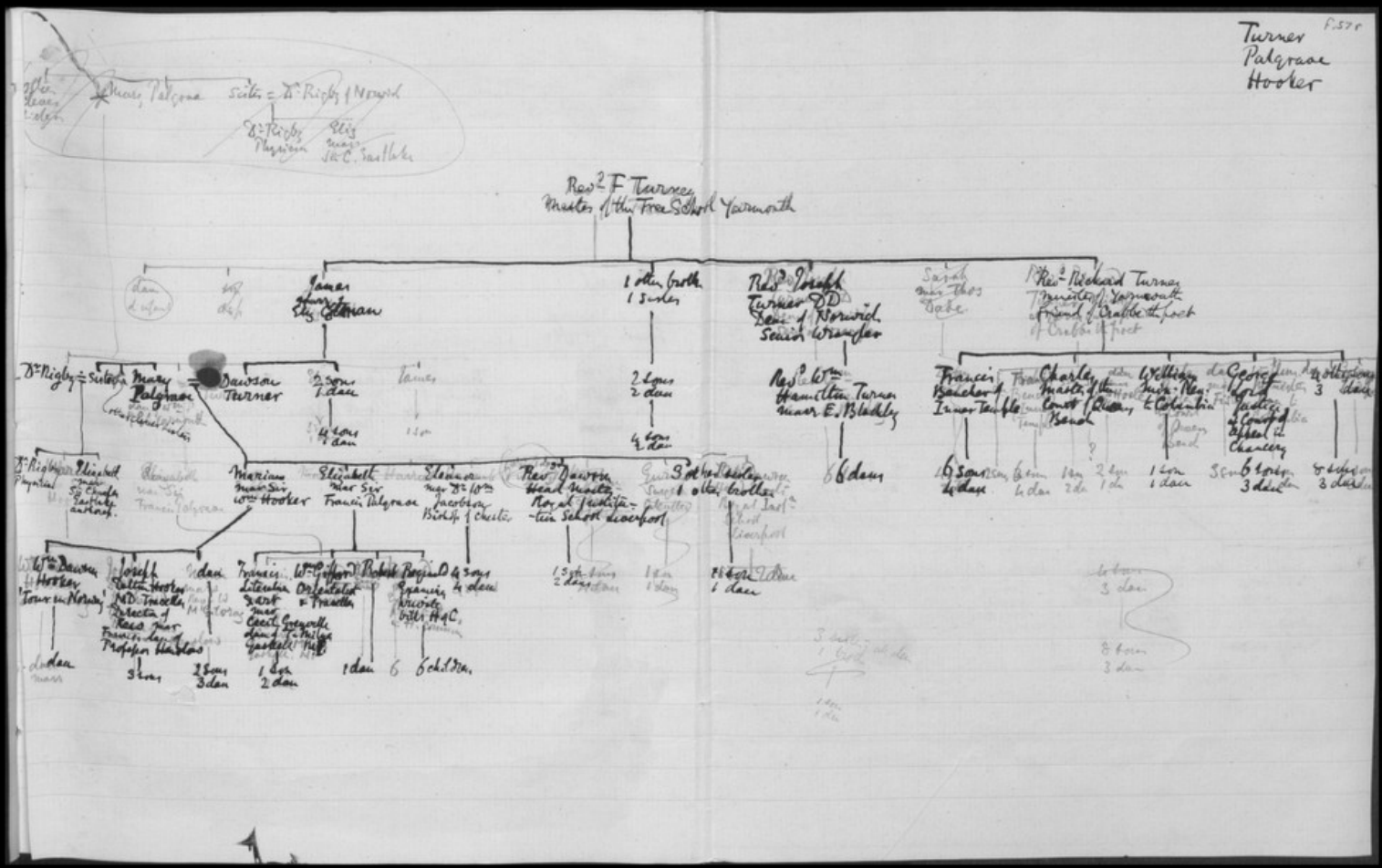
Fully 9 members of this family were gifted with rare abilities
Hartley was singularly precocious and visionary in boyhood. He had extraordinary imagination and colloquial powers: A poet: intemperate.
Sara had in a remarkable manner the mental characteristics of her father,
Henry Nelson scholar. Editor of the literary remains of S.T.C.

Denman
Brodie.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Turner
Palgrave
Hooker



55

Turner
Palgrave
Hooker

f.57v

Addington 9

Argyll 2

Bathurst 49

Bentinck 8 Bolingbroke 33
Bunbury 28
Burke 22
Bushe 31
Bute 2

Camden 52

Canning 12

Carteret 5

Clive 46
Coleridge 53
Croker 45

De Grey & Ripon 48
Derby 19

Disraeli 21

Dundas 26

Finch 47

Fox 23

Gibbon 48

Goderich 13 – 48

Grafton 5

Granville 27

Grenville 3

Grey 15
Hardwicke 56
Holland 28
Hooker 54
Horner 30
Jervis 57
Lansdowne 7
Legge 47
Liverpool 11

Londonderry 5
Lushington 50 Macclesfield 51
Melbourne 16 Montagu 45 – 2.
Napier 28
Newcastle 1

North 6

Palgrave 55
Palmerston 20
Parker 51
Peel 17

Perceval 10

Par

Pakington 56
Palgrave 55

Pitt 3

Portland 8

Pratt 52

Rede sdale 10

Rockingham 4
Romilly 29
Russell 18
Sheridan 24
Sidmouth 4

Ker

S

Shelburne 7
Somers 48
Stanhope 3
Stephen 28
Temple 3

Trevor 46

Turner 55

Vaughan 56
Venn 28
V. Vincent 51
Walpole 32
Wortley Montagu 2

Wellington 14
Wilberforce 28
Windham 25
Wyndham 3

Yorke 13 – 48

Biographia Evangelica
Results.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
2/4/1/1/6

Biographia Evangelica

or an historical account of the lives & deaths of the most eminent and evangelical authors & preachers both British & foreign in the several denominations of Protestants from the beginning of the Reformation to the present time by the Revd. Erasmus Middleton — London 1779 4 Vols

Extract from preface

IV. "We will only detain the Reader to observe here, that no bigoted "partiality to sects or denominations, whether established or tolerated, "will be found in this collection; but our whole attention has been paid "to truly great and gracious characters of all those persuasions, which "hold the distinguishing principles of the Gospel, and are united in "the main endeavour to promote our common Christianity"

Vol 1 contains	44 lives
2	56
3	43
4	55
Total —	198



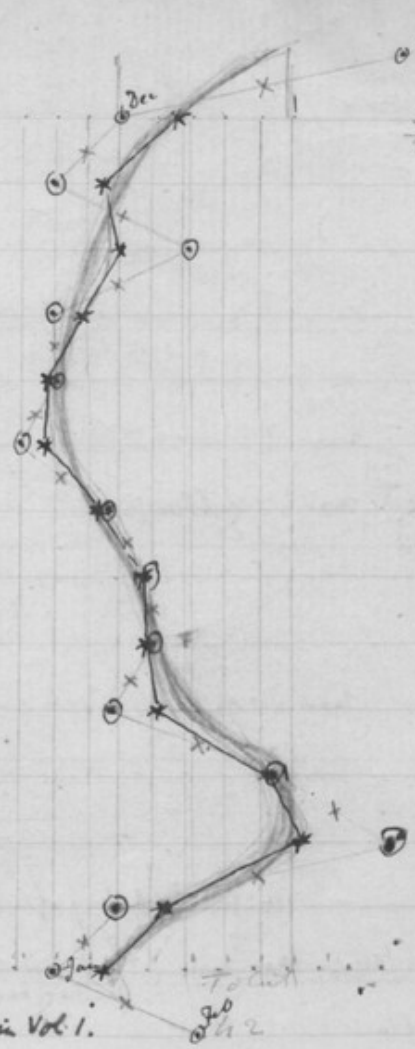
THE PRESIDENTS of WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

F, 1 b v

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
2/4/1/1/6

f. 2 r

	Vol I	II	III	IV			
Jan	I		I	I	3	5.2	+ 2.2
Febr	I		I	𝍸	7	4.1	− 2.9
Mar		I	I	II	3	3.5	+ 0.5
April			II	I	3	3.0	0.0
May		I		I	2	3.5	+ 1.5
June	I	I		III	5	4.2	− 0.8
July	I	II	I	II	6	5.5	− 0.5
Aug	I	II		III	6	6.0	0.0
Sept	I	I	II	I	5	6.9	+ 1.9
Oct		I	𝍸	IIII	10	9.5	− 0.5
Nov	I	II	III	𝍸 II	13	9.5	− 3.5
Dec	I	I		III	5	6	+ 1
Totals	8	12	16	33	68		



⊙ actual observ.
✱ 2nd mean.

not given — Unknown: 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 IIII — 34 in Vol I. — 42

𝍸 𝍸, 𝍸 𝍸, 𝍸 𝍸, 𝍸 𝍸, IIII — 44 in Vol II — 56

𝍸 𝍸, 𝍸 𝍸, 𝍸 II — 27 in Vol III — 43

𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 — 20 in Vol IV — 53 (? 2 other included names)

194 + 2.

6 thd be born per month

23 out of the 68 (or $\frac{1}{3}$d) were born in Oct – Novd whereas by ordinary chances only $\frac{1}{6}$th ought to have been.

8 were born in Mar April & May whereas $\frac{1}{4}$ or 14½ thd have been

Parentage	wife & family	Good or bad fortune
Poor Parents but gave a liberal Educ^n		
Highly connected		The fire would not light - severely scorched & long delay before death
	mar	
Good family & the only child mother very pious	mar – children.	
Good parentage		
		Lingering death - wind blew away the flame
	mar – children	Lingering death, wind blew away the flames
		Lost his MS of Bible Translation by shipwreck & had to recommence decoyed to England & there executed.
		Horrible death, but intentional.
	His son pub: his papers	Ill luck in early life - had to enlist as a soldier
Father of senatorial rank (Alsace)	Mar twice (2^d wife was widow of Oecolampadius)	
Father a peasant of Suabia Simon Thomas Samuel Thos. James		
		Translated Bible but the whole was pirated after his death by Robert Stephen the printer
	mar.	In trying to escape, a friend pushed a stone over the wall, it broke his leg & alarmed the guard. burnt.
~~Tradesman & burgher~~ Parents very poor - he had to beg for bread	Mar	Widow killed through a fall
Scotch		
Religious parents		
Spain - His brother was one of the Pope's lawyers at Rome & his was who had been murdered for his religion. He hanged himself after		
Religious parents		
Father a Schoolmaster, poor		
Alsace	Mar three times	

F. 2V

Vol. I. Cause of death – Constitution Personal app. 32

John Wickliffe Translator of the Bible & Reformer the first	60	Palsy		
John Huss The Bohemian reformer	39 M	M. burnt		
Jerom of Prague the lay Reformer in Bohemia	? M	M. burnt		
John de Wesalia	? old	d in imprisonment after having recanted.		
Patrick Hamilton the first Scotch Reformer	? M	M burnt		
Gerard Geldenhaur	60	plaque		
John Oecolampadius	49		melancholic by nature & disposed to solitude.	
Ulrichus Zuinglius	44 Killed in battle	Killed in battle.	Always studied standing	*
Thomas Bilney	? M	recanted & re-recanted burnt. (lingering)		a little man, had to be put on a ledge when he was burnt.
John Frith	? M	burnt (lingering)		
William Tindale	? M	strangled & burnt		
John Lambert (true name was Nicholson)	? M	burnt by slow fire		
Urbanus Regius	?	felt sick on the way & sudden & easy death.	Extraordinary application	
Wolfgang Fabr: Capito	63	plaque		
Simon Grynaeus	48	plaque		
Leo Judae	60	of all the debility of old age.	Fairly overworked himself	
Peter Brullius	? M	burnt		
Martyn Luther	63	suddenly of a stomach attack to wh: he had been subject.		a coarse looking man
George Wishart	? M	burnt	melancholy constitution	tall – black hair comely blept in new canvas on stream & has a pail of water by bed.
Frederick Myconius	55	consumption.	outlived a first attack by years, Luther prayed for him.	
John Diazius	? M. Assassin			
Caspar Cruciger	44	over work that told on the body, not brain.	melancholic by nature, loved – retirement.	A very swift penman
Paulus Fagius (Buchlin)	46	suspicion of poison		Tall dark stern-looking but affectionate & meek
Martin Bucer	60			Strong & musical voice & a fine tall man – Abominable hand writing.

F.3r

mar.

Descended fr: Dukes of Saxony
Father seems to have been religious

mar

Uncle John Hooper was
Principal of St Alban's Hall

The fire ~~[illegible]~~ blazing away so that he was 3/4 hours
in the utmost torment.

mar. 9 children

Died like a lamb

Father chief magistrate of his town

Father poor but frugal & of good repute

Died quickly, the gunpowder exploded.

Uncle was Dr Robert Ridley
? who was he.

Burnt slowly, fire was over smothered

~~[illegible]~~

mar twice

Father military Engineer
Melancthon had a clever dau:

mar 2 sons & 2 dau

Of noble family. His brother
Jerome was a very considerable man
a diplomatist. His uncle of his own name
was archbishop of Gresa in Poland. Erasmus
dedicated to him his edition of Ambrose's works

mar: 1 surviving (posthumous) child

(see Simon Grynaeus, last page.)

No apparent relation to his namesake
of Constantinople. but his brother was
Bishop of Pola.

Vol. I.

~~George Prince of Anhalt~~			
Sebastian Munster	63	Plague	
Caspar Hedio	?		
George Prince of Anhalt	46		
John Rogers	? M	burnt	
Lawrence Saunders	? M	burnt	
John Hooper	59 M.	burnt	
Rowland Taylor	? M	burnt standing in a pitch barrel.	
Robert Ferrar	? M	burnt	
John Bradford	? M in prime of life.	burnt	Sat 1 meal a day seldom slept more than 4 hours always meditating or praying & weeping. Tall spare of a faint sanguine colour
Justus Jonas	62	D. in much peace & comfort	
Hugh Latimer	85 M.	burnt	
Nicholas Ridley	? M	burnt	a small man.
John Philpot	? M	burnt	
Thomas Cranmer	58 M	burnt	
John Ponet (or Poynet)	63		
Philip Melancthon	63		Constitution very weak & required much management
John a Lasco (or Lasci)	?		
Peter Martyr	62		Large healthy man, grave & sedate
Thomas Grynaeus	52		
Peter Paul Vergerio	?	Suspicion of poison	

	mar (by Bucer's advice) 1 child who'd young	The catalogue of his maladies is remarkable
Very low circumstances		
Parents of some rank		Providences that occurred to his persecutors!
Very poor – sung for bread in streets		
Parents poor		
Father a Gent: in Dauphiné		
Family ancient & good but not rich. Sister's son was Downe III.		Was lamed by cold when studying at night
Gr. son the 'Cock of the Conscience' (see Welch next page)	Mar twice, (children mar well) see Welch next page)	
Father rich but brought up his sons meanly	mar – wife'd of plague also 3 of her dans all married to ministers.	
	mar	
of ancient family		
of mean parentage	mar. several children.	
of ancient family – mother's uncle was Bishop Tonstall of Durham (see Beaton for his life)		run down by an ox in Durham market & being old & ill was injured & lamed for the rest of his life
	not mar	Died blind through over study & infirmity
Son a 'Maccaroni' but reformed & wrote his father's life.	mar	Prophetic powers!
Father an Esquire	mar twice	
Father wealthy, but offended.	mar. children.	
	mar several children, 9 survived him.	
Of poor parents	mar 18 children – 9 survived him	
	mar 2 dan. wife unfaithful.	

Vol II

7

John Calvin	55	stone & worked out	Faint thin & consumptive piles from alone over ~~study~~ & preaching	
Conrade Pellican	78	stone &c		
George Browne	?			
John Bugenhagius	73	Hung for high treason (~~Hugenot~~ P. of Conde)		
Marloratus	56			
Wolfganqus Musculus	66			
John Bale	68			
William Farrel	76			Exceeding hot temper
Miles Coverdale	81			
John Jewell	49	restlessly weaving out his body		spare
John Knox	67			
Henry Bullinger	71			
Matthew Parker	71	Stone & strangury		
Peter Viret	59		weak constitution, further injured by poison given him by a priest	
Edward Deering	?			
Richard Cox	82			
Bernard Gilpin	66		~~[illegible]~~	Tall, slender, careless, ornament.
Edmund Grindal	74	hard strangury & cholic & apparently d. of them		
John Fox	70			
Edmund Sandys	69			
William Fulke	?			very fat
Jerom Zanchius	86		blind some time before death	very fat
James Andreas	62			
Thomas Cooper	77			

F.5r

B. in mountainous air (cuter Cicero) mar twice. 8 children in all
both parents of honorable descent
mother's brother was Dr Norwell (see)

? Father an antiquary (see Hole's dict.) mar (funny history) a Xantippe.
The botanist Hooker are descended from him)

Uncle of Whitaker

~~[illegible]~~ mar 4 times & survived all his wives Father killed by bandits
1. killed by a mid wife's ignorance. the others
d. of fever, dropsy, a plague. – I dan mar
John Gerard Vossius & was father of Dionysius the orientalist
& of Isaac the learned canon of Windsor – His son was
Francis Junius also. a very amiable & learned man (see Beelin)

Father a merchant

nobly descended mar twice – the 2nd time at 70. – No children

of reputable family

was elder br: to the Archbishop mar twice – 1 son or more & 1 dan
see comparison of the characters of the two.
(See ante Grynaeus) mar had 7 children but lost them all save one

mar numerous issue Fell from his horse, broke his leg, taken
to an inn & died there.

Step mother who for some years
over ruled his father to his disadvantage
Father a rich peasant – His works
were pub: by his son.
Father & Scotch laird mar dan of John Knox – 3 sons. 1 killed by mistake
~~[illegible]~~
2. shipwrecked. found dead on a rock in attitude of prayer Supernatural gifts
3. 'The Cock of the Conscience'
Son the 'Cock of the Conscience'

Ancient family

Father & mother both highly born
& both, especially the latter, religious

Uncle John Wolphius (? who was he) Mar twice was more fortunate than most men
any body for they both made him very happy. – 14 children

Vol II

William Whitaker	48		laid seeds of deaths by incredible application	
Robert Bollock	43	stone	overworked himself	
Richard Hooker	47	effect of a cold caught in the Thames.		Of mean stature & stooping & his face full of heat pimples, bryot by his inactivity & sedentary life.
John Holland	?			
Alexander Nowell	90	d in perfect possession of his senses & faculties		a great fisherman.
Francis Junius	47	Plague	born after a most difficult labour & was so infirm a child that he was not expected to reach manhood.	Very bashful
William Perkyns	43			wild when young, middle stature - ruddy.
Thomas Cartwright	68	Stone & gout had them & apparently d of them		Rose at 2 3 or 4 a.m.
John Whitgift	73	Palsy		middle stature grave dark small boned, straight & gile.
Theodore Beza	86		robust man strong constitution never had headache	Poet - Various calumnies about his irregularities.
John Rainolds	58		life shortening by overwork but he said "non propter vitam vivendi perdere causas"	
Thomas Holland	73			
Richard Field	55			
Robert Abbot	57	Gravel & stone		
John James Grynaeus	77		towards the close of his life, was almost blind & often tormented with cholic	
William Cowper	?			(An intollerable Sim.)
Andrew Willet	58			
Melchior Adam	?			(The biographer)
David Paraeus (or Paré)	74			
John Welch	53		Strong robust constitution	Was a wild youth - joined the border thieves - In after life flesh of his knees grew callous like horn from much kneeling.
John Piscator	79			
Launcelot Andrews	71			
Philip de Mornay, Lord of Plessis.	74			
Ralph Hospinian	79	childish 4 years before his death -	was successfully couched for cataract	

F. 6 r

F. 6v

Father governor of Norham Castle

Antient family

Doctors rather maltreated him

(Ancient Welsh family) mar several children only 2 survived him
(Son had his abilities, but was an Enemy to religion.

good & virtuous parents father mar (love match) wife d after birth of her 12th child of whom 7 survived her
of ancient Welsh family. Mother apparently niece
dau of Sir Thos More & ~~[illegible]~~ dau of ~~[illegible]~~ Rastall
? Rastall the printer.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Enquire relations hip of D. John Donne to Sir Thos Moore. — see Household of Sir Thos More Lond Library 1851. — Life by Wm Rastall, J. Hoddesdon 1652. T. More (Ex grandson) Uvers of Chancellor

Know see his family (the cook of the conscience, — Welch's dau)
see life of by McCrie Lond Libr

Hooker was his father the antiquary? there is no life of him

Richard Stock	?	like a torch n taper he consumed himself to the good of others
Richard Rothwell	64	{was esteemed in youth, touched in Handsome well set great Strength n activity. Men looking n majestic presence..
George Carleton	69	
John Preston	41	D. an old man obl! see pretty discussion on a simile of days, life, death. "Here is usually no moderation in meeting of Enemy parts". First w- put them Tragedies to learn latin Colloquially. could not stop — tobacco — at last failed.
Tobie Matthew	82	{a handsome man — and people were prepossessed by a Bishop
Thomas James	58	
Sebastian Benefield	71	of retired n sedentary disposition
John Donne	58	naturally of melancholy disposition. Poet. Moderately tall Strength well proportioned n graceful

Hereditary Results Vols ~~I II III~~ & IV

Men — Scholars were mostly Ecclesiastics n those did not marry before the Reformation —

Relations ~~in the list~~.
in Vol I II III & IV. 196 individuals of today,

17 related individuals are later related in pairs one in a triplet & one 2 in separate pairs have other relationship

Possibly three more by Good Reason

Hussey thinks one by Good 0(21-7=)14 Good cases of relationships
17+7+14 = 38/196(5 190
or 1 in 5.

Simon Grynaeus I. Thomas Grynaeus I & others of the same family John James Grynaeus II
Whitaker II mother's brother was B. Nowell. II
Robert Abbot II elder brother & Archbishop Abbot III
Donne III mother's brother was Bishop Jewell II. J. Dod III daughter was B. Wilkins II
W. Gouge III father of T. Gouge IV. Philip Henry IV father & Matthew Henry IV.
Ebenezer Erskine III brother & Ralph Erskine IV.

Hooper I was nephew & J. Hooper Principal of St Alban's Hall
Ridley I nephew & Sir Robert Ridley ? who was he
John a Lasco I had a brother a diplomatist n a considerable man
Gilpin II mother's uncle was Bishop Tunstall of Durham.
Knox II. daughter Welsh the 'Cock of the Conscience' minister known as Covenanter in Ireland
Junius daughter was wife of Isaac Dujon. Son was also from n Jamin
Hottinden II Uncle John Woolphens ? who was he.
Matthew II Son able but uneasy & tyrannical.
Donne III ? relationship & Sir Thos More n Judge Rastall.
Abbot II besides the 2 acclaimed Bros: a Director of the E. Ind. Co n a good mayor. Mo a Lr Mayor.
Son of the Archbp wrote book on Job.
Hildersham III excellent Son Samuel
Herbert. Lord Herbert of Cherbury
Lewis du Dieu. Father, scholar, mother's bro, a Professor at Leyden
T Gouge. His mother had 2 bros both famous preachers viz Samuel n Ezekiel Culverwel also 2 sisters who both married famous divines viz Dr Chamberlain Emanuel Coll n Dr Whitaker
Usher II. a very remarkable family. F. Bros. MF. Mbros n Bros were all distinguished
Leighton. father n DD.
Wilkins. mother's bro: the learned Peter Gerhard — 3 most pious n accomplished daus.
Clarke T n scholar
Matthew. F. FF. n MF (J. Cotton) all eminent ministers in New England.
Foxes descended from a race of ministers
Saunn F n 2 bros remarkably eloquent so that eloquence was said to be hereditary in his family
Walker 9 9 9 Son of Revd Sam: Hall (to whom he seemed allied by natural sentiment.
Gurgle. Son of excellent unministerial talent. of years before him

F. 7r

23 in all or 28 additional (excluding ***) known good relationships

Men of notably weak or weakened constitution

I. & II

Leo Judae 60 fairly overworked himself

× P. Melancthon 63 constitution weak required management.

× Calvin 55 faint thin & consumptive

× Viret 59. weak constitution, further injured by poison

~~Whitaker~~ D. 48. laid seeds of death by incredible application

Rollock 43. Overworked

✓ Junius 47 (Plague) Born after most difficult labour – infirm child. but stronger after (mar 4 times)

Raindle 48. Life shortened by overwork

Stock ? Like a torch, consumed for the good of others

Preston 41. There is usually no moderation in men of great parts

I & II Men of notably strong constitutions ? Luther

× Peter Martyr 62 Large healthy man

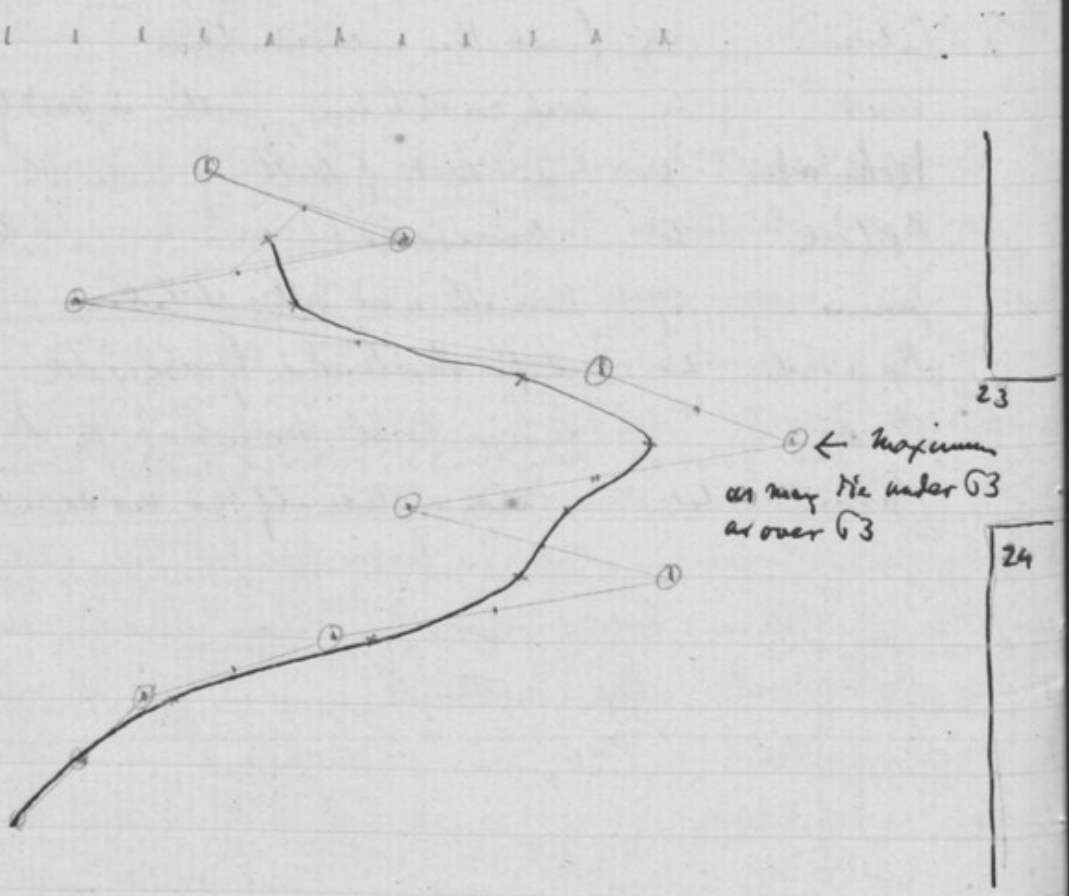
× Beza 86 Robust man never had headache

Rothwell 64 – Handsome well set – wild in youth

Matthew 82. A proper man – such as Q Elizabeth preferred.

F.8r

Curve of mortality from Abortus Fever.



F.9

Ages at death I & II

numbers

I ⟷ II

4	40–44	Cruciger	Bollock . Perkyns . Preston
7	45–49	Oecolampadius . Fagius . Prince George of Anhalt	Jewell . Whitaker . Hooker . Junius (plague)
2	50–54	T. Grynaeus	Welch
10	55–59	Myconius	Calvin . Marloratus . Viret . Rainolds Field . Abbot . Willet . James . Donne
13	60–64	Wickliffe – Geldenhaus (plague) . Capito (plague) Jonas . Ponet 63 Melancthon 63 . P. Martyr	Leo Judae . Luther . Bucer . Munster (plague) Andreas Rothwell.
7	65–69		Musculus . Bale . Knox . Gilpin . Sandys . Cartwright . Carleton
11	70–74		Bugenhagius . Bullinger Parker . Grindal Fox . Whitgift . Holland Paraeus . Andrews . Philip de Mornay Benefield
6	75–79		Pellican . Farrel . Cooper . J. J. Grynaeus . Piscator . Hospinian
3	80–84		Coverdale . Cox . Matthew
2	85–89		Zanchius . Beza
1	90–94		Norwell

Unknown John de Wesalia . Urbanus . Hedio . John à Lasco . Vergerio Browne Deering Tulke? Holland . Cowper . Adam . Stock

Martyrs & violent deaths Huss 39 . Jerom. of Prague . Hamilton ? Zwinglius (sg. killed) Bilney ? Frith ?

21, in number { Tindale ? Lambert ? Brinklin ? Wishart ? Diazius Assass. Rogers ? Saunders ? Hooper 59 Taylor ? Ferrar ? Bradford ? Latimer 85. Ridley ? Philpot ? Cranmer 58 }

Parentage I & II

? O - Fathers ministers & professions - Ecclesiastics who did not marry.

F. 12 ✓

F, a curate ✓

F. a tinker ○ marr: 1.- 4 children, 1 blind
" 2. she survived him

F. had a small estate, squandered in youth of self-son ○ Lost greater part of his fortune by the shutting up of the King's Exchequer — "This saint was tried by many afflictions"

Religiously educated ✗ marr 4 times, his 1st wife d. in childbirth

marr. 6 sons - 6 dans

F. learned & pious clergyman ✓ marr: a lady "justly esteemed for her "person, gifts & graces" - 7 children

M. very pious ✗ His son was Matthew Henry 'Commentator' see below.
marr: an heiress - 6 children.

M very pious, his brother helped him but he d. young. ✗

F. an ejected non-conformist minister. ✓

Parents very pious (German) ✗

mar dan of an Evangelic pastor

left most of his estate to Societies for propagating Xtian knowledge

mar very happily 3 sons & 8 dans

Religious parents (Friesland) ✗ mar most happily 2 sons d. young
M. broth the learned Peter Gerhard 3 most pious & accomplished dans

~~mar was very affect^te to his wife & left her comfortably off~~

mar was very affec^te to his wife & left her comfortably off.

F. an ejected minister ✓ mar 3 sons & 3 dans

F. was Philip Henry (see above) ✓ mar 1st wife d. in first childbed of small pox
2nd " — many children.

F & M both pious ✗ mar. 3 children wife d. in childbirth
" again, - several children

Vol IV

	Age at death	
Ezekiel Hopkins D.D.	57	
Thomas Jacomb D.D.	65	of cancer
John Bunyan	60	of fever contracted on a journey to heal a dispute between a boy & his father; Stern & rough in countenance but the reverse, in reality.
Richard Baxter	76	Stone in kidney. Was always in wretched health and weakness, yet survived.
John Flavel	64	Sudden Paralysis; of middle stature, full of life and activity
John Conant D.D.	85	— became quite blind at 78.
Robert Fleming	64	
Philip Henry	65	Bowel or kidney attack, tender constitution
John Baily	54	Early injured his health — a sad Xtian.
William Bates D.D.	74	Great natural talents; Serene.
William Burkitt	53	Malignant fever. Great vigour, might have been expected to live to 80.
Philip J. Spener D.D.	70	
John Howe	75	tall & graceful, fine bearing
William Beveridge D.D. Bishop of St Asaph	69	
Thomas Doolittle	77	The stone
Herman Witsius D.D.	72	Paralysis? — Was a premature child, uncommonly small — always ~~[illegible]~~ young but vast abilities. Suffered dreadfully from gout & stone; c^d read Greek test: small type by moonlight till near death.
Francis Talents	?	
George Trosse	82	
Thomas Halyburton	38	short thin & small, black hair & fair complexion
Matthew Henry	52	Apoplexy; weakly child, subject to agues, though strong afterwards, very precocious — very seriously inclined
John Shower	57	Paralysis. — a malignant fever at 49 permanently injured his constitution; led an unhealthy life that injured a naturally strong constitution
Peter Alix DD	76	Had uncommon share of health & spirits
Richard Taylor	?	

F. 13r

F. 13 V

? Samuel Hall life by D. Neal.

F an Ejected minister a man of learning ✓ mar 1 son 1 dau
a man evidently of note but (2's who) particulars

F. & FF also MF, all Eminent ministers (America) ✓ mar 3 wives, in all 15 children
(J. Cotton)
but of these only 1 son & 1 dau survived him
his son Samuel Matther wrote his life

Descended from a race of ministers ✓ mar 1 dau "supposed to be a considerable fortune, but it turned out otherwise" — South Sea bubble — congregation subscribed to support widow & dau
for 4 generations & with one interruption, quite up to the Reformation

F. Eminent lawyer of Nismes — all his 4 sons "10 remarkably eloquent so that eloquence was said to be hereditary in his family. ○ mar at least 1 son

mar

Orphan set 10.

F. kept a boarding school ○

} brothers

Brothers } mar a large family. 3 sons were
F was one of 33 children
— ministers of the Secession, but died in the prime of life.

F. an Oilman, had 20 children ○ mar. 1 son 3 daus
all of whom except 1 son & 1 dau d young
Parents very pious.

F. a minister in America ✓ mar his wife managed his affairs

F a clergyman ✓

Of a religious & reputable family ×

F an pious Planter in America ✗ mar 3 sons & 2 dau, not deeply religious which grieves him
M Eminently pious — He says "Grace cannot be communicated by natural descent"

G.g.gr son of Red Samuel Hall, to whom he seemed allied in sentiment.

Very pious parents × mar 1 son of Excellent ministerial talent
but d 2 years before him.

— mar

Vol IV

	Age at death	
Matthew Clarke	62	Too laborious, a fever at 43 extremely weakened his constitution
Cotton Matther DD	64	a quick child, always religious
Samuel Harvey	30	Slow fever, "fatal thro' the weakness of "his constitution" – was diminutive. serious from childhood
John Evans DD.	50	Money failures, unknown at the time to others, appear to have partly killed him. tall yet not lusty vivacity with judgement
James Saurin	53	
John Jacob Ulrich	48	An ill habit of body, caused by sedentary life & too much preaching disabled him 2 years before his death
Thomas Boston	56	was early grave & serious
John A. Fabricius	68	as a boy had incredible ardour for letters.
John Hubbard	50	
William Moth	?	"God was pleased to try him many ways"
David Brainerd	29	"His constitution being naturally weak & infirm" a complication of disorders of the most obstinate nature, presaged his speedy dissolution
Isaac Watts DD.	74	Very ill at 24 & again at 38 & from this he never perfectly recovered very proficient at school
John Harrison	?	A strong robust man, full of flesh & blood"
Ebenezer Erskine	74	
Ralph Erskine	67	
Philip Doddridge DD.	49	thin & slender vivacious
Jonathan Edwards DD.	55	Small pox through innoculation
James Hervey	55	weak constitution. ~~health~~ but an early riser!
Griffith Jones	77	Extremely serious from his youth
Samuel Davies	37	(Bled. w^d write & preach, arm inflamed, shived^d death) Intense study one great cause of his death | Plethoric, rode much in youth, but sedentary after early religious
Samuel Walker.	47	apparently of consumption. tall, strong & comely
John Guyse DD.	81	Poor health, overworked & hectic became lame & blind, but was still vigorous
Thomas Jones	32	Very ill & low some time ~~before~~ years his death

F. 14.

Mar left widow & 10 children & the "goodness of Providence"

M carefully brought them up X

Parents religious X

Mar very happily - many children all of whom & each 3 died in infancy & 1 of these in youth

Fa major. 2 mat under clergymen

Mar 7 sons

"was a man of Sorrows from his earliest days" full of complaints

3 wives of whom 3 d in childbirth

Vol. IV.

	age at death		
Richard Pearsall	64		
Richard Grimshaw	55	Only once sick during 16 years "though he used his body with less consideration than a merciful man would use his beast" – at last much afflicted in body	~~tall, comely & well set~~
David Bostwick	44		tall comely & well set
George Whitefield	56	Wonderfully active but grew corpulent after 40 through disease.	graceful well proportioned fair sprightly; squinted. always neat & clean
John Gill DD	74		
Edward Hitchen	48		Looked austere, but was just the contrary.
Augustus M. Toplady	38	at 35 health much impaired & subsequently intense study much accelerated his end.	
John Conder DD	67		
Abraham Maddock	72		tall & rather slender

55 names in Vol IV.

F.15r

Men of notably weak or weakened constitutions. - 1 in every 3 persons.

Constitutions were weak or weakened in the following instances &

(see page 15 for the meaning of the marks ✓)

		age at death	
× ✓	Baxter ×	72	always in wretched health
×	P. Henry ×	65	tender constitution
	Baily	54	Early injured his health
× ✓	M. Henry ×	52	A weakly child though strong after, yet he ruined a naturally strong constitution by leading an unhealthy life.
✓	Shower	57	A malignant fever at 49 permanently injured his constitution
	M. Clarke	62	A fever at 43 extremely weakened his constitution
×	Harvey ×	30	Weak constitution, consequently a slow fever killed him
✓	Ulrich	48	Had an ill habit of body, due to sedentary life & over preaching ~~reading~~
× ✓	Moth ×	?	"God was pleased to try him many ways"
×	Brainerd ×	29	Constitution naturally weak & infirm
	Isaac Watts	74	Very ill at 38 & from this he never perfectly recovered
✓	Edwards	55	Died of small pox through inoculation.
×	Hervey ×	55	Weak constitution
	Davies	37	Was bled. wd write & preach, arm inflamed & he died. Had injured his health by intense study.
× ✓	Guyse ×	81	Poor health
	Jones	32	Very ill and low some years before his death
	Toplady	38	could not stand the Climate of Devonshire. Health much impaired at 35 and subsequently intense study much accelerated his end.

7 or 1 in 3 (17×3 = 51)

Men of notably strong constitutions — 1 in every 14 persons.

Burkitt	53	(Died of malignant fever) Great vigour might have been expected to live till 80.
Alix	76	Had an uncommon share of health and spirits.
Harrison	?	A strong robust man, full of flesh and blood.
Grimshaw	55	Only once sick during 16 years, though he used his body with less consideration than a merciful man would use his beast.

4 or 1 in 16 (4×14 = 56)

F. 16 r

Vol III

F.16v

1 wife	Sons Dan	2 wives	Sons Dan	3	Sons Dan	4
Bolton	?	Winter	5			Gattaker 4 – 2
Hildersham	at least 1 ?					
Donne	?					
Ames	?					
Herbert	none					
Whately						
Bedell	3 1					
Burr	at least 4					
Dod	12					
Prideaux	many					
W. Gouge	7 –					
Usher	1					
Hall	yes					
Harris	many					
Wilkins	?					
Manton	?					
Homel	?					

Vol I & II

	1 wife	2 wives	3 wives	4 wives
	~~IIII~~	Capito	Bucer	
	~~IIII~~	Cranmer		
	~~IIII~~	Knox		
	~~IIII~~	Sandys		
	~~IIII~~	Whitaker		Junius
		Beza		
		Abbot		
		Hospinian		
I & II	25	8	1	1
III	18	1	0	1
IV	21	3	1	1
Total	64	12	2	3

64
12
2
3
81

64
24
6
12
106

no of wives all four vols

12
2
3
17 many more than once
64 more, once

17/64 (3.77 say $3\frac{3}{4}$
51
131
119
120

Vol III

18	one wife
1	two
0	three
1	four

From last 2 names of Vol II

Donne 12

18

21 with 3 with Vol IV 1 with 1 with 4 (31)

1 wife	Sons	dans	2 wives	Sons	dans	3 wives	Sons	dans	4 wives	Sons	dans
Conant	6	6	Bunyan	4		Matther	15		Flavel	?	
Fleming	– 7 –		M. Henry	many							
P. Henry	6		Shower	many							
Howe	– ? –										
Doolittle	3	3									
Witsius	2	3									
Trosse	– ? –										
Halyburton	3	3									
Clarke	1	1									
Evans	–	1									
Saurin	?	1 at least									
Boston	– ? –										
R. Erskine	– many –										
Doddridge	1.	3									
Edwards	– ? –										
Davies	3.	2									
Guyse	1.	–									
Jones	– ? –										
Bostwick	– 10 –										
Gill	– many –										
Conder	7	–									
	27	23									

		No of wives
21 with one wife	=	21
3 with 2 wives	=	6
1 with 3 wives	=	3
1 with 4 wives	=	4
26		34

in 13 recorded cases) = 4½ to each a good average

27+23 = 50

Of these the wives of Flavel, M. Henry, and Shower, died in childbirth.

21×1 = 21
3×2 = 6
3×3 = 3
1×4 = 4
34

13/50 (4.6
42
80
65

Vol II. Junius Donne III 2 of Gallahers

F.17

Misfortunes Vol III

Abbot. Shot a man by accident with a cross bow. This made the latter part of his life very miserable to him - Died worn out with cares and infirmities

Hildersham - Fined £2000 for schism.

Downe - Overworked. All along in health & strength he was a professed pilgrim & sojourner in the world.

Taylor 'Inflamed and corrupted his blood by preaching'

Herbert George Consumptive & subject to fevers died at 42

Meade Killed by the unskilfulness of an apothecary (clyster)

Potter Weak constitution, melancholic & lean.

Alting For the last 5 years of his life was afflicted by griefs and bodily distempers.

Twisse. Plundered by the Cavalier troops & died in necessitous circumstances

Dod Always bemoaning himself but lived to 96.

Whitaker Severe sufferings from gout & stone, used to creep into the pulpit & crawl out the congregation

Gataker Married 4 wives, of whom 2 died in childbed

Misfortunes (Continued)

Usher His brother, an extraordinary man, died in the prime of life

Hall imprisoned at 68 and hardly used afterwards, till his death in neceptious circumstances at 82

Janeway. His hard study & work was by far an overmatch for him d at 24

Harris. Wife had a long illness after the birth of her first child. After 50 years "she was so buffetted & assaulted by Satan that she was under the greatest horrors of mind, imaginable."

Poole Is believed to have been poisoned

Homel Martyred. "Every limb, member & bone of his body were broken with the iron bar, 40 hours before the executioner was permitted to strike him upon the breast, with a stroke ~~that~~ which they call ~~the~~ 'Le coup de grace' the blow of mercy; that death stroke which put an end to all his miseries"

Leighton. His father a DD was condemned by the Star Chamber to have his Ears cut and his nose slit.

F. 20r

Misfortunes Vol II

Bunyan – ~~[illegible]~~ One of his children whom he tenderly loved was blind. In prison for 12½ years. The wife of his youth died – Died of a fever contracted on a journey undertaken to heal a dispute between a young gentl. in his father

Baxter – All life long in wretched health – Lost the greater part of his fortune by the shutting up of the King's Exchequer. "This saint was tried by many afflictions"

Flavel His first wife died in childbirth

M. Henry His first wife died in her first confinement, of small pox (child survived)

Shower His first wife died in childbirth

Matthes Had 15 children, but though he was only 64 when he died he had outlived all but 2 of them.

Evans Lost all his fortune in the South sea bubble & left his widow & dau who had believed themselves wealthy, to the charity of his congregation

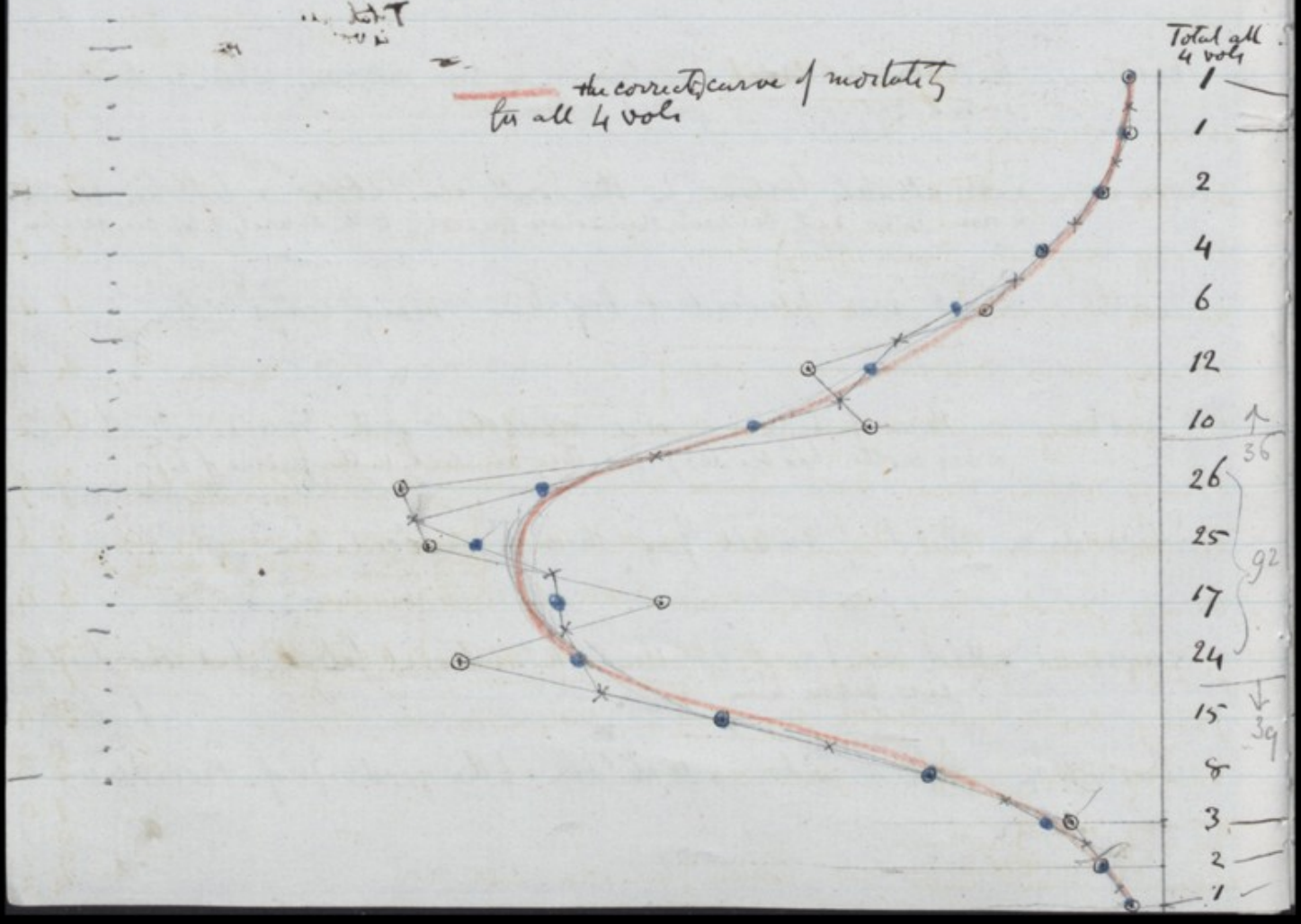
Moth "God was pleased to try him many ways"

R. Erskine. Three of his sons were ministers of the Secession (which he & his brother had started) but they all died in the prime of life.

Edwards Died of small pox, through innoculation

Guyse Had one son of excellent ministerial talent, but who died 2 years before him

Boswick Left a "widow & 10 children to the goodness of Providence"


the correct curve of mortality
for all 4 vols
Total all 4 vols
1
1
2
4
6
12
10
36
26
25
92
17
24
15
39
8
3
2
1

F.21.

Misfortunes

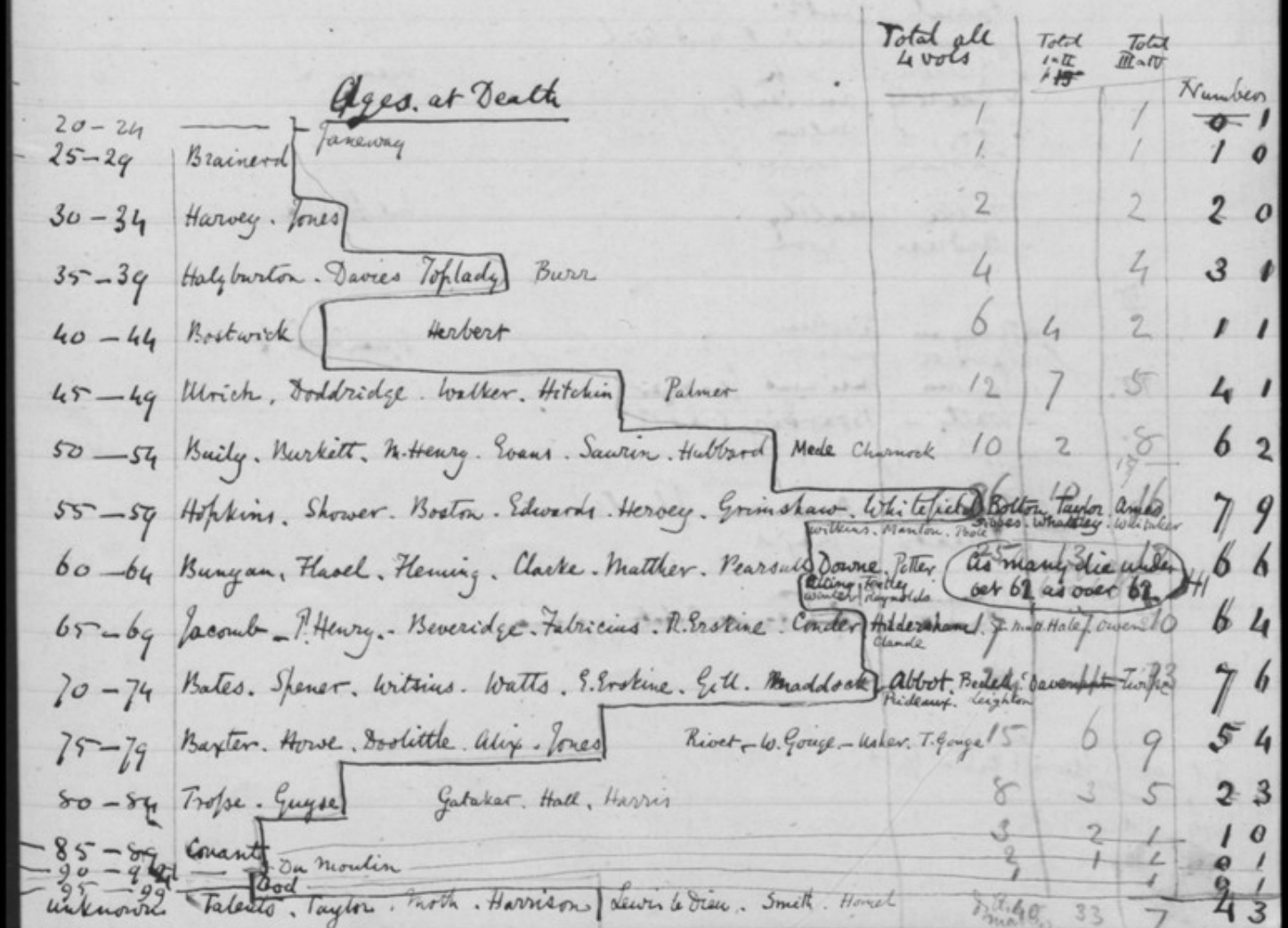
35

Gill. Had many children, all of whom except 3 died in infancy and of these 3 one, a charming girl, died at 13.

Maddock "was a man of sorrows from his earliest days"

14.
11 others had a weak or weakened constitution — see p 4. those that are not marked ✓
25 out of 55.

Ages at Death



F. 21 v.

Parentage – profession of parents

Vol I
- ✓ Hass – poor
- ✓ Hamilton highly connected
- ✓ Oecolampadius good family
- ✓ Zwingli – good –
- ✓ Capito senatorial rank
- ✓ Grynaeus peasant
- ✓ Luther very poor
- ✓ Fagius poor schoolmaster
- ✓ George Prince of Anhalt. Princely
- ✓ Jonas chief magistrate of his town
- ✓ Latimer poor
- ✓ Melancthon Military Engineer
- ✓ John à Lasco noble

Vol II.
- ✓ Pellican very low
- ✓ Bugenhagius – some rank.
- ✓ Musculus very poor
- ✓ Bale poor
- ✓ Farrel Gentl.
- ✓ Jewell ancient not rich
- ✓ Bullinger rich — mean ×
- ✓ Deering ancient.
- ✓ Cox – mean
- ✓ Gilpin ancient
- ✓ Sandys Esquire
- ✓ Fulke wealthy — but offended ×
- ✓ Andreas poor

III

- ✓ Bunyan tinker
- ✓ Baxter yeoman – small estate — squandered ×

IV.
- ✓ Saurin. Eminent lawyer
- ✓ Watts – Boarding school
- ✓ Doddridge Oilman
- ✓ G. Jones reputable
- ✓ Davies – American planter
- ✓ Topladz Major

~~Bunyan – tinker~~
~~Baxter – small estate (yeoman)~~

34
17
51

51 in all + 1 extra for the 2nd Abbot.

1
17 Ministers
69

in Vol IV

37 8

in Vol III

Parentage

10. Fathers were ministers by profession 8

11. Where the father not being a minister, the child was religiously educated. 9

6. Other cases where no mention is made of the piety of the parents, but only their trade. Bunyan – a tinker. Baxter, a small estate. – Saurin a lawyer. 12

Watts – a boarding school – Doddridge an oilman – ~~Davies Walker not stated~~ – Toplady, a major ~~23~~

28 Nothing mentioned. 12

55 43

in Vol III

Trades & professions of parents – Abbot, weaver Hildersham ancient – Dorne creditable Ames ancient Herbert, noble – Bedell ancient Davenant merchant of London Twisse, clothier – Dod, small estate. Palmer, ancient. Lewis de Dieu ancient Prideaux, mean circumstances, Gattaker barrister Usher, master in Chancery – Pool Esquire. (Hale barrister)

17 +1 extra to Abbot 2.

Nothing mentioned. Bolton Sibbes Mede – Burr – Potter Fealty – Rivet. Smith Whitaker Du Moulin Harris Reynolds Charnock – Homel.

4 Poor – Huss ~~Luther very~~ Ball Grynaeus Fagius (poor schoolmaster)
6 very poor – Luther – Pellican Musculus Cox – Andreas Prideaux
8 ancient – Jewell Deering Gilpin Hildersham Ames Bedell Lewis de Dieu Palmer
16 Good – Oecolampadius. Zwinglius capito Farrel Jones Bugenhagius Dorne (creditable) Featley, Dod Pool Baxter (yeoman small estate) – G. Jones (reputable) Davies Bullinger (rich) Sandys Esquire, Falke wealthy
4 Highly connected – Hamilton George Prince of Anhalt – John a Lasco – Herbert
6 ~~military~~ Professional Melancthon (Milit. Engineer.) – Gattaker bar: Usher bar Hale bar Saurin lawyer
1 Merchant Davenant Toplady – major
5 Trade Abbot weaver – Twisse clothier Bunyan tinker. Watts boarding school Doddridge oilman

F.22r

F.22v

Father a weaver Parents Zealous protestants — Shot a man by accident with crop bow when hunting ~~died worn out with cares & infirmities~~

Eldest brother was Bishop of Salisbury being a great favourite of King James another brother MP. Lad Mayor of London & Director of East India Co., his son wrote a book on Job. — Marr

Parents of ancient family — Mar: a valuable wife at least 1 Excellent son Samuel — Fined £2000 for schism

Of creditable & religious parentage Mother's brother was Bishop Jewell — mar

Worthy & godly parents he several brothers in the Ministry

~~Brother~~ Lt. Herbert of Cherbury a very learned & polished man but not pious — ancient family — mar

Mother very pious — mar apparently no children

Religious parents — marr

Ancient family of good Estate — mar. 3 sons & 1 dau of whom 1 son & 1 dau d. young. — was imprisoned in the Irish rebellion

Father an eminent merchant of London

mar: at least 4 children

Father an ~~minister~~ a scholar Mother's brother a professor at Leyden

Of ancient family. Father a minister Mother pious — many griefs at last.

Father a clothier — died in necessitous circumstances.

~~[illegible]~~ — ~~[illegible]~~ — imprisoned

Parents had a small estate he was youngest of 19 children his dau's son was Bishop Wilkins (see before.) — mar 12 children

Of an ancient family

Father in mean circumstances — mar children (left in poverty) — rose against ~~all~~ discouragements of birth & poverty became Rector of Exeter Coll. Wh: throve under him. Finally Bishop then impoverished & had to sell even his library for food

Mother had 2 brothers both famous preachers viz: Samuel & Ezekiel Calvert & also 2 sisters who mar 2 famous divines

Father was a pious gentleman, Mother the religious dau of a merchant — mar 7 sons of whom 6 grew up & 6 daus one of the sons was T. Gouge (wh see

Vol III	age at death	Cause of death	
Abbot	71	worn out with cares & infirmities	
Bolton	59	ague	
Hildersham	69	scurvy 'a dull & melancholic distemper'	Lived to a great age considering how much he had been weakened by preaching
Downe	61		Of a crazy constitution he went beyond his strength In health &c. he was but a sojourner in the world
T. Taylor	56	pleurisy – having inflamed & corrupted his blood by too much preaching	
Ames	57	asthma	
Herbert	42	consumptive & sickly	Tall very lean exceeding straight – he looked a gentleman.
Sibbes	57		
Mede	52	Doctor killed him with a clyster	Sound mind in a sound body 'his vitals were strong' Rather tall, comely proportions 'Eye sparkling'
Whateley	56	Cough 2 months before death	able body
Bedell	72	Ague or fever	Suffered no decay of his natural powers. ~~like a fever~~ Had gout & stone Was tall & graceful & venerable.
Davenant	71	Consumption	
Burr	?		
Potter	64	weak constitution	melancholic & lean from study
Lewis de Dieu	?		
Alting	61	Lethargy	the last 5 years of his life were afflicted with griefs & bodily distempers.
Twiss	70		
Featly	63	dropsy – wearied with pains & worn out with afflictions.	Of small stature (apparently very small)
J. Dod	96		
Palmer	46	overworked	
Prideaux	72	fever	~~very successful in rising against~~
Rivet	78	Strangulation of bowels 45 pages devoted to his pangs!	
Smith	?		
W. Gouge	78	the stone & an asthma caught in the discharge of public employments	

F. 23r

~~Often labour~~

overworked at study
often laboured under bodily infirmities
tormenting pains, jaw able
to creep into the pulpit.

Ancient family - Father a barrister — Mar 4 wives 2 of whom died in childbed. - 4 sons & 2 dans

Father, F. Bro. M. F. m bro & Bro were all distinguished. — Mar 1 dan

Mother uncommonly pious — mar ? children
one of his sons Dr Hall preached the first sermon to the sons of the clergy

ill used by soldiers - died in narrow circumstances

Religious parents

mar many children & happy — but after 50 years the wife "was buffetted by Satan & had horrors"

Religious parent — mar twice - 5 sons. ~~happy~~. — 2d wife careful & nice - managed his money prudently

M. F. was Rev J. Dod (see) — mar sister of Oliver Cromwell

F a barrister who forsook his profession to conscience sake.

F & both Gr F.s were ministers — mar

F. Esquire

F. Dr Wm Gouge (see above)

mar

F a minister — Mar several children

F a DD. & had his nose slit & was imprisoned 11 years by the Star Chamber

F. a minister

20 married
+ 1 — one mar twice
+ 3 — one mar 4 times

24 wives. 2 dies in childbed.

F.23 x

F.24r

(41)

J. Whitaker	55	Gout & stone, believed to have been brought on by overwork
Gataker	80	broke blood vessel while preaching — Middle stature subject to headache from his youth — thin legs fresh & young looking
Usher	76	Suddenly, heart & stomach — Strong & healthy subject to evacuation of blood from tongue & hemorroids.
Hall	82	
Janeway	24	broken down — much overworked
Du Moulin	90	a fall from his horse 3½ years before his death broke his constitution.
Harris	80	Cough — stone & strangury
Winter	63	
Wilkins	58	Strangury from over mental work.
Hale	66	asthma — cd not lie down in bed for above a year before his death on account of it.
Reynolds	61	Died easily, a Euthanasia,
Manton	57	lethargy
Poole	55	Suspicion of poison
Charnock	52	Memory somewhat failed him in later years
T. Gouge	76	Sudden. Died in his sleep
Homel	?	Martyred. Every limb broken 40 hours before the coup de grace.
Owen	67	?
Leighton	70	Pleurisy — Fresh & vigorous & black hair to the last
Claude	67	Fever

Vol III Biogr. Evang.

Men of notably weak or weakened constitutions

× John Downe. "all along, in health & strength, he was a professed pilgrim and sojourner" in the world.

× George Herbert Consumptive & subject to frequent fevers and other infirmities

× Barnaby Potter – weak constitution of body.

× John Janeway (d ad 24) "Hard study & work was by far an overmatch for him"

Herbert Palmer d 45. Having spent much of his natural strength in the service of God there was less work for sickness to do

Hildersham lived to a great age considering how much he had been weakened by preaching

T. Taylor inflamed & corrupted his blood by too much preaching

Men of notably strong constitutions

Mede – had a sound mind in a sound body (but d 53 of piles)

Bedell – no decay of his natural powers till shortly before death (ad 72)

Leighton – At 70 he looked so well that age seemed to stand still with him. (he then caught pleurisy & died)

The lives are 196 in number of these all except the 4 first or 192 of them are of persons who d between 1527 & 1785 or during 258 years. being at the average of 10 persons t each 13 years.

There were 19 Archbishops of Canterbury (including 1 Catholic during that period see Benton p. 343. of these 5 of the first 6 (protestants) are given, viz: Cranmer Parker Grindall Whitgift and Abbot. — Archbish of York of whom Sandys Matthew.
Archb of Armagh — J Usher Archb of Glasgow — R. Leighton

J. Hooper	Bp Gloucester	J Hall —	Norwich
R Terrar	V David	J Wilkins	Chester
H. Latimer —	Worcester	Reynolds	Norwich
J. Ponet	Winchester	E Hopkins —	Derry in Ireland
G. Browne	V Protest: Bp in Ireland		
R. Cox	Bp of Ely		
~~E. Sandys~~	~~Archb of~~		
J. Bale	Ossory Ireland		
T Cooper	Winchester		
R. Abbot	Salisbury		
W. Cowper	Galloway		
L. Andrews	Winchester		
Carleton	Chichester		
Bedell	Kilmore (Ireland)		
Davenant	Salisbury		
Potter	Carlisle		
Prideaux	Worcester		

not said where (nothing of him)

Total 29 Archbishops & Bishops out of 143 British names (see next page) or 1 in 5.

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F.26

Nos of Foreigners	Vol I	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸

F.28

Eminent names – typical characters (page's follows the blue figures)

Devotion & melancholy	power capacity Solidity	Piety-learning	over Intensenef. of application & ~~[illegible]~~
Bilney 3	Wickliffe 1.2	Tindale 4.	~~Tindale 4~~
Wishart 8	Zuinglius 3.	Simon Grynaeus 5.	Leo Judae 6
Bradford 12	Luther 7	Melanchthon 14	Cruciger 9.
not melancholy but ascetic at last. Welch 38	Hooper 11	Calvin 19	Whitaker 29
Potter 49	Ridley 13	Jewell 22	Junius 31
Alting 50	Parker 23	Gilpin 25	Cartwright 33
	x Grindal 26	Fox 26 & 27	Preston 41. no moderation in men of great parts – Tobacco.
	Zanchius 28.	Cooper 29	
	Nowell 31	Hooker 30	
	spendthrift & [illegible] scholar x Perkyns 32	Abbot R 35	
	x Whitgift 33	J. J. Grynaeus 36	
	Beza 34	Donne 43	
	~~Abbot R 35~~	Herbert 45	
Andrews 39	~~Andrews 39~~	? Gataker 55	
	x Matthew 42	Hall 57	
	? G. Abbot 44a		
strong men scholar	x Mede 47		
scholar	x Whately 48		
	x Bedell 48		
scholar	Lewis le Dieu 50		
	Prideaux 53		
	Usher 56		
	Wilkins 59		

Continued next page.

Continued from last page

Devotion & Melancholy	Power Capacity Solidity - statesmanship	Piety & hearing	Over intensity
Charnock 61	+ Judge Hale 59	M. Henry 74	Harvey 77
Bunyan 65	Manton 60		Toplady 88
Baxter 66	T Gouge 61		
Watts 79	Owen 62		
Edwards 81	Leighton 63		
Guyse 84	+ Jacomb 64		
Maddock 85	schol. Conant 68		
	schol. Baltz 70		
	schol. Wilson 72		
	schol. Alix 75		
	+ Clarke 76		
	schol. Doddridge 81		
	Whitefield 86		
	+ Gill 87		

Early scamps

II _ Welch 1
II - Perkyns
~~II~~ ~~Rothwell~~
IV - Trope 73
IV Jones 85
IV Grimshaw 85

Had scamp sons
Davies 43. Grace cannot be communicated by natural descent"

F.30 r

Pious Parentage

	Fathers a ministers.	Religious parents.	Unclassed	Mothers only mentioned as pious.
Vol I	Thos Grynaeus	Myconius Cruciger		Oecolampadius
II	J. J. Grynaeus	Philip de Mornay (Lord of Plessis) John Donne	mother's brother Dr Norwell.	
III	Lewis de Dieu Alting (mother pious) ~~Janeway~~ Manton T. Gouge Owen Leighton Claude	Downe T. Taylor Whaley W. Gouge Janeway Winter	~~Wilkins~~ (M. father was Rev. of Dod) Hale. Father forsook bar to conscience sake.	G. Herbert Hall.
IV	Hopkins Fleming Burkitt Halyburton Matthew Henry M. Clarke Colton Mather J. Evans J. Edwards Hervey	Flavel Spener Wilsons Shower Doddridge Griffith Jones S. Davies J. Guyse J. Gill	Toplady (2 mattern: under clergymen)	Philip Henry J. Baily G. Whitefield
	19	19	3 maternal relations pious 1 Father pious	6

last 100 lives

123 x 4
19
19
4
6
48 | 196 (4
192

?
3 x 4
17
16
3
5
40
2

3 43 lives
4 55
98

Dates of Death

I	II	III	IV
1504	1564	1633 *	1680
1415	56	31	87
1415	56	32	84
1415 + a little	58	31	91
→ 1527	62	32	91
1542	63	33	93 *
1531	63	35	94
1531	65	35	96
1531	67	38	97
1533	71 *	39	99
1536 hardly	72	42	1703
1538	75	41	05
1538	75	41	05
1541	76	42	07
1541	76	?	07
1541	81	44	08
1542	82	46	13
1545	83	45	12
1546	80	45	14
46	88	47	14
46	89	50	17
46	86	51	17
48	90	?	20
50	94	53	27
52 51 hardly	95	54	24
52 53	98	54	30
53	1600	56	30
54	00	56	31
54	01	57	31
54	02	58	32
55	02	58	36
53	03	60	43
55	03	72	44
53	05	75	47
56	07	76	48
56	10	77	49
Q Mary died	10	80	54
60	17	01	52
70	19	53	51
62	21	83	58
64	22	84	58
66	22	86	61
	23		61
	25		61
	26		61
	23		62
	26		02
	26		03
	27		03
	28		70
	28		71
	28		74
	2		78
	36		81
	31		85

198
194 →
194
17 ...

→ 1527
1785
194 / 258 years (1.33
184
640
582
580

or 1 in 1½ or
or 3 in 4 years
very nearly

Edward VI died 1553
Mary I. 1553 – 1558
Elizabeth d.

James I died 1625
Charles I exec 1649
Cromwell died 1658

II

48 persons in the intervals between the following dates

I	1527	44	No great mixed interval
II	1571	60	
III	1631	63	
IV	1694	91	
	1785		

or the biographies are about twice as numerous during equal periods at the beginning as at the end of the work

or about 1 person in every 2 years in the last interval more than 1 person in every 1 year in the first interval when all the names come together

Causes of Death

	Martyrs	Plague	Stone (Strangury)	Fever (Ague)	Lungs (Asthma, Consumption, Pleurisy)	Brain (Paralysis, Apoplexy)	Undisclosed
I	Huss Jerom of Prague P. Hamilton Bilney Frith Tyndale Lambert Bruerum Wishart Diaglen (Abp:) Rogers Saunders Hooper Taylor Ferrar Bradford Latimer Ridley Philpot Cranmer	Geldenhaur Capito Simon Grynæus Musculus			Myconius	Wickliffe	Zwingle (D. in Battle) Luther (Stomach ache)
II	Marlorat (hung, drawn & quartered)	Junius	Calvin Pellican Parkes Grindal Pollock Carleton (Bp) Robert Abbot			Whitgift	
III	Hamel	W. Gouge J. Whitaker Harris (Mechanic) Wilkins	Bolton Bedell Prideaux Clarke	T Taylor Ames Whaley Davenant Harris (see Stone) Hall dec Julius	Laing Manton	Hildersham (Scurvy) Mede (killed by an apothecary) Featly (Dropsy) Rivet (Stone, Gallstones & Bowels)	
IV		Baxter Doolittle Wrtsius (Mechanic)	Bunyan Burkitt Hussey	Walker	Flavel Wrtsius (see Stone) Mr. Henry Shower		Jacomb (Cancer) Edwards (Gallstones & Smallpox) Davies (Inflam. of bowels after bleeding)
Totals	22	5	14	7	9	8	9

22
5
14
7
9
8
9

total 74 in 52 exclusive of martyrs

in these 14/52 (4/56) had the stone or strangury

188 total
22 martyrs
176 died natural deaths
52 natural deaths recorded

52/176 (3.4/156)
200

or 1 in every 3 1/2
.. 2 — 7.

Statistical results (paging refers to MS book of Results)

1 p. 45–47 196 lives of whom 192 between 1527 & 1785 or during 258 years
55 — Foreigners
143 British names of whom 29 are Bishops & Arch
see list of them p. 45.

there are in all 20 martyrs (these names can be extracted from the Tables they are marked M)

8 died of stone

Strong & weak constitutions I & II p. 13 (strong — (2), weak — (3)) III. p. 43. (3) (4) IV p. 29 (4) (9) = 9 = 16.

Dates of birth (month) — all vols. p. 1

Ages at death I & II p. 15 III & IV. p. 35 died of stone 47 causes of death 55

Lives ~~all~~ vol IV. — p. 31
& children & ~~&~~ II

Tables I p. 3 II. p. 7 III p. 39 IV p. 23

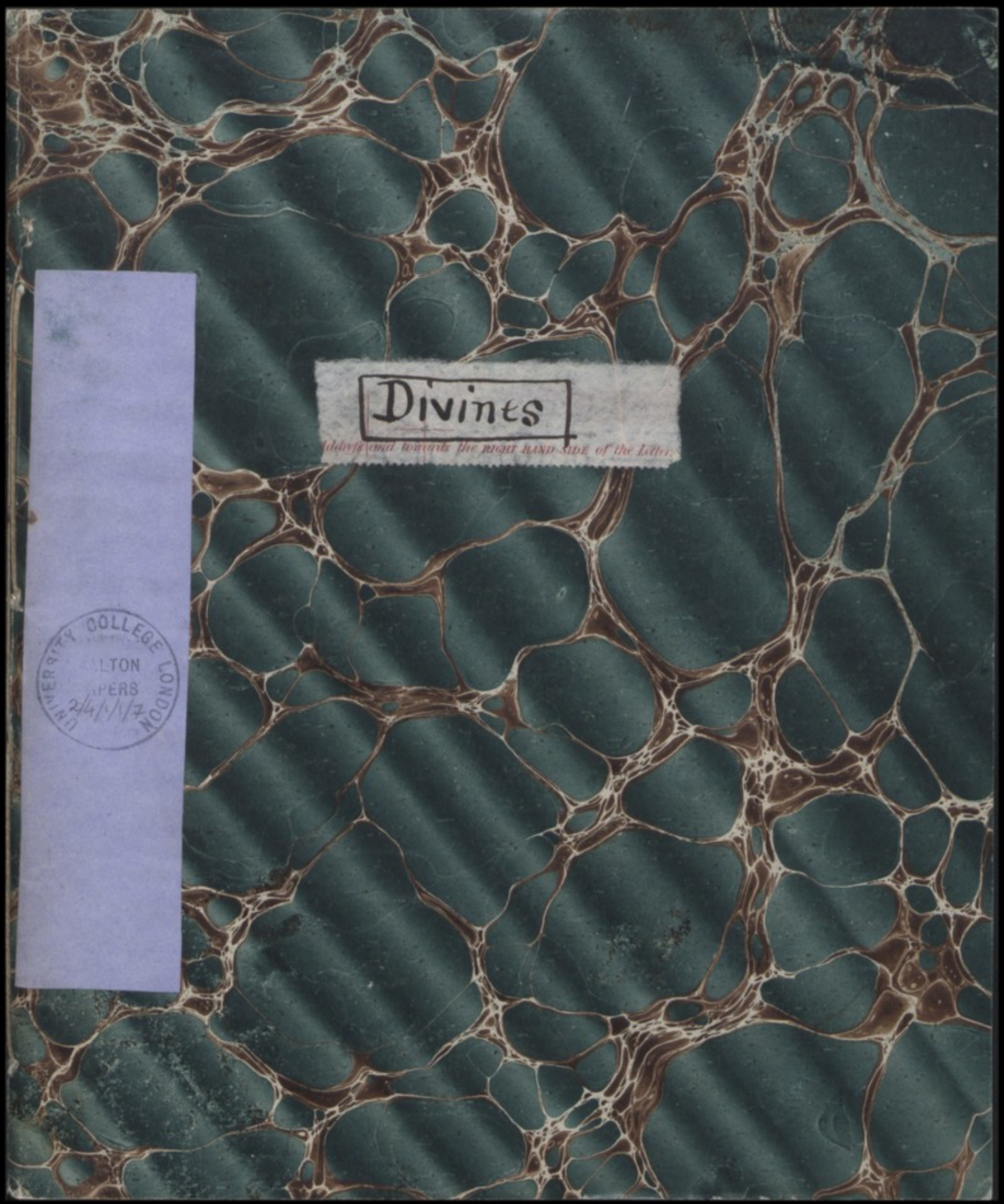
Misfortunes III 316 IV. 33

Parentage III & IV. p. 37 — total 53

Numbers of lives in each vol p. 1.

Bishops among them p. 43

Causes of death 55


Divines
Address and towards the RIGHT HAND SIDE of the Letter.
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LTON
PERS
2/4/1/17

Divines

It has given me more trouble to prepare suitable materials for this chapter than for any of the others, ~~and~~ for the following reason. It is necessary to the proper handling of my subject, that the several groups of men of whom I treat, should be distinguished by natural characteristics. Now though it is easy to compile lists ~~of mere names~~ of men who ~~have~~ generally are acknowledged ~~by all the world~~ to occupy ~~a place in the~~ foremost places among ~~the ranks of~~ poets, painters, statesmen & the rest; ~~but~~ it is impossible to do so in the case of the religious world it is not so with the devout. The sects into which the religious world are divided, are so antipathetic & so mutually abusive that the worthies of each persuasion are disparaged & not unfrequently reprobated by men of other sects. Hence it appears impossible to select any considerable list of names of devout men whose rightful position among the saints to whom the (unanimous award) of the religious world has assigned by it the credit of eminent sanctity

It may at first sight appear easy to avoid this difficulty by treating of the sects separately

f. 16

6 are not founders of families

6. moderately energy & prolific

8 Mortality is ~~the same as rather greater than~~ the same as that of other distinguished men

9 They have wretched constitutions & very many ~~who to~~ whether ~~unhealthy~~ invalids or not suffered from over work

16. 11 or 12 vigorous viz 5 or 6 vigorous & wild in youth
4 vigorous & not wild in y

also 3 or 4 not vigorous but wild in youth

relations.

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2/4/1/1/7

insert

and this course might & ~~will~~, to some extent, will be adopted; but it is by no means ~~not~~ free from difficulties of another kind. It would not be safe to ~~rely upon~~ conclude that the worthies of ~~any one~~ any sect, for they consist of ~~are not include~~ many others. ~~besides~~ are its holiest men. ~~They consist~~ Namely, of its active partisans, its administrators, polemical writers, and so forth. Each sect resembles a ~~is to some extent~~, a small nation & requires for its maintenance the same variety of secular aids ~~that~~ as a real state. It ~~equally~~ honors every ~~those~~ man ~~who~~ that renders it good service of any kind & therefore it has occasion to honor secular qualities as well ~~much or more than~~ as those that are purely religious. It will be understood that I mean by a sect giving honor to a man, that I speak of the ~~general~~ esteem in which he is held by his fellow members and ~~contemporaries of that sect~~ which ultimately finds expression through the form of a sectarian biography ~~wherein the writer~~ who is unconsciously biassed to describe his hero as a representative man of the sect, seen ~~and to picture an individual~~ from its religious side ~~aspect~~ as well as from that ~~whatever other~~ point of view ~~he really filled a prominent representative position~~ where his position was really remarkable. The creed of a

Such as are to be found in their biographical records. Not [illegible] the Presidents & Officers of religious Societies, the men whose names are oftenest found in religious newspapers, [illegible] or whose biographies without some check that it is hard to apply fairly.

It is therefore ~~more~~ ~~very~~ necessary to be extremely careful in ~~applying some check~~ selecting the group of devout men ~~than any other group~~. For a long time I almost ~~quite~~ despaired of obtaining a satisfactory list.

There is another objection to classifying men according to their creeds.

man in settled times, is an artificial, not a ~~natural~~ innate product: it is the creature of accident, of ~~of~~ family, education, and ~~of~~ country. If we classify & discuss men according to their ~~creeds~~ sects and not according to their natural characters we shall commit the serious error of adopting a secondary & not a primary basis for our classification. All kinds of characters may be found, but they are indifferently equally suitable for the purposes of this chapter, ~~within~~ among the professors of the same creed, & among the prominent people in the same sect, let us then try & find out ~~in~~ what the religious character essentially consists and select for ~~our~~ representative group ~~of religious men for the discussion in this chapter as a principle~~ those who shall appear to be eminently ~~possess~~ gifted with the religious character (as so defined) ~~in an eminent degree~~ independently of any other claim they may possess ~~have~~ to be ~~being~~ reckoned as men of note in their ~~several~~ respective sects.

as well as the purely religious

It will assist us in ~~understanding~~ ~~defining~~ discovering the essential characteristics ~~common bases~~ of the religious mind ~~characters~~ ~~generally~~ if we ~~begin by~~ first eliminate from our ~~examination~~ consideration those commonly associated qualities which ~~though commonly found in connection with them~~ are not characteristics because they are neither invariably present nor are yet peculiar to it ~~even though they are commonly found in association~~. Thus a love of virtue ~~is~~ may be found just

in the pious mind

F.3 v

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We have ~~these~~ now dispersed of moral virtue, affective faculties, & unwoodlined.
What is there that remains?

as strongly planted in the mind of an absolute sceptic as in that of the truest believer. On the other hand very devout men may frequently do fail in virtue, in fact they habitually describe themselves as miserable sinners and yet will not forfeit their claim to be considered devout. // The affective faculties are not peculiarly strong among the religious ~~than in the sceptic~~, there is nothing in the disposition of an ~~mind of a man who feels content with~~ scepticism to prevent his being an affectionate son, husband, father or friend or ~~from~~ loving his home & his country. On the contrary ~~the hermits~~ seclusion from friends and the adoption of celibacy ~~are acts prompted~~ is commanded not ~~withstood~~ prohibited by certain ~~forms of religion~~ sects. // ~~On the other hand~~

Again, indifference ~~carelessness about~~ to worldly and sensual pleasures is not peculiar to religious people. ~~I should think it would~~ It will be found to exist in a much more ~~marked man~~ the highest degree among metaphysicians & men of science whose tendencies are ~~by no means necessarily religious~~ ~~both of whom have characters discordant with that of the devotion~~ on the whole rather adverse to piety

~~It will further help us in obtaining a right idea of the groundwork of the religious~~ peculiarity

I have thus far considered only the cases of the thoroughly pious & thoroughly sceptical man but there are many hybrids. A man may be very pious in disposition & yet intellectually sceptical, a combination which is commonly a very distressing one. Some find refuges for themselves & one of the most curious of these instances is if I mistake not. Auguste Comte. Though utterly sceptical his works give the idea of a very piously inclined writer and his favorite ~~reading~~ author is stated to be Thomas à Kempis. In this country where Christianity is the established creed it is natural to expect to find many who have intellectual leaning to it without much of the pious disposition. Such men if clergymen, naturally exert themselves to do what they believe to be right & they rise as administrators. I believe our lists of Bishops have included ~~some~~ men with as little piety such as I have defined it, in their disposition as it would be easy to find elsewhere.

There is yet one another combination to which I will allude it is that of the ready way in which the most decided villians clothe themselves with the cant of religion. It is notoriously so in prisons, Parent Duchatelet speaks of the strong pietist but maudlin sentiment indulged in by prostitutes. Popular literature delights in painting the hypocrite. Now I think all this naturally flows

from a disposition such as I have defined to be that of the priors namely a sense of moral instability. These villians are of course conscious of their moral worthlessness & the ~~few~~ rays of aspiration to a better state that they have form a basis on which to operate to ~~draw~~ give the man a sense of religion. But it is ~~an~~ insufficient in strength ~~basis~~, ~~and~~ therefore the man becomes a hypocrite

I think then we may rest well satisfied ~~with~~ that the analysis already given of the religious character omits nothing of great importance, that it ~~is~~ consists fundamentally in a sense of moral instability. and that the other ordinary accompaniments are not essential to it. ~~but undoubtedly a~~ But in order that a man should be ~~the~~ typical representative of any particular religious sect, it is further necessary that his instincts should closely accord with the doctrines of that sect.

There is an acknowledged diversity of interpretation put by candid & competent enquirers on the doctrines of the Christian scripture, one of them that has many adherents is that of the Evangelical Divines. And it is these in preference to the Roman Catholics that

I shall take as the subjects of my analysis. The devout Roman Catholics shew their moral instability by their reliance on the authority of the church & of individual priests, in their habit of ~~take~~ placing themselves under discipline, in taking vows, in confessing in accepting absolution, all which acts shew a repugnance to face the world single handed. ~~I believe the religious disposition is~~ But the Roman Catholics are unsuitable for my enquiry on account of the invariable celibacy of the priesthood & ~~of~~ the frequent celibacy of the devout classes. This is manifestly of little use to ~~[illegible]~~ take much pains upon the hereditary disposition of people when they have the custom of condemning to celibacy nearly every one who shews in a marked degree the disposition about which I am making enquiries. The information I should get would be chiefly on the frequency of the brothers & sisters of the same family being eminently devout & there is an abundant amount of evidence of this description. Thus I ~~will simply~~ may allude to the founders of Port Royal.

(Quote)

The devout Evangelicals shew their moral instability ~~by their extreme subservience to the very words of Scripture, means of the English translation of a Semitic original, that by an extreme belief in super-natural interference~~ more by the character of their devotions, and self upbraidings than by acts like those of the Roman Catholics. They like the Roman Catholics ~~imp~~ are apt beyond measure to describe the fitful impulses by which they are urged to divine inspiration or to devilish temptings and they look upon the ~~whole order of the~~ world as governed by a capricious supernatural agency & not as active according to a regular law and order. Their tenets are those ~~of the~~ that without offence to other sects, may be described as eminently Christian such as Constant prayer, ~~love to deep~~ & active philanthropy, humble mindedness, a belief that this world is a scene of trial & nothing more, rather than (asceticism,) ~~religious~~ self culture, & divine efficacy of forms. There can be no doubt of a man being of a ~~thoroughly~~ truly pious ~~religious~~ disposition if he contentedly acts the part of an Evangelical Christian with thoroughness. It has therefore been ~~very~~ object to obtain a carefully selected list of Evangelical Christians for the purpose of analysis.

them here, referring the reader a few
pages ahead for further information they are

Hooper
John à Lasco
Hospinian
Matthew
Hildersham
Leighton
Wilson's
Clarke
Evans
Guyse.

The grand total of these names is (17+8+10) = 35
or at the rate of 1 in every 5½ cases.

Indices

M.S.

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2/4/1/1/8

Therefore the 3000 barristers supply the whole body of Judges 1½ times, in other words 2000 barristers supply them ~~whole body~~ only once. Now there are 22 Judges.* (*~~Rolls~~ 1, Ld Chancellor, 2 Lords Justices, 1 Master of the Rolls, 3 Vice Chancellors, 3 Chief Justices, and 12 Puisne Judges = in all 22) Consequently the degree of selection is as 22 ~~to~~ out of 2000 or as 1 out of 90.

~~It must~~ This proportion must be reduced if we wish to learn the ~~real~~ value of the selection as regards real merit, because many men fail from the chances of the bar being unfavorable to them ~~at first~~. They get no briefs, & therefore can ~~not~~ neither shew their ~~merit~~ ability nor practise themselves in their profession. ~~Also many fail to obtain Judgeships on account of~~ Their political opinions may be adverse to the party to which they belong, happening ~~to be~~ out of power during the period when they might most suitably have been called.

see offered by the Geographical Society to general competition. It was ~~an~~ exceedingly difficult ~~matter~~ to limit the area of competition in a fair & judicious manner; ~~& this~~ it was at last accomplished by including those schools only that were classed as 'Public Schools' in a recent Calendar & whose numbers severally exceeded 200 boys. There were no less than ~~37~~ 29 such schools in England alone. 4 Scotch & 4 Irish schools were added to this list & the aggregate number of boys contained by all those schools at this moment is fully 13,000. The whole number of schools were a middle-class ~~Examination of~~ Education is to be had, ~~England~~, includes a ~~far~~ (.50 fold) larger number of pupils. But let us take the 13.000. The average duration of a school boy's stay at these schools ~~is about~~ does not exceed 4 years; now in 4 years 5 judges are appointed therefore if the judges were ~~invariably~~ taken from boys educated at these schools the selection at the period of boyhood would be as 5 in 13000 or as 1 in 2200, if we take the whole middle class education, the selection is as 1 in .

~~Taking these estimates into consider~~

~~shews~~ mental capacity combined with rare & bodily vigour. And it incidentally shews more than this. We find as a matter of fact, that ~~the lives of~~ the judges in their early ~~mark them~~ out to ~~have been in their early~~ manhood ~~[illegible]~~ have belonged to a type in which most ~~that~~ Englishmen (for at least ~~the~~ six days in of the week ~~week~~; ~~delight to aim at~~ ~~desire to~~ take especial delight). They are shrewd, common sense, ~~practical~~, self asserting men; not ~~necessarily~~ commonly canny as a Scotchman nor calculating nor of rankee, but naturally good companions; they are eminently practical; ~~not men~~ knowing the value of money & of position; where amusement does not clash with interest ~~ready for a job~~, very energetic, ~~and~~ ~~often~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ not [illegible] scrupulous & ~~ready for a job; but merely~~. There is a saying that the comparative and superlative stages of the phrase 'getting-on' as applied to a lawyer, are getting onner (honour) & getting onnest (honest). These brow beating advocates & pushing unscrupulous men gradually make their fortunes, & obtain repute & by the time they are ~~have attained~~ w' become judges, are models of probity & gravity, & ~~most very frequently~~ ~~of family respectability~~ in private life & become the founders of great families.

f.3

F.4

Lord Campbell says in a note in the 'Lives of the Chancellors' V. p. 656 (on Lord Thurlow) [illegible]

"When I first knew the profession, it would not have been endured that any one in a judicial situation should have had such a domestic establishment as Thurlow's, but a majority of the Judges had married their mistresses. The understanding then was, that a man elevated to the bench, if he had a mistress must either marry her or put her away." He adds that for many years there has been no necessity for such an alternative. & that the improvement in morals was mainly due to the example & well directed efforts of George III & his Queen to discourage the profligacy that was introduced at the Restoration. Lord Campbell was born 1781 & therefore may be supposed to speak of about the year 1800.

But Unless public report is very misleading the ~~reform in~~ morals of eminent ~~modern~~ lawyers, even of the present period, ~~have not been as thoroughly reformed as might be desired~~. are not ~~even~~ ~~yet~~ as much above reproach & scandal, as might be desired.

Judges had sons who were Judges or held high judicial appointments

> Atkyns Sir E. BE. (Charles II)	Sir Robert Ch: Just. CP (son)
Blackstone Sir Wm Just CP (Geo III)	Sir Edward BE James II [His second son held all his university preferments]
Coleridge Sir John Just QB. Vict	[Sir John Duke Coleridge Solicitor General
Denman Lord	Hon George Denman QC. [illegible] [illegible] of his year 1812 at Cambridge.
De Grey (Created Lord Walsingham) Ch. CP (Geo III)	[Chairman of Cttee House of Lords for 20 years]
Dolben Sir Wm Just KB (Will III)	[Sir Gilbert Just CP. in Ireland created a Bart
Erskine Ld Lo Chancellor (Geo III)	Hon Sir Thomas Erskine Just CP. (Vict)
Eyre Sir Samuel Just KB Will III	Sir Robert Ch. C.B (Geo II)
> Finch Sir Heneage cr Earl of Nottingham	[Daniel 2d Earl Principal Sec State to Will III
	[Heneage Finch Solicitor Genl cr: Earl Aylesford
Gurney Sir John BE (Vict)	[Rt Hon Russell Gurney Recorder of London
Herbert Sir Edward Lord Keeper (Chas II)	Sir Edward Ch KB. (James II)
Hewitt Sir James cr Ld Lifford Just KB (Geo III)	[Joseph. Just KB in Ireland
> Hyde Sir Edwd cr Earl Clarendon Lo Chancellor (Chas II)	[Henry 2d Earl Lord Privy Seal ~~[illegible]~~
	~~Hydes were a very able family~~
(~~Hyde Sir Robert Ch KB Chas II~~)	~~Sir Robert Ch KB. (Charles II)~~
~~[illegible]~~	~~Sir Lawrence Attorney Gen. to consort of James II~~
~~[illegible]~~	Hydes were a very able ~~[illegible]~~ family
> Jervis	~~but~~ to whom this mode of treatment does
~~Jervis Sir John Ch CP (Vict)~~	Scant justice * ~~Chief Justice of Chester~~
Law Sir Edwd cr Ld Ellenborough Ch KB (Geo III)	[Governor General of India cr: Earl Ellenborough
> Lyttleton	[Recorder of London.
Pratt Sir John Ch KB. Geo [illegible]	Sir Charles creat: Earl Camden Lord Chanc (Geo III)

F.6

Raymond Sir Thos. Just CB. (Ch: II) | Robert cr. Ld Raymond Ch KB (Geo II)
> Romilly
Willes Sir John Ch CP (Geo III) | Sir Edward Just KB (Geo III)
Yorke Philip cr Earl Hardwicke LC Chancellor (Geo II) | Hon Charles. Lord Chancellor (died suddenly)

16 | 9 + 10 [ ]

add Bacon Father & Son Lord Chancellors
~~Romilly Lord Father Sir Sam Solicitor Genl~~

Fathers previous to Chas II | Judges within Charles II – Vict

Bramston Sir Francis Ch KB (Chas II) | Sir Francis KC (Charles II)
Forster Sir James Just CP. (Chas I) | Sir Robert Ch KB (Charles II)

2

Total { 11 + 10 [ ]
16

therefore 37 out of the 286 are
Father & Son 37/286 (7
259
27
or 1 in every
For 8 Judges are to

F.7

Fathers, high legal but not English Judges

× Alderson. Recorder of Norwich Ipswich & Yarmouth

Atkyns Sir Richd. Ch. Just N Wales

Finch Sir Heneage Recorder of London

Hyde Sir Lawrence Speaker of House of Commons Attorney Genl. & Consort

Jervis .. Ch Just. of James Chester

Lyttleton Sir Edwd. Ch Just. N Wales

Romilly Sir John Solicitor Genl.

× Wood Sir Matthew twice Lord Mayor & MP of London for 28 years

Judges

Sir Edward Hall Alderson BE (Vict)

Sir Edward BE (Chas II)

Sir Heneage Cr. Earl Nottingham

Sir Robert Hyde Ch KB (Ch. II)

Sir John Jervis Ch CP. (Vict)

Sir Timothy Lyttleton BE (Chas II)

Lord Romilly MR (Vict)

Sir W. Page Wood now Cr: Ld. Hatherly Lc Chan

Grandparents G & g

~~G & g (Atkyns of course)~~

g — Atkyns Sir Robert Ch. CP. Will III

G [Burnet – Scotch lawyer titled Ld. Cranmond

G Gould Sir Henry Just QB (Anne)

G [Jeffreys a judge in N. Wales

g [Finch Heneage Solicitor Genl. creation K. Lord Aylesford

g [Walter Sir E. Ch Justice of S. Wales

g Heath Sir R. Ch KB. (Chas I)

~~G Wyndham Thd. Lord Chan: Ireland (Geo I)~~

Cr. ~~Ld.~~ Wyndham

(P. Lechmere)

~~Willmot~~

~~Wyndham~~

Sir John Tracy (assumed the name of Atkyns) Curs BE (Geo III)

Sir Thomas Burnet Just CP. (Geo II)

Sir Henry Gould Just CP (Geo III)

Jeffreys Ld. (the infamous) Lc Chan. (Jas II)

Hon Heneage Legge BE (Geo II)

Lyttleton Sir Timothy BE (Chas II)

Verney Hon Sir John MR (Geo II)

~~Wyndham Sir Wadham Just KB Chas II~~

3 Judges 2g & 1G

= 6 in all

Path no intercourse (F) ci jude
Grandsons hide legal but not Judges

Judges.

~~Tisbolden~~

Lechmere Nicholas Attorney Gen[l] created Lord Lechmere — Sir Nicholas Lechmere KE (Will III)

~~Wadham Sir Nathl Recorder of Warwick~~ ~~Judge of Court of Exchequer~~ ~~Sir Nathl Ch C.P. (Geo III)~~

Wyndham Sir Thos cr: Lord Wyndham L[d]-Chancellor of Ireland — Wyndham Sir Wadham Just KB. (Chas II)

Brothers

Judges

Atkyns Sir Rob[t] Ch C[f] Will III

Comper Sir W[m] Earl Comper L[d] Chanc[r] (Geo I)

Erle Sir W[m] Ch C.P. (Vict)

Erskine Sir T. cr L[d] Erskine L[d] Chanc

Hyde Sir Robert Ch KB. (Chas II)

Lee Sir W[m] Ch KB. (Geo II)

Lyttleton Lord. Lord Keeper (Chas I

~~Lyttleton~~

North F. cr ~~L[d] North~~ Earl of Guilford (L[d] Chan: Geo II)

Pollock Sir Fred. Ch BE (Vict)

Powys Sir Lyttleton Just KB. (Geo I)

Scarlett Sir J. cr Lord Abinger Ch BE (Vict)

Scott Sir John cr Earl of Eldon L[d]-Chan (Geo IV)

Wilde Sir Ths. cr L[d] Truro L[d]-Chan (Vict)

Wyndham Sir Hugh BE (Chas II)

Heads judicial [ ]

Sir Edw[d] BE (James II)

Sir Spencer Just C.P. (Geo II)

[Peter Lyde. Commissioner of Chancery

[Henry Erskine twice Lord Advocate of Scotland

[Sir Frederick a Judge in S. Wales
[a Register of the Admiralty

[George Dean of Arches & Judge of Peculiars in county Cambridge

Lyttleton Sir Timothy BE (Chas II)

[Roger North Attorney Gen[l] to Queen

[Sir David Ch: Justice of Bombay

Sir Thomas Just KB (Geo I)

[Sir William Ch Just of Jamaica

[Sir William cr: Lord Stowell Judge of the high court of admiralty

[~~Lyttleton~~ Sir — Wilde Ch: Just. Calcutta ~~Judge~~

Sir Wadham BE. (Chas II)

14 in all

5 pairs of brothers, ~~Lyttleton~~ 10
2 whose

Judges who have fr brother

Dampier Sir Henry Just KB (Geo III)
Dolben Sir William Just KB (Will III)
Herbert Sir Edward Ch K.B.
Hotham Sir Beaumont BE (Geo III)
Hyde Sir Robert Ch K.B. (Chas II)
Law Sir Edward. cr: Lord Ellenborough Ch K.B. (Geo III)

Milton Sir Christopher Just C.P. (Jas II)
North Francis cr: ~~Lord~~ Guilford. Ld Chanc (Jas II)
Pepys Sir Chas cr Earl of Cottenham (Vict) (Ld Chanc)
Sutton Sir Thos Manners. BE subsequently Lord Chanc Ireland & created Lord Manners (Geo III)
Thurlow Ed^d cr Lord Thurlow Ld Chanc (Geo III)
Wigram Sir James V.C. (Vict)
Willes Sir John Ch C.P. (Geo III)
Yorke Charles Lord Chan. Geo III

Bishops & great men other than judges

~~Bishop~~ of Ely
John Archbishop of York 1
[Admiral cr: Lord Torrington
[Admiral cr. Lord Hotham
Bishop of Salisbury 2
Bishop of Bath & Wells 3
Bishop of Elphin in Ireland 4
[John Milton the poet
[Dudley North Eminent Financier
Bishop of Worcester 5
Archbishop of Canterbury 6
Bishop of Durham 7
Bishop of Rochester 8
Bishop of Bath & Wells 9
8 Bishops 10
2 Archbishops

Important families paternally & maternally.

Atkyns
Buller
~~Coleridge~~
~~Dennison~~
Denman
Finch
Hyde Gould
Legge Jervis
Lyttleton
Montague
North ~~(Parker Jervis)~~
Pepys
Yorke Trevor

Strong breeds

Coleridge
Denison

12

F.9

G . l g l u l u

Bedingfield
Just CP (Ch II)

Bertie Ld Willoughby
Ch CP. (Geo IV)

Bockenfield Ld Langdale
Master of the MR Vicl

Blackburn
Just QB Vicl

Brown Just CP (Ch II)

Broughton Ld Will IV

Buller Sir F (Geo III)

Burnet Just CP, (Geo II) Lord Chancellor
Chapchale MR (Jas II) Scotch Lawyer
Clarke Chr BE (Geo II) Can. John Churchill D. of Marlborough

Clive Sir R. Just CP Geo III

Coleridge Just QB Vicl

Dolben Sir W. Just KB Will III

Erskine Hon T. Just CP. Vicl

Gould. Just CP. Geo III

Harcourt or Ld Harcourt Walter
Hyde Ld Chan Geo I Ld Clarendon & relation of the Poet
Jeffreys Ld Ld Chancellor (Jas II) Jud of N Wales

King or Lord King Lord Chan Geo II

Lechmere BE Will III

Littleton Sir Timothy BE (Chas II)
Jeffreys Sir Edward Lord Cornbury
Parker Reynolds BE Geo II Ld Chan. Vicl

Spelman Curs BE (Ch II). G.F. Just KB (Henry VIII)

Turner Lord Just. Vicl

Twisden Just KB (Chas II)

Verney

Wilde BE (Vicl)

Willes Ch CP Vicl

Wood (1st Holkerley L. Chan)
Windhams 21 Hen

Sir Thos Bedingfield
Just CP (Ch I)

Sir Wm Drake
Jamaica antiquarian

Rev. J Gillies LLD
Historiographer Scotland

gr. Robertson
the Historian

S. Thos Bally MD

Ld Chief Baron Ld Ch

Ch Tregonwell
Bishop of Winchester

Sir G. Chas Curs BE.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge
Poet & Metaphs.

gr B. Archbishop
John Williams Lord Keeper (Jas I)

Henry Erskine
Lord Advocate Scotland

Hon W Bromley Chancr of Exchequer

Locke the Philosopher

Sir Thos Overbury
Sir John Walter Ch BE (Chas II)
Poet

(1) Reynolds Ch BE (Geo III)

Dawson Turner
Dean of Norwich

Sir N Heath Ch KB (Ch I)

Lord Truro L Chan
Ch Just Cape Good Hope
Bishop Bath & Wells
Benjamin Wood M.P. Sheffield

Sir F. Wigram Just CP (Eliz)

f. 10r

F.11 r

Us a U's	Us a n's	N	n
	Olivier V. John Ch. Ind. CP (Protectorate)		
4 US.			
U's. Fielden Ch. Novelist			
3 US Sir Robert Ch. KB, Sir Fred. Inda Newals, Alexander Bishop.			
US Sir John Trevor MR Govt			
	Earl Nottingham LC Chance		

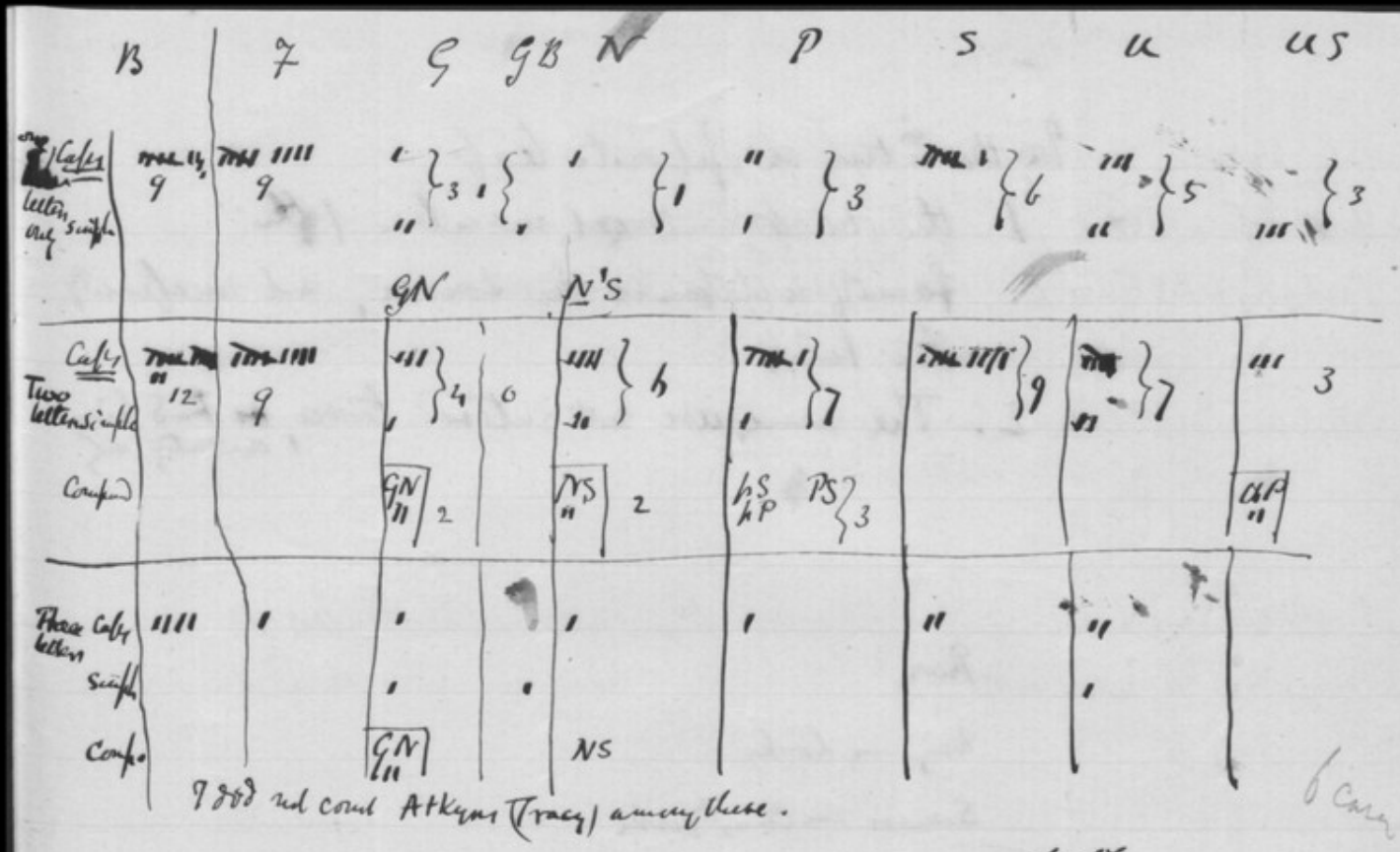
F. 11 v

N. 2

Blackstone — Henry ~~N~~ Wrote Reports
Buller Sir Francis Geo III — even more popular than R. H. C. Buller his own Statesman
Clive Cass BE Geo II — Sir Edw. Jud CP. Geo III
NS. the great Lord Clive
~~Parker Ch BE Geo III~~ GN. 1st Earl Macclesfield ~~Admiral~~ Lo Chan Geo I
Sutton Manners BE Lo Manners — ~~Arch~~ Speaker H. C cr: Visc: Canterbury
Vaughan Just CP Vict — Rev C. Vaughan DD refused 2 bishoprics & others

Bathurst 2d Earl Lo Chan — Sir Francis Buller Just KB
Parker Sir Thos Ch BE (Geo III) — Admiral 1st Earl St Vincent

B 7 G N P S U US



	B	7	G	GB	N	P	S	U	US
Cases letters only simple	9	9	3	1	1	3	6	5	3
			GN		N'S				
Cases Two letters simple	12	9	4	0	6	7	9	7	3
Compound			GN 2		NS 2	hS hP PS 3			hP
Three letters Cases									
Simple									
Compo.			GN		NS				

I did not count Atkyns (Tracy) among these.

6 Cases

		Female ascend & continue	descend	Extreme double letters
More than 3	3 Atkyns (I did not count Tracy among these)			gF
	7 Coleridge	—	—	us
	4 Denison	—	—	no double
	4 Denman	yes	—	uP
	6 Finch	yes	yes	P'S
	4 Herbert Lord	—	—	us
	7 Hyde	—	—	us
	5 Law	—	—	no double
	4 Legge	— yes	—	gF
	6 Lyttleton	— yes	—	GG
	5 Montague	yes	yes	GN
	10 North (includes Montag (but not in this book)			
	5 Trevor Lord	yes	yes	GB
	6 Vaughan	—	yes	no double
	5 Yorke Chas	yes	—	no double.

4 of Cons
4 of Pers
3 of 6
2 of 7
1 of 10

15

Fold r

F. 12 v

In the entries on opposite leaf

1 the most eminent member of the family is taken as the source, not necessarily the Judge

2. The names are not entered twice, as F & S being 1 ancestry only

Prior

King — Locke

Somers — Chas Yorke

Bishop Burnet
Ld Clive
Jervis his John
Lechmere his N.
Miss Edgeworth
Rolfe omit.
Spelman Just KB
Sutton Ld Manners

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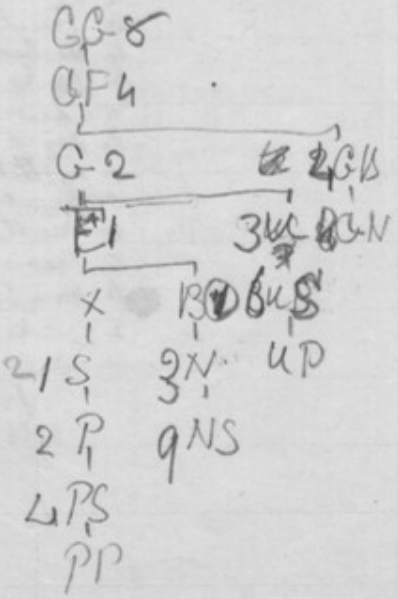
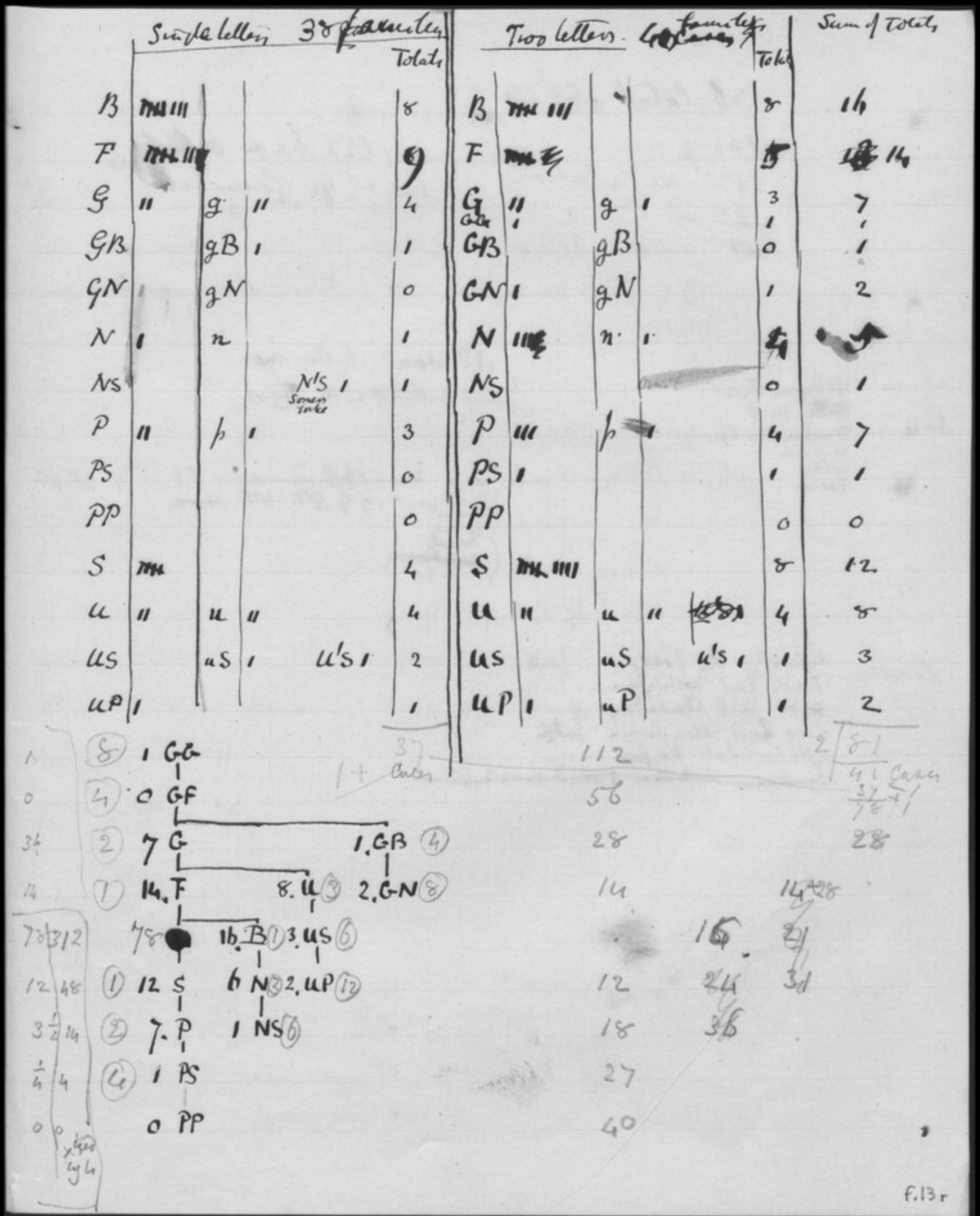
G 9 N n

S 1½ B1 Suite 2

GG 8
GF 4
G 2 4GB
E1 3UC 8GN
X BO 6US
1S 3N UP
2P 9NS
4PS
PP





	Single letters 38 families				Totals	Two letters 40 families				Totals	Sum of Totals
B	𝍸 |||				8	B	𝍸 |||			8	16
F	𝍸 |||				9	F	𝍸			5	14
G	||	g	||		4	G	||	g	|	3	7
						GG	|			1	1
GB		gB	|		1	GB		gB		0	1
GN		gN			0	GN	|	gN		1	2
N	|	n			1	N	|||	n	|	4	5
NS				N'S | Somers Tonks	1	NS				0	1
P	||	p	|		3	P	|||	p	|	4	7
PS					0	PS	|			1	1
PP					0	PP				0	0
S	𝍸				4	S	𝍸 ||||			8	12
U	||	u	||		4	U	||	u	||	4	8
US		uS	|	U'S |	2	US		uS	U'S |	1	3
UP	|				1	UP	|	uP		1	2

37 1+ Cases

112

2 | 81

41 Cases

37 + 1

78

1	(8)	1 GG						
0	(4)	0 GF						
3½	(2)	7 G			1. GB (4)	56		
14	(1)	14. F		8. U (3)	2. GN (8)	28		28
78	312	78	16. B (1)	3. US (6)		14		14 + 28
12	48	(1) 12 S	6 N (3)	2. UP (12)			16	21
3½	14	(2) 7. P	1 NS (6)			12	24	3d
¼	4	(4) 1 PS				18	36	
0	0	0 PP				27		
						40		

x 4 lg 4

f.13r

F.13v

286 total judges

133

153 no relation

90

243

133 have relation

but only 90 families

add wood to the ones

omit Bathurst in the twos

3 & 4

Atkyns Ch. C.P.
Butler Sir F
Denison the Speaker
Denman
Dolben
Trevor

omit { Legge because of diffused abilities F, G, G'F, Eg. gF gG
Montague B. g G. G'F. 2GB ~~[illegible]~~
Somers
Yorke
North
~~Wyndham~~

5 & more

Coleridge the Poet
Finch Earl Nottingham
Hyde Earl Clarendon
Law Lord Ellenborough Judge
Lyttleton Lord Keeper
~~Wyndham Lord Chan 5 related count G, GB, [illegible]~~

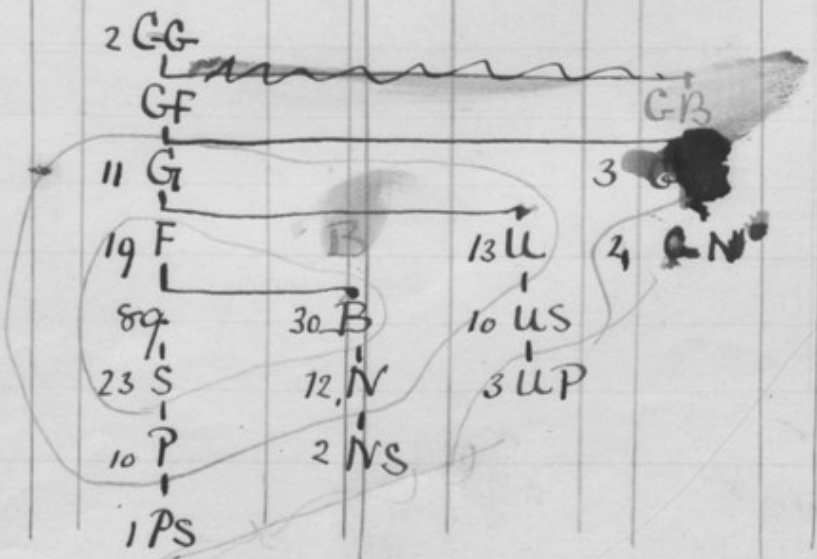
no of relations
89 centres
37 1 relation
81 2
28 3 & 4
35 5 & more
270 total

F.14.

	3 and 4 letters 4 families				5 & more 5 families				Total 3 and over	Carried over 1 & 2	
B	~~IIII~~ IIII			9	B	~~IIII~~ I		6	14	16	30
F	I			2	F	III		3	5	14	19
G	II	g	I	3	G	~~I~~	g I	1	4	7	11
GG		gG		0	GG	I	gG	1	1	1	2
GB	II	gB	I	3	GB	~~I~~	gB	0	2	1	4
GN		gN		0	GN	I	gN I	2	2	2	4
N	I	n		1	N	~~IIII~~ I	n	6	7	5	12
NS		nS		0	NS	I	nS	1	1	1	2
P	I	p	I	2	P		p II	2	4	7	11
PS		pS		0	PS		pS	0	0	1	1
PP				0	PP			0	0	0	0
S	~~IIII~~ B			5	S	~~IIII~~ I		6	11	12	23
U	I	u	I	2	U	II	u I	3	5	8	13
US	II	uS	I	3	US	IIII	uS	4	7	3	10
UP		uP	I	1	UP		uP	0	1	2	3
				28				35			

letters		
1	38	families
2	40	
3 & 4	7	
5 & more	5	
	90	

89 20 5



f. 14v

	1	2	3 & 4	5 & more
	30	40	25	35
GG		1		1 × 8 = 8
GF				
G	4	3	3 × 4 = 18	1 × 8 = 8
F	9	5	2 × 4 = 12	3 × 8 = 24

	1 letter	2 letter	per cent	Total 1 & 2 7 & 8 cases	3 & 4	5 - more	per cent	Total 3 & more 11 cases	Total 19
F	9	5	18	14	2	3	45	5	19
B	8	8	22	16	8	6	127	14	30
S	4	8	15	12	5	6	100	11	23
G	4	3	9	7	3	1	36	4	11
U	4	4	10	8	2	3	45	5	13
N	1	4	6	5	1	6	63	7	12
P	3	4	9	7	1	2	27	3	10

F.15 r

	Number of Males in each category minimum		maximum	Totals all letters from last col. of last page	Divided by Minimum	by mean	Divided by max		
B	1	1 1/2	2	30	30	20	15		
F	1	1	1	19	19	19	19		
G	2	2	2	11	5 1/2	5 1/2		3	
GG	8	8	8	2	1/4	1/4			
GB	4	6	8	3	1	1/2			1
GN	12	12	30	4	1/3	1/3			2 1/4
N	3	4	7 1/2	12	4	3		2	
NS	3	8	11	2	1	1/8			
P	2	2	4 1/2	10	5	5		1	
PS	4	4	20	1	1/4	1/4			
PP	8	8		0	1/8	1/8			
S	1	1	1 1/2	23	23	23	16		
U	3	4	5	13	4	3 1/4		3	
US	6	8	15	10	2	1 1/4			2/3
UP	12	16	37 1/2	3	1/4	1/5			

	min	max	mean	per cent
B	30	15	20	22
F	19	19	19	21
S	23	16	23	26
			3 | 62	
			21	

	min	max	mean	
G	5 1/2	3	5 1/2	6
U	4	3	3 1/4	4
N	4	2	3	3
P	5	1	5	6
			4 | 17	
			4 1/4	

	min	max		mean
GF		0		
GB	1	1		1/2
GN	1/3	2 1/2		1/3
US	2	2/3		1 1/4
NS	1	1/5		1/8
PS	1/4	1/20		1/4
				5 | 2 1/2
				1/2

B

~~89~~ 21 4 1/4 1/2

~~[illegible]~~ ~~17~~ ~~2~~

~~128~~ 16 2

Male and female lines of descent

	G	g	N	n	U	u	US	uS	P	p
1 letter	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	2	1
2 "	2	1	3	1	2	2	0	1	3	1
3 or 4	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1
5 or more	0	1	6	0	2	1	4	0	0	2
	6	5	11	1	7	6	6	3	5	5

male	female
6	5
11	1
7	6
6	3
5	5
35	20

G 6
P 5
11

g 5
p 5
10

are equal

N 11
U 7
US 6
24

n 1
u 6
uS 3
10

F.16 b r

However the end of a great lawyer is fairer than his beginning. The pushing brow-beating advocate ~~grows in wealth and repute. He~~ is sure sometimes to be retained on the side of justice, and then his eloquence and daring make him a popular idol. As he becomes freed from the temptations of worldly taste by successively obtaining wealth ~~con~~ consideration & ~~actual~~ rank ~~his temptations & as~~ the misleading passions of youth are simultaneously subsiding ~~So he grows in gravity &~~ So he ~~starts~~ grows into a new phase of respectability of life with a suddenness ~~a rapidity~~ that ~~often seems marvellous to those who~~ is frequently rather startling to those who look on, ~~or read about him~~.

~~Thus~~ There is a saying that the comparative and superlative moods of the phrase 'getting on', when applied to a lawyer, are getting onner (honour) and getting onnest (honest). Whatever the faults of the positive mood may have been, there is no denying that the Bench of England has consisted for many reigns, of men whose public actions are singularly deserving of honour & to whom the nation is justly accustomed to look with love & pride and reverence.

Judges & high legal officers who are near of kin

Father Son

Chas II
Jas
Will
Geo
Vic

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Cont

(1)

f.16c

The Judges of England ~~are the class that may preeminently~~ form a class that is eminently characterized by ~~possessing~~ ~~above all other classes be described as possessing~~ in the qualification of a "mens sana in corpore sano", – a ~~sound~~ sound and I ~~should add~~ capacious mind in a sound body. That the selection by which they are chosen is a most rigorous one, may be easily understood from the fact that ~~in an average that~~ Judges are their appointments is at the average rate of 5 Judges in every 4 years.* (* note Foss' work contains 286 judges for the period between the accession of Charles II & the publication of the work in 1844 a period of 204 years) and that by the census of 1841 ~~there are~~ the body of 3071 Barristers Advocates, & Special Pleaders ~~besides~~ from whom they ~~might be~~ are taken was no less than 3071 in number; besides 11.386 Solicitors and Attorneys, from ~~whose ranks~~ a clerkship in whose offices, some of the most eminent of the Judges did actually raise themselves. ~~And~~ thus Saunders Ch. Just. K.B. ~~in~~ (Charles II) began in the lowest poverty "by courting the attorney's clerks for scraps" ~~in~~ they taught him to write & he became an exquisite entering clerk, & at last ~~got made a barrister~~ saved enough money to become a member of the Middle Temple.

This soundness of ~~the~~ constitution is ensured by the necessity of the selected barristers having gone through the enormous fatigue implied by an extensive practice at the bar & yet ~~have ample~~ retaining sufficient vigour at a somewhat advanced age to fulfil the duties of a Judge. ~~In~~ the present ~~time~~ & last reigns, 52 is the average age of appointment, ~~in previous~~

and partly through the original vigour of their constitution and partly through the comparatively calm ~~nes~~ & yet interesting character of their work they survive their appointment fully 20 years & commonly die in harness.

~~supplied~~. ~~It is astonishing to~~ The number of boys who have the chance of getting on if they have transcendant abilities is enormously ~~very~~ great, but ~~I had occasion to look into these numbers, in pursuance of certain some prizes in Geography that I urged (with [illegible]) [illegible]~~ to

F.16d

Of all this mass of boyhood ~~but~~ only a small proportion have high abilities & of these, ~~again~~ but a small proportion have constitutional vigour to keep them fresh & full ~~of~~ able to ~~power of~~ work between the ages of 55 & 75. ~~The 5 millions~~

~~of males, the above~~ England contains 5 millions of males above 20 years of age but barely 1 million above ~~the age of~~ 55, & of these ~~how~~ very many are ~~unfilled for active work~~ invalided! There are less than half a million ~~alive~~ of 65 years & yet at this age, nearly all the 22 Judges are hard at work. & many have a right to still consider themselves as almost young.

It is obvious from these considerations that the distinction implied by a Judgeship is very great. It

I dare say that
we shall not greatly err if we ~~suppose~~ that only
1 barrister out of every 50 is entitled by his abilities
to become a judge.

We must now guard ourselves against underrating
the meaning of this 1 in 50. It is not of ~~any~~ 50 men
taken at hap hazard and properly educated, of whom
we are speaking, but it is of a body of men of whom
a considerable part have already been ~~themselves~~ rigidly selected.

A) Judges

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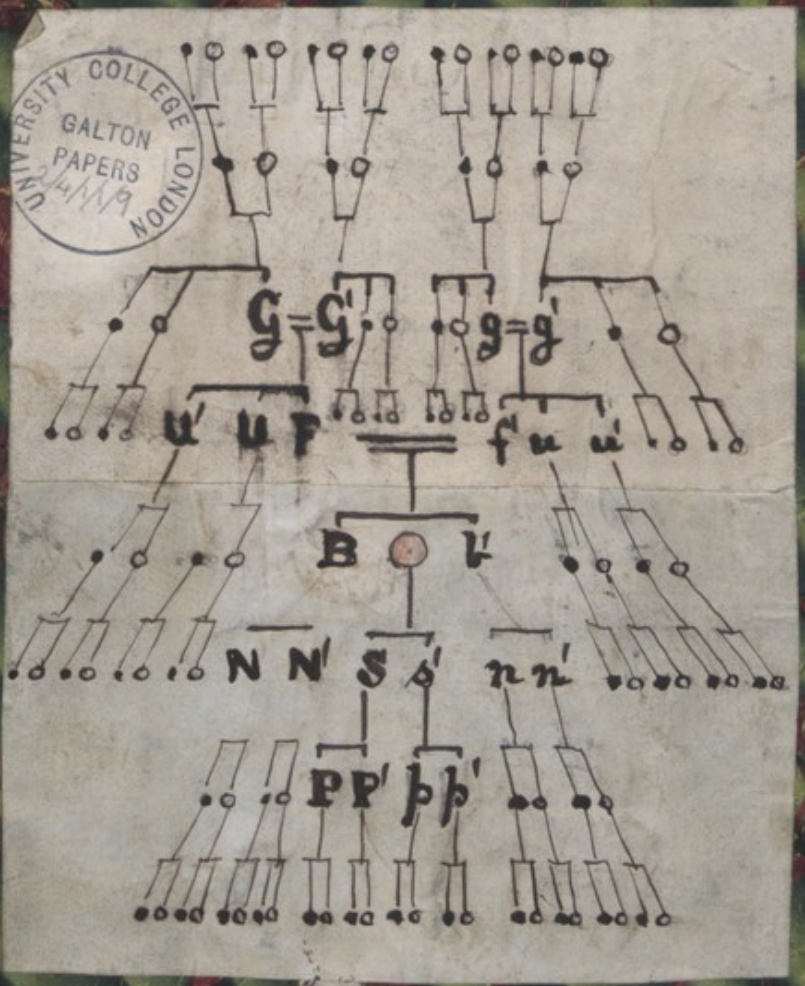
GALTON PAPERS
24/11/9



f. 1 v

Contents

	members examined	members admitted
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Statesmen	55	33
Commanders	58	29
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Science	72	47
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Musicians	108	24
Painters	46	21
Divines	196	37
Scholars		
Athletes		
	856	366

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Marriages
& children

=

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Men of Science

Married	S	d	Std	O	not Married (Legit)	unknown	assistants
Ampere				?		Arago	Archimedes
Aristotle	1	1					
Bacon Lord				0	Bacon Roger		
Bernoulli James	1	1					
Bernoulli John	3	0				Berzelius	
						Bichat	
Boerhaave	0	4			Boyle	Blumenbach	
Brahe Tycho	2	4				Bramah	
Brodie Sir Benj	2+		[illegible]		Brown & Roberts		
Buckland	1	?			Buch von		
Buffon	1	0					
Cassini	1+					Cavendish	
Condorcet			?			Celsius	
						Champollion	
Cuvier	4				D'alembert	Copernicus	
Darwin Dr (all d.)	[illegible]					Dalton	
Davy Sir H	3	[illegible]					
De Candolle	0	0		0			
	1+	?			Des Cartes	Euclid	Euclid
Euler					illegit. Sanelli		
Forbes Edward	3	?					
Galvani	0	0		0	Galileo	Galen	
Gmelin			?		3 illegit Sons 1 Daughter	Gangs	
Gregory	1	?					
Haller	1	0		0		Guericke Otto de	
Halley			many				
Herschel Sir John	1	?		?		Harvey Dr	
Hunter John						Hooke	
				0	Humboldt Alex	Hr Hunter Wm	
Jussieu	1	?			Huygens	Jacobi	
Kepler	2	3	?				
Lagrange							
La Place	1				Leibnitz		
Linnaeus	1	5m				Lavoisier	Lucretius
Napier	6	5			Newton	Newton	
					Pascal	Pliny & Ceder	
Priestley					Porter	Pythagoras	Pythagoras
Rumford Count		1				Reaumur	
Saussure	1	?				St Hilaire Geoffroy	
Stephenson	2	0					
Volta	3	0				Wolf Charlotten	
Watt	2	0				Wollaston	
3 h names	47+	19+	+2		13 Certainly illegit	23 unknown, many	
12 Lord Principal Cons			+?		unmarried	probably unmarried	

Authors in literature — Selected Topics

? accept first wife's age of wife.

Married	S	d			unmarried		ancient
Addison	0	1			Barthe Johann		
Arnold			9				
Boileau	2				Bossuet		
Bronte	0	0			Rabe		
Burke	1						
Canning	1						
Cervantes	0	3					
Chateaubriand	0	0					
Cicero			?		Coleridge		
De Foe	14		many				
Demosthenes		1			Edgeworth Maria		
					Gratmus		
Fielding			4		Fenelon	Fichte	
Gentis Jane		2				Fontanelle	
					G. Eliot		
Grammont Comte		2			Goldsmith		
Grotius	1						
Hallam	2	2					
Helvetius		2				Herodotus	Herodotus
Heine			many		Herk Theodore		
Hooker	?	2			Lessing Schiller		
					Hume	Hume	
Jeffrey			?			Humboldt	
Johnson Dr S	0	0				Irvine Washington	
La Fontaine unlikely						Jonson Ben:	
						Kant	
de Sage	3	0				Lessing	
Machiavelli			5		Macaulay	Livy	
Mackintosh	1	5				Locke	
Montaigne	0	6				Marcus Aurelius	
Montesquieu	1	2					
Niebuhr Barthold	1	3			Pascal	Plato	
Pliny the younger	0	0				Plautus	
Porson			?0				
Richardson	6	6				Rabelais	
Richter J P			?				
Roscoe	3						
Rousseau found this Hard							
Scaliger Julius	1+		?			Scaliger Joseph	
Schlegel Aug	2	1					
Schlegel Friedrich			?				
Scott Sir W	0	4				Seneca	
Sevigné Mme	1	1					
Sheridan	1						
Sydney Smith		1				Smollett	
Socrates			3		Spinoza		
Stael Mme			2				
Stephan Robert	3	0					
" Henry	1	0					
Sterne	0	1			Swift		
Sydney Sir P		1				Tacitus	
						Thucydides	
Voss			?		Voltaire		
					Walpole Hora	Wolf Friedr: Aug	
						Wollaston	
47 names	32	46			15		
16 had Stalingwicked Com							

Commanders and Princes

F. 3 r

Married	s	d	s+d	o	unmarried	?
Alexander the Great	1	0	?			
Anthony						
Augustus	0	1				Blake Admiral
Blucher	1+		?			
• Bonaparte (Napoleon)	1					
• Coesar (illegs Walewski)	1	1				
• Charlemagne			many			
• Charles Martel	1					
Charles V Germany	1	?				Charles XII Sweden
Condé the Great	1	0				Clive Lord
Cromwell	2	4				Cyrus
Doria	0	0				Eugene Prince
Frederick the Great	0	?				
Genghis Khan	3					
• Guise Franc. duc de	3	?				
• Gustavus Adolphus	?6	1				
Gustavus Vasa	2+	?				Hampden
... Hamilcar	3	?				Hannibal
• Hyder Ali	1	?				Hasdrubal
Mahomet	3	4				Henry IV of France
Maria Theresa			16			
Marius	0	0				
Malborough	1					
• Maurice of Nassau	1					Miltiades
Napier Sir Charles	0	some				Moore Sir John
Nelson Lord	1	1				
• Philip of Macedon	1	1				
Pyrrhus			6			
Runjeet Singh						
Saladin	16	?			Saxe Marshal (illegs daughter Ernestine G. Sand)	
Schomberg	5					
• Scipio Africanus	2	2				
Timur Sultan			many			Trajan
Turenne						Vespasian
Wallenstein		?				
Wellington	1	0				
• William the Silent	3	?				
William III England	0	0				Wolfe
38 names	30	15			1	
• Lad Em. Sons Saladin	16	4 ?				
Say	45					

Poets

Married	s	d	std	o	Unmarried	?
Ariosto	some				Alfieri	Æschylus
Aristophanes	3					Anacreon
Burns	4					Beranger
Byron	0	1			Calderon	Campbell Thos
Chaucer	2				Camoens	Chenier André
~~Chénier André~~						" M. Joseph
" ~~M. Joseph~~						
Corneille Pierre } Une					Cowper	
" Thomas } Coulomme						
Dante	4	1				
Dibdin			some			Euripides
Dryden	3					Ferdusi
Goldoni			?		Goldsmith	
					Gray	
Heine Heinrich			?		Goethe	Hafiz
						Hesiod
						Homer
						Horace
					Keats	Juvenal
						Lucan
						Lucretius
Milton	0	3				Metastasio
Molière no gr. children	1	1				
Moore Tom			some			
Oehlenschlager			some			
Ovid		1				
Petrarch (illegitimate)	1	1			Pope	
Racine	2	5				
Rousseau (many)			many		Sappho	
Schiller			yes			
Shakespear	1	2				
Shelley	1	2				Sophocles
Southey	1	3				
Spencer	2					Tasso
						Terence
Vega Lope de (illegit)			yes			Virgil
Wieland			14			
Wordsworth	2	1				
28 names	27 +	21	14 +6+x +2+?		10 names	

Painters Sculptors & architects

married	s	d	s-d	o	unmarried	?

MUSICIANS

Married	s	d	sd	o	Unmarried	?	
Bach Sebastian			18		Beethoven	Gluck	
Haydn (unhappy marr)	0	0			Handel		
Mendelssohn			yes				
Mozart	2						
Weber			yes				
5 names							

Statesmen

• Adams John US	1+					Bolingbroke	
• Burleigh Lord	2	2					
Burke	1						
- Canning	1					Cavour	
Colbert	2						
Clarendon Earl of	4	2			Fox		
Franklin Benj							
Grenville G Wmth	0	0	0			Liverpool Lord	
Londonderry	0	0	0				
Metternich	3	4			Mirabeau		
~~Moore~~ Sir Thos	1	3					
• Necker	0	1					
Oxenstiern	yes						
Palmerston	0	0	0			Pericles	P.
- Peel	3+		7				
- Pitt Lord Chatham	3	2			Pitt Wm.		
- Shaftesbury	yes				Richelieu Card		
- Walpole Earl Orford	3					Talleyrand	
Washington						Wellesley Marquis	
- Wilberforce	3+		6				
20 names	27	14+	13		4		
9 eminent descendants	14+						

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Tabulation

Charles II James II Willm III Anne

Judges. Geo: I, II, III, IV, Willm IV, & Vict:

Prime Ministers Geo III onwards.

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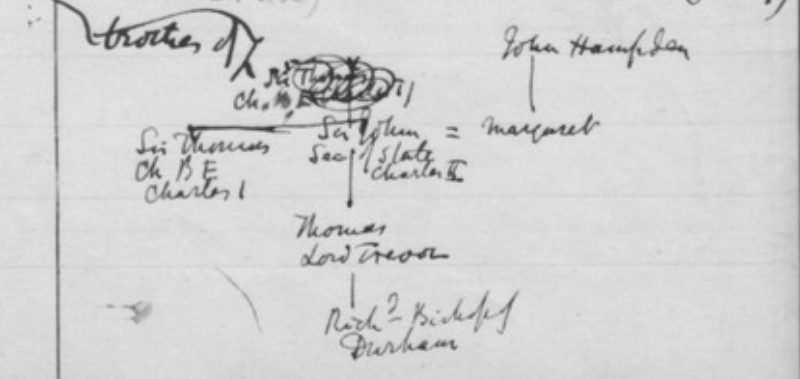
F. 1 v

Collaterals & their descendants ~~Brother (collaterals, [illegible] descendants from)~~	direct descendants	Ancestors
Brother was a Judge. a Brother's grandson was Cowper (a) the poet	~~Brother's grandson was Cowper the poet~~	
~~His son had gifts, he died young~~	His son had gifts but d. young b Pope wrote verses about it.	Gr. Father was Waller the first parliamentary General, and descended from same line as Waller the poet
Brother Charles 1st Earl Halifax a Statesman a poet		Gr Father 1st Earl Manchester Sir H Montagu Ch: Just: K. Bench a
	Son 2nd Earl. Math: & Astron a President Royal Society	
Brother was a Judge a		
Brother was a Judge a		
	Son was 1st Earl Camden a (Ld Chancellor)	~~Ld Chancellor~~
(M) Uncles son (cousin) Ld Chancellor Jeffreys a	G. G. Gr ~~father of~~ son was the Duke of Wellington I don't count this	~~M. Uncle's son Ld Chancellor Jeffreys~~
Uncles Sir Thomas Trevor Ch. B. E. Charles I	Son Bishop of Durham	M. Gr father Hampden the patriot a Father Secy of State a — Sir John Gr father Judge a — Sir Thomas Trevor BE (Charles I) (Father's side)



brother of

Sir Thomas Ch. B. E. Charles I

Sir Thomas Ch B E Charles I

Sir John Sec of State Charles II = Margaret

John Hampden

Thomas Lord Trevor

Richd Bishop of Durham

George I

	Age when made Judge	ext Statute	Father's condition	Sons	Daus	order	Brothers	Sisters	Sons	daus	Family still extant? in male line
Bannister William B.E.	—	2	?				?				?
Blencoe John Just. C.P.	54	84	Landed Gent:				1		large family		yes
Bury Thomas Ch B.E.	46	67	Knight			youngest	?		none		o
Cowper William Lord. Ld Chan:	39	58	M.P. & Bart	2		eldest	2		3 (+ illegitimate)	2 (+ illegitimate)	yes Earl Cowper
Dodd Samuel Ch B.E.	—	—	Civis & pellis Lond:	1			1	co-h^s	2		no
Dormer Robert Just C.P.	57	77	Barrister			2^d Son	1		4 daus		no
Gilbert (Jeffrey) B.E.	40	52	Esquire				1		none		no
Harcourt Simon Lord Ld Chan	50	67	Baronet	1		only Son	3	widow widow	3 Son	2 daus	no extinct in 1830
Montagu James Ch. B.E.	—	—	Honble				2		?		?
Parker Thomas Ld Macclesfield L^d Ch: 44	66		Attorney	?			1	co-h^s	1	1	no
Powis Edward Littleton Just K.B.	47	84	Barrister	2		eldest	? ?		?		?
Powis (Nos) Just K.B.	64	70	Barrister	4		second	2		3. 1	3	yes Ld Lyttelton ?
Pratt John Ch J. K.B.	—	—	Had means to Educate the Son perhaps				2	co-h^s	5 4	4 4	yes Marquis Camden
Simpson William Curs: B.E.	—	—	nothing Known				?		?		?
Smith John B.E.	—	—	Esquire			nothing	Russian		?		?
Tracy Robert Just C.P.	45	80	Nobleman			eldest of a 2^d Marr	1		3	2	no
Trevor John M.R.	—	—	Country gent			second but eldest surv^g	1		4	1	Yes ?
Trevor Thomas Lord, Ch: C.P.	42	71	Baronet & Sec^y State	4		second	2	co-h^s widow	2 3.	3 —	no. extinct in 1824

F.2 r

Collaterals and their descendants	Direct descendants	Direct ancestors.
Uncle Sir Thos Abney the famous Ld Mayor of London (Watts Elegy) b		Father Sir Edwd Abney LLD & MP an eminent Scotian b
Uncle Col: Thos Birch under the Commonwealth b		
		Father was the celebrated this Bishop a Burnet Gr father an eminent scotch lawyer titled Lord Cramond a
Brother was Dean of Chester b mothers brother was Bishop of Winchester a one brother was Gr father of the great Lord Clive (a) another brother was Gr father of Sir Edward the Judge (a)		
Brother 1st Earl Cowper Ld Chancellor (a)	Grandson Wm Cowper the poet (a)	
Father's brother's son Sir G. Eyre Judge (a)		Father was Sir S Eyre Judge a
~~Mother's 4th Cousin was a grandson of this Grandfather was the philosopher John Locke~~	~~2 sons distinguished in the Army &c one Lieut Governor of the Ordnance~~	
	2 sons distinguished in the army one being Lieut Governor of the Ordnance b b	
One of his G. Grandfathers grandsons (& his mothers 1st cousin) was the philosopher John Locke (a)		
Brother Dean of the Arches & Judge of the Peculiar court of Canterbury. (a)		
Brother R^t Honble H. B. Legge Chancellor of the Exch^r (a)		a Father was 1st Earl of Dartmouth Sec^y of State &c a Mat Gr. Father 1st baron Dartmouth master of the ordnance a admiral of the fleet a Mat Gr father 1st Lord Aylesford eminent lawyer (a) Mat G. Gr father 1st Earl of Nottingham Ld Chancellor

George II	Age when made Judge	Ct at death	Father Condition in life	son	dau	order of the birth	Wives No	State	Children sons dau	Male line still extant?
Abney Thomas Just C.P.	—	—	Baronet & MP				1		1 – 6	no
Aland-J. Lo Fortescue John Fortescue Just C.P.	47	76	Gentleman				2	dau of C. J. L. & Peath & ½ birth dau of Judge Dormer	2 – 0	no
Barker Edward Curs: B.E. X	—	—	nothing known				?			?
Birch John Curs B.E	—	—	Colonel & M.P.				2	Heirs	none	no
Birch Thos Just C.P.	—	—	Gentleman				1	co-hs	3 – 2	yes (at Wretham)
Burnet Thomas Just C.P.	47	59	Bishop	3		youngest	0			
Carter Lawrence B.E.	54	73	M.P.				0			
Chapple William Just K.B.	50	68	Landed Gent:				1		4 – 2	?
Clarke Charles Ch: B.E.	—	—	Gent: of fair means				2	dau of Birch Bp of Ely	issue by both	?
Clive George Curs B.E.	—	—	Landed Gent:				0			
Comyns John Ch B.E. A	59	74	Barrister				3	1 co-hs	no issue	no
Cowper Spencer Just C.P.	60	60	Bart: & M.P.				2		3	?
Denton Alexander Just C.P.	—	—	country gent:				1	Heirs	no	no
Eyre Robert Ch. C.P.	44	69	Judge				1		large family	yes
Fortescue William M.R.	—	—	Country Gent:				1	co-hs	– 1	no
Gundry Nathaniel Just C.P. X	—	—	not known				1		not known	?
Hale Bernard B.E	48	52	M.P.	10	4	8th son	1	[illegible]	4 – 3	yes at King's Walden
Jekyll Joseph MR	54	75	Clergyman			4th son	1	much his senior	0	no
King Peter Lo King Lo Ch: A	45	65	Grocer				1		4 – 2	yes Lo Lovelace
~~Kynaston? Curs B.E.~~	~~[illegible]~~									
Lee William Ch. K.B. A	42	66	Baronet			2nd son	2	heirs	issue by 1st wife	no
Leyge Hon. Ch. Henleagh B.E	43	55	Earl & Secy of State	4	3	2 son	1	co-hs	1 . 1	?
Page Francis Just K.B.	57	80	Clergyman				2		0	no

22 1 unknown (?) 1 large fam 2 unknown numb

F. 3 r

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct descendants	Ancestors
5		(Mat^l) reputed Gr Father was Oliver Cromwell a
		Father a Judge in each of the 3 courts a
Father's gr. son (= nephew) a Judge a		
Gr Father's son (= uncle) a Judge a		
	Son, distinguished antiquary, - naturalist b	
		Bishop, successively of 3 sees a
~~Gr father (Mat^l) gr gr gr son Gibbon the historian~~		Mother's father Sir R Heath the persecuted Judge in reign of Charles I a
Gr. father (M) ggg son Richd Gibbon the Historian	Son Charles Ld Chancellor a (by niece of East Somers Ld Chancellor) gr. son 1st Lord of Admiralty a	

George II	age when made Judge	est at death	Father condition in life	Sons	Dau	order of the birth	Wives no	rank &c	Children sons	dau	Male line still extant?
Pengelly Thomas Ch. B.E.	51	55	doubtful				?				?
Price Robert Just C.P.	49	80	Landed gent.n			2nd son	1	co-h.s	2	1	extinct in 1857
Probyn Edmund Ch B.E.	48	64	Landed gent.n	2		eldest	1	dau of Judge Blencowe	0		0
Raymond Robert L.d Ch K.B.	51	60	Judge	1		only	1	dau of Sir T Northey attorney Gen.l	1		0
Reeve Thomas Ch. C.P.	—		?				1	? h.s	0		0
Reynolds James (1) Ch B.E.	39	53	Landed gent.n	1		only son by a second mass.	2	co-h.s	0 0		0
Reynolds James (2) B.E.	56	63	Landed gent.n	3		eldest	0				
Ryder Dudley Ch K.B.	63	65	Brewer			2nd son	1		1		yes (Earl Harrowby is in female)
Strange John M.R.	55	59	Gent.n				1	co-h.s	2	7	?
Talbot Charles L.d L.d Ch.	49	53	Bishop	large	fancy	eldest	1	heir	5		yes Earl Shrewsbury
Thomson William B.E.	—		Burrister			second	1	widow	?		?
Verney Hon.ble John M.R.	—		nobleman	3		youngest	1	sister 1st Earl of Oxford	1		yes L.d Willoughby de Broke
Wright Martin Just K.B.	48	76	?				1	co-h.s	2	2	no
Yorke Philip Earl of Hardwicke L.d Ch. Lord Chancellor	57	74	Attorney	large		only surv. son	1	widow niece of 1st Earl Domers L.d Chancellor	4		yes Earl Hardwicke

37

18
+ 1 ?

F. 4r

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct descendants	Ancestors F.4v
7		
		Mother's father Sir R Atkyns, lord chief baron (he took his name) a
Sister's son Sir Francis Buller the famous Judge a		Father 1st Earl Bathurst, accomplished wit. a
Brother's son wrote 'Reports' that were even more popular than his own b	2d son held all his University preferments b	
Father's brother Bishop of Exeter a Mother's brother Ld Chancellor Bathurst Brother's son Rt Hon Chas Buller (Candidus Secr.) a Statesman		~~Mother sister of Ld Chancellor Bathurst~~
Father's brother Geo: Clive Judge a		
One brother Bishop of Ely a ~~another Canon of Ely a~~		Father Dean of Durham b
	Son for 20 years chairman a of Cttees in House of Lords (His mother was a Cowper)	
Elder brother was grandfather to the late Speaker & his 5 eminent brothers Bishop Salisbury. Archd: of Taunton - Govt gen: Auctr: and 2 scholars. 6x(a)		
Brother Henry twice Ld Advocate & most eminent advocate a	one son a Judge a - another deputy adj: General at Waterloo b	
		Grandfather also Henry Gould Judge QB in Queen Anne
2 b Father's brother a learned man & a lawyer. His son was Dr Benjamin Heath Head master of Eton		7

8

George III Reign.	age when Judge	age at death	Father Condition in life	Son	dau	order of birth	Wives No.	rank &c	Children Sons	dau	Male line ?	Title
Adams Richard B.E	43	43	—									
Arden Richard Pepper Lord Alvanley Ch. C.P.	43	59	Landed Gent	2		younger	1		had issue		0	
Ashhurst William Henry Just. K.B.	45	82	Landed gent. - barrist.	several		3d son	1		several		yes	
Aston Richard Just. K.B.	?	?	Ancient family	~		~	2	widow	none		0	
Atkyns John Tracy Curs: B.E.	?	?	Esquire	~		3d son	1		none		0	
Bathurst Henry Earl of Ld Ch.	40	80	Nobleman	nine		2	2		2.	4	yes	Earl Bathurst
Blackstone William Just. C.P.	47	57	Silk merchant			4th	1		7		yes	at Wallingford
A Buller. Sir Francis Just C.P.	32	54	Ancient family				1	heiress	1		yes	Ld Churston
Burland. John B.E.	~		Gentl.	~			1		yes		?	
Chambrè Adam Just. C.P.	50	84	Barrister	~		eldest	0	—				
Clarke Thomas M. Rolls	—											
Clive Edward Just. C.P.	41	67	Gentl.				2		none		0	
Dampier Henry Just. K.B.	55	58	Clergyman	3			1		five		?	
De Grey William Ld Walsingham Ch. C.P.	52	62	M.P. for Norfolk			third	1		1		yes	Walsingham
Denison Thomas Just K.B	42	66	Merchant	2		younger	1		none		—	
A Erskine Thomas Lord. Ld Ch	56	73	Nobleman	3		second	2	[illegible]	5.	4	yes	~~Ld Erskine~~ Ld Buchan
Eyre James Ch C.P.	39	66	Barrister ? "Mr Chancellor"	—			?	—				
Foster Michael Just. K.B.	56	74	Attorney				yes		?		—	
A Gibbs. Vicary Ch C.P.	61	69	Surgeon				yes		—	1	0	
Gould Henry Just C P	51	84	Landed Gent & Barrister				yes		1 -	2	0	
A Grant Sir William MR	46	83	Small farmer				0	—				
Grose Nash Just. K.B.	47	74	(a resident in London)				yes		?		?	
Heath John Just. C.P.	44	80	alderman				0	—				

+ 9 yes by number unc
+ 5
+ 2 ?

f. 5r

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct Descendants	Ancestors F.5v
9		Father 'one of the most accomplished men of his day' a
	one son Judge of K.B in Ireland a another, Dean of Cloyne b	
Brother, the Admiral created Ld Hotham for his achievements at sea. a		
2 brothers both Bishops 1 Irish (Elphin) a 1 English (Bath & Wells) a	1 son Govr Genl India cr: Earl Ellenborough a 1 son Recorder of London & MP for Cambridge & University. a	Father E. Law Bishop of Carlisle, author. a Father President College of Physicians a
	Sir Wm Horace, he are sons of an illegitimate son of the Judge	
brother Dr James Nares, musician. a	son, Regius Prof: Modern Hist. at Oxford. b	
Grandfather's brother was father to Earl (a) Macclesfield (Lord Chancellor) St Sister was mother to Admiral Lord St Vincent. but her husband's race was good for he was a Jervis uncle to Sir John Jervis Ch. Just: C. Pleas. a		
	Son Lord Lieut Ireland a, Chancellor for the University of Cambridge cr: Marquess Camden dau, mother of the Premier, Ld Castlereagh a	Father Judge. Ch. Just. K B a
	Grandson M.J. commonly called 'Monk' Lewis a novelist	Father associate of literary men & himself author of some very creditable translations of the classic Poets b
Our brother Charles - Archbishop of Canterbury a & father of the late Speaker of the House of Commons a		Gr Grandmother Walter's 'Saccharissa' dau of Robert Earl of Leicester

George III's reign	age when judge	age at death	Father — Condition in life	sons	dau	order of birth	Wives — No.	rank	Children — sons	dau	Male line extant?	title
Henley Robert Earl of Northington Lord Chan:	49	64	MP for Oxfordshire	3		second	1		3	5	no	10
Hewitt James Lord Lifford Just K.B.	57	80	Mercers draper				2		4. 1.	2 2	yes	Ld Lifford
Hotham Beaumont B.E.	38	77	Baronet	5		fourth	1		3	2	yes	Ld Hotham
Kenyon Lloyd Lord Ch. K.B.	52	70	Magistrate			2^d but (best sure)	1		3	?	yes	Ld Kenyon
Law. Edward Ld Ellenborough Ch. K.B.	52	68	Bishop	7	2	3rd	1		5	5	yes	Earl Ellenborough
Lawrence Soulden Just C.P.	43	63	Physician									
Le Blanc Simon Just K.B.	51	68	'of Charter House Square'			second						
Lloyd Richard B.E.							1					
Macdonald Sir Archibald Ch B.E.	47	80	Baronet	3		third	1		1	2	yes	Baronet
Mansfield James Ch. C.P.	71	88	Attorney									
Murray William Earl of Mansfield Ch. K.B.	52	89	Nobleman	3 (no children at all. 1 dies)		youngest (son of 4th)	1		none		no	
Nares Edward Just C.P.	55	70	Steward to Ld Abingdon	2			1	dau of Sir J. Strange M. Nares	second			
Noel William Just C.P.	57	67	Baronet				1		0	4	no	
Parker Thomas Ch B.E	43	89	Landed Gent^n				2	co-heir issue co-heir issue				
Perrot George B.E.			Clergyman	eleven		2nd	1	Widow	none		no	
Perryn Richard B.E.												
Pratt Earl Camden Charles Lord Chan	53	81	Judge	4	3	3^d	1		1	4	yes	Marquess Camden
Rooke Giles Just C.P.	50	65	Gentleman	numerous		3rd	1		large family			
Sewell Thomas M.R.			Esquire				2		3. 1	3		
Skynner John Ch. B.E.			'a very opulent'				1			1	no	
Smythe Sidney Ch B.E.			~~Officer~~ Gent^n	1	0	only	1		none		no	
Sutton-Manners, Ld Manners Thomas B.E.	40	86	Nobleman	7	6	5th	2		none 1. 0		yes	Ld Manners
Thomson Alexander Ch B.E.	43	73										

25
+ 2 large fam
+ 2 issue

F.6r

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct descendants	Direct ancestors F.6V
11		
	an illegitimate son said to have died at Cambridge when expecting the highest honors b	
Brother was Bishop of Bath & Wells a	Son Judge of K. Bench (line below) a	
Father's brother was Bishop of Bath & Wells a		Father Judge of K. Bench (see line above) a
	Son FRS & FAS Governor of Van Diemans land & created a Baronet a His son is recorder of Warwick & judge of the County court of Bristol. b	
Gr mother's brother Earl Somers, Ld Chanc: (a)	one son. Lord Lieut: of Ireland a another Rt Hon.ble First Lord of Admiralty a another Vice Admiral & K.C.B. b another an officer of rank created Ld Dover b another Bishop of Ely. a	Father 1st Earl Hardwicke. Ld Chan: a
		Maternal Gr father Genl Sir William Draper - the well known antagonist of Junius b
	Son Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy b	
	Son a Master in Chancery b	

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George III's reign	Age when Judge	at Death	Father's condition in life	Sons	Daus	order of birth	Wives No.	Wives rank	Children Sons	Children Daus	Male line extinct	Male line Title
Thurlow, Edward, Lord, Ld Chan^r	46	74	Clergyman	3		Eldest	no	legitimate	—			
Wedderburn, Alexander, Ld Loughborough, & Earl Rosslyn, Lord Chan^r	60	72	Judge, (Ld Chesterfield)	2	1		2		no issue		no	
Willes, John, Ch. C.P.	42	76	Clergyman (canon)	2			1	co-heir	4	4	—	—
Willes, Edward, Just K.B.	—	—	Judge	4	4		1		3		—	—
Wilmot, John, Sir, Ch. C.P. was offered the Ld Chancellorship.	46	83	Landed Gent^t	2			1		3	2	yes	Sir E. Wilmot
Wilson, John, Just C.P.	45	52	—	—	—	—	1		issue		—	—
Yates, Joseph, Just C.P.	42	48	Esquire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorke, Honble Charles, Ld Chan^r.	48	48	Lord Chancellor	5	2	second	2	co-heir	1 5	2	yes	Earl Hardwicke
54 Judges									16 +1 yr			
Geoage IV reign												
Best, Honble William Draper, Ld Wynford Ch C.P.	51	78	Esquire	—		third	1		10			Ld Wynford
Burrough, Edward, Just C.P.	66	89	Clergyman	—		third	1			1		no
Dallas, Robert, Ch. C.P.	?	?	Gentleman	—	—	—	1		several			—
Gifford, Robert, Lord, M.R.	45	47	Grocer & linen draper	—	—	—	1		seven		yes	
Graham, Robert, B.E.	56	?	Esquire	1	?	only son	—		—		—	—
Hart, Anthony, V.C.	73	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holroyd, George Sowley, Just K.B.	58	73	Gentleman				1		fourteen			
Hullock, John, B.E.	59	65	Master weaver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maseres, Francis, Curs. B.E.	42	93	Physician	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumer, Thomas, M.R.	60	71	Landed Gent^t	—		2^d	1		several		—	—
Richards, Richard, Ch. B.E.	62	71	Gentleman	1	÷	only	1	heirs	several		—	—
Richardson, John, Just C.P.	47	71	merchant	—		3^d	—	—	—	—	—	—
									16 + 5 large families = 1 issue			

F. 7.

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct descendants	Direct Ancestors. f. 7v
13 Brother Lord Stowell Judge of the High court of admiralty a		
Father's Elder brother Dr Edward Bailey fellow of St. John's Cambridge. b Mother's Uncle Roberts the historian (a) Brother a master in Chancery b		Mother dau of Rev? W Kennett, Prebendary of Peterborough & maternal Gr Gr father Bishop Kennett of Peterb (a)
	Son Sergeant at law b	
		Father Clerk of peace for Oxford & knighted
Father's brother's dau Mrs Opie a	Son ? degree	Father recorder of Norwich (& Yarmouth Ipswich) b
Mother's brother Dr Batty, the physician b Brother Prof: Mathematics at Glasgow b Sister artist b		Mother Father Rev? Dr Gillies historian
Brother an Engineer. b		

George IV continued	Age when judge	Age at death	Father Condition in life	Sons	Dau	Order of birth	Wives No	Wives rank	Children sons	Children dau	Male line Extent	Male line title
Scott John Earl of Eldon Chanc	48	88	Coal merchant	13		8th & a twin	1		six		yes	Earl Eldon
Wood George B.E.	67	84	Clergyman	—			—		—		—	
14 judges												
William IV												
Abbot Charles Ld Tenterden Ch.K.B.	54	70	Hairdresser	2	1	2nd	1		four		yes	Ld Tenterden
Alexander William Ch.B.E.	63	81	—	—			—		—		—	
Bailey John B.E.	45	78	Esquire	—			1		3	3		
Brougham Lord Chanc	60	—	Landed Gentl^r	five		Eldest son	1	—	—	2	—	
Garrow William B.E.	57	80	Schoolmaster	—			1	—	1	1	—	
Gaselee Stephen Just C.P.	62	77	Surgeon	—			1	—	sons		—	
Leach John M.R.	58	74	Coppersmith	—			0	—	—		—	
Taunton William Elias Just K.B.	57	62	Barrister	several		Eldest	1		2	3	—	
8 judges												
Victoria												
Alderson Edwd Hall B.E.	43	70	Barrister	—			1		several		—	
Bankes George Curs B.E.	—		Landed Gentl^r	—		3d	1		yes.		—	
Bethell Richard Ld Westbury Chanc	62	—	Physician	—			1		several		—	
Bickersteth Henry Ld Langdale M.R.	52	68	Physician	—			—		—			
Blackburn Colin Just Q.B.	46	—	Esquire				0					
Bolland William B.E.	57	68	Merchant	—		Eldest	1		several			
Bosanquet John Bernard Just C.P.	57	74	Landed Gentl^r	3	?	youngest	1		1	0		
Bramwell Geo: Wm B.E.	—		Banker	—			—		—		—	
Bruce James Lewis Knight Lord Just.	50	—	Landed Gentl^r	several		youngest	1		several			

+ 7 ~~7~~ seven
+ 1 [illegible]

F. 8r

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct descendants	Direct ancestors
15		f. 8v
brother's son Annexation of Oude ?		
		Father Envoy & min: plen: to Columbia b
Father's brother the Poet a cousins were Hartley a. Derwent b & Sara a " also Henry Nelson a ? Mrs Mattes	Son John Duke Coleridge QC a	
		Father an eminent painter b
? Roscoe the chemist	Son a Fellow of Trin Coll Cambridge b	
Maternal cousins Sir Benj: Brodie Bart (Surgeon) a a Peter Brodie conveyancer b also the Son of the former the 2nd Bart. chemist. b Peter Erle, brother, charity Commissioner. b	George QC. MP for Tiverton. 1st class a Sons admiral of Queen's yard b	Father celebrated accoucheur
Father's brother Henry Lord Advocate a		Father Lord Chancellor a
	Rt Hon Russell Gurney MP. a Revd Hampden Gurney b	
Father's cousin J. Jervis admiral Earl (a) St Vincent (his mother was sister of Rt Hon Sir T Parker Bar Exch) Father's brother, Governor of Ceylon b		Father Chief Justice of Chester b Father Sir Henry Keating KCB distinguished in West Indies & elsewhere b

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Victoria continued	Age when judge	Age at death	Father Condition in life	Sons	Dau	Order birth	Wives No	Wives rank	Children Sons	Children dau	Male line extent	Male line title
Byles John Just C.P.	57	—	Esquire			Eldest	2	—				
Campbell John Lord, Chanc. Barnard	70	80	Clergyman	2		youngest		—				
Channell Wm Fry B.E.	—		Esquire	—			1	—				
Cockburn Alexander James Ch. Q.B.	—		Baronet	—								
Coleridge John Taylor Just Q.B.	45	—	Captain	several			1		4 survivors		yes	—
Coltman Thomas Just C.P.	56	68	Esquire	—		—	1		4		—	
Copley John Singleton Lo Lyndhurst Chanc.	55	91	Artist (Painter)	—		—	2		— 3 / — 1		—	
Creswell Creswell Just C.P.	49	70	Landed Gentl.	—		4th	—					
Crompton Charles Just Q.B.	55	?	Physician	—		3d	1	—	several		—	
Crowder Richard Burder Just C.P.	59	64	Gentleman	—		—	0	—				
Denman Thomas Lord Ch. Q.B.	53	75	Physician	1	2	only son	1		15			
Erle William Ch. C.P.	51	—	Clergyman	3		—	1		none		—	
Erskine Hon. Thomas Just C.P.	51	—	Lord Chancellor	5	4	3rd	1	—	yes		—	
Gurney John B.E.	64	77	Lawyer (Short hand writer)	2 ?3			—					
Hill Hugh Just Q.B.	46	—	Gentlm	—			1	—				
Jervis John Ch. C.P.	48	54	Barrister	—			1		3	2	—	
Keating Henry Singer Just C.P.	55	—	Officer in army				1	—				
Kindersley Richard Torin V.C.	59	—	Indian civil service	—			1	—				
Littledale Joseph Just Q.B.	57	75	Landed Gentl.	10	3	Eldest son	1		0	1	—	
Martin Samuel B.E.	49	—	Landed Gentl	—			1	—	—	1	—	
Maule William Henry Just C.P.	51	70	Physician	—			0	—				
Mellor John Just Q.B.	52	—	Merchant	—			1	—				
Park James Allan Just C.P.	53	75	Surgeon	—								

11
+ 2 [illegible]
+ 1 [illegible]

F.9r

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct Descendants	Direct ancestors f. 9v
7		
	(mars: a Babington) Charles Parker b Mr. arch: Smith	
	Son Missionary Bishop Western Islands of the Pacific b	
Brother Bishop of Worcester a		Gr. father Sir L. Pepys physician to Geo III father a master in Chancery. b a Mater Gr father Rt Hon Wm Dodeswell chancellor of the Exchequer
Brother Governor Isle of Man. b		
		Father Eminent Solicitor in London & principal clerk to 3 chief justices b
brothers Sir David. Ch Justice of Bombay a Sir George General in Affghanistan a	Grandson 2d classic of his year at Cambridge b	
Father was cousin (maternal) of Admiral Lord Nelson. (2.5. his paternal grandmother was aunt) (a)		Mother gr dau to Dr Monsey (b) of Chelsea Hospital. Father Sir Samuel Statesman a
Brother. Sir Wm. Ch Justice Island of Jamaica b	Son Sir James Adjutant General a another diplomist. b Son Capt. Shadwell R.N. b	~~Capt. Shadwell RN~~ Father Barrister of large practice b
Father's brother distinguished under Nelson took the flag of truce on shore at Copenhagen b	Son. Adjutant Genl in Abyssinia b	Patern: Gr Father (a German) confidential Secy to Marquis of Rockingham b Father Secy to Adm: Bentinck then collector of ~~[illegible]~~ (very lucrative) at St Vincent b Gr Gr father Rev Nicholas Tindal translator & continuator of Rapin's Hist. England (b)
Father's brothers. Dean of Norwich & Master of Pemb: Coll: Cambridge b Dawson Turner a botanist & antiquarian. whose gr sons are Gifford Palgrave traveller & Frank, author b Own brothers Sir Chas eminent lawyer b William diplomatist & S. America b another a scamp who decamped with papers b	Eldest bro assumed name of Halford & was the celebrated physician Sir H. Halford a another Dean of Chester b another Sir Charles Envoy extraordinary to the United States. b Revd Dr Vaughan DD. refused 2 bishoprics a Professor Vaughan. a Vaughan Hawkins a	Father
Brother Bishop of Rochester a		
Father's brother Lord Chancellor Truro a another Ch Just Cape Good Hope a		Father Eminent attorney in London b

Victoria continued	Age when judge	Age at death	Father condition in life	Sons	Dau	Order of birth	Wives No.	Wives rank	Children Sons dau	Male who enjoy title
Parke James Lord Wensleydale B.E.	46	86	Merchant			younger	1		0	
Parker James V.C.	48	49	Esquire				1		several	
Patteson John Just K.B.	40	–	Esquire	—	—	—	1		2	
Pepys Earl of Cottenham Charles Christopher Lord Chan	55	70	Barrister	3	3	2nd son	1		twelve	
Pigott Gillery B.E.	50	–	Landed Gentl.			4th	1	heiress	—	—
Platt Thomas Joshua B.E.	45	72	Solicitor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollock Fred Ch. B.E.	61	–	Saddler	5		3d	2		twenty five 40 gr. children 4 gr gr. (1864)	
Rolfe Robert Monsey Lord Chan	49	–	Clergyman	2		Elder	1		none	—
Romilly John Lord MR	51	–	Statesman	several		2nd	1	—	—	—
Scarlett James Lord Abinger Ch. B.E.	65	75	Landed Gent. in Jamaica	4	1	2nd son	2	[illegible]	3 - 2 none	
Shadwell Launcelot V.C.	48	71	Barrister				2	1 co heir	6 6 - 5	
Shee William Just Q.B.	59	61	Merchant	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stuart John V.C.	59	–	Landed Gentl.	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Sugden Edward Lord St Leonards Chanc:	71	–	Hair dresser			2nd	1		7 7	
Talfourd Thos Noon Just C.P.	54	59	Brewer				1		numerous	
Thesiger Frederick Lord Chelmsford Lord Chane	44	–	Civil Servant	seven		younger	1		4 4	
Tindal Nicholas C. Ch. C.P.	53	70	Attorney	3		Eldest	1	—	—	
Turner Geo: James Lord Just.	53	69	Clergyman	several			1		4 . 3	
Vaughan John Just C.P.	59	71	Physician	5		second	2		d. in childbed no issue	
Watson William Henry B.E.	60	64	Captn in Army	—	—	—	2		—	—
Wightman William Just Q.B.	56	78	?	—	—	—	1		—	
Wigram James V.C.	58	–	Merchant	twenty three			1		children	
Wilde James Plaster B.E.	44	–	Attorney			3 sons by a second wife 4th	1		—	

33

+ 4 large
+ 1 [illegible]

F.10r

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct Descendants	Direct Ancestors F.10v
19 Brother Chief Just: Cape Good Hope a another Eminent London attorney b whose son was Sir J. Wilde Judge a (see last page)		
		Father a Serjeant in reign of Geo III b
Father's brother Benjamin MP for Southwark b	Son. Western Wood MP for London b	Father Sir Matthew MP for London for 28 years & twice Ld Mayor a

Victoria Continued	Age first Judge	Age death	Father condition in life	Son	Dau	Order of birth	Wives No	Wives rank	Children Sons Dau		
Wilde Thomas Lord Truro Lord Chanc	48	73	Attorney	3		2	2				
Willes John Shaw Just C.P	41	—	Physician	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Williams Edward Vaughan Just C.P	—	—	Barrister	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Williams John Just Q B	57	49	—	—	—	—	1		?	—	
Wood William Page V.C.	52		Merchant	3	2		1	—	—	—	

60 Judges Victoria
8 William IV
14 George IV
82
Selwyn

21

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct Descendants	Direct Ancestors
Brother, R^t Hon James assumed name of Mackay Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland. Grandfather's brother, Lord of Session. Mother's brother, 2^d Duke Argyll General & Statesman. Brother, 1st Earl Temple Statesman — also R^t Hon James. Mother's brother, Sir Richard Temple, General & Viscount Cobham	1 Son General Hon Ch: Stuart reduced (Minorca) Sir 1 Son Archbishop of Armagh. Son 1st Marquess Buckingham, twice Viceroy of Ireland. Son Lord Grenville, Premier. Son Thomas (left library to Brit Museum)	Pat: Gr father 1st Earl of Bute. Pat Gr Father, Sir Richard Temple Statesman
	Son Sir Wm Petty 2^d Marquess.	
Maternal Uncle George Grenville Premier. Maternal cousin Lord Grenville premier.	Son Lord William Bentinck Governor Genl of India. Grandson Lord George Bentinck, Statesman & horse racing	Father Earl of Chatham premier
Brother, R^t Hon John. Brother's son R^t Hon Henry Unwin, diplomatist		
Brother, 2^d Lord Holland. Brother's son 3^d Lord Holland		
Sister's son Lord Redesdale Chairman of C^tee of H. of Lords. Maternal cousin the 3 General Nubiers. ~~Brother's son Lord Stratford de Redcliffe~~	Son & grandson mostly gifted & resembling him in features	Father 1st Lord Holland Sec^y at War. Gr. father Sir Stephen Fox, statesman. Father 1st Earl Liverpool Sec^y of State
Brother's son 1st Lord Stratford de Redcliffe formerly ambassador to the Porte	Son 1st Earl Canning Governor Genl of India	
Brother, Marquess Wellesley Governor Genl of India & English Statesman. Brother, 1st Lord Cowley Diplomatist. Brother's son 1st Earl Cowley Ambassador to France	3rd Earl Grey Sec^y of State for Colonies	Father 1st Earl Mornington, musician. R^t Hon General Sir Charles 1st Earl.
Brother, R^t Hon General Peel Sec^y at War. Brother, R^t Hon Lawrence Peel Ch Justice Calcutta	Sir Robert — Sec^y for Ireland. R^t Hon Frederick under Sec State for War. Sir William Capt R.N. Sevastopol & India	Sir Robert. 1st Bart — great cotton manufacturer
Maternal cousin Revd J. J. Hornby. Head master of Eton Classic & athlete.	Son R^t Hon Ld Stanley Statesman	Father 13th Earl naturalist.
		Father, author of Curiosities of Literature

Prime Ministers from accession of George III. to present time

22

Duke of Newcastle	1754 eight years
Earl of Bute	1762 one year
George Grenville	1763 two years
Marquess of Rockingham	1765 one year
Duke of Grafton	1766 three & half year
Lord North	1770 twelve years
Earl of Shelborne (Marquess of Lansdowne)	1782 one year
Duke of Portland	1783 one year; 1807 three years
Pitt	1783 seventeen years; 1804 two years
Lord Sidmouth (Addington)	1801 three years
Lord Grenville	1806 one year
(Fox Charles James (Virtually Premier during L. Grenville's ministry)	———
Spencer Perceval	1810 two years
Earl of Liverpool	1812 fifteen years
George Canning	1827 four months
Lord Goderich	1827 five months
Duke of Wellington	1827 three years; 1834 to 22 days
Earl Grey	1830 three & a half years
Viscount Melbourne	1834 four months; 1835 six years
Peel	1834 four months; 1841 four years; 1845 six months
Earl Russell	1845, ten days; 1846 five & a half years; 8 months.
Earl of Derby	1852, one year; 1858, one year; 1866 two years
Earl of Aberdeen	1852, two years
Palmerston	1855, three years; 1859 six years
Disraeli	1868

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Collaterals & their descendants	Direct descendants	Direct Ancestors
	Sons – 1. Sir Robert Judge CP. 2. Sir Edward Judge BE	Gr. father Thomas Atkyns (twice reader in Lincoln's Inn and ~~Sergeant~~ Judge of Sheriffs court in London) Father Richard Atkyns. Ch Just. N. Wales
		Father Sir John Bramston Ch. Justice under Charles I
1st cousin Oliver St John Ch. Just. CP under the Protectorate (whose [illegible] was Bolingbroke Sec State Anne)		
	Gr. Son 3rd Earl author of the 'Characteristics'	
Cousin mat. Judge Twisden	Sons Daniel Heneage Earl Winchelsea Solic: Genl. & Earl Aylesford (Principal Sec State William III) (Eminent conspicuous)	Father Recorder of London
		Father Sir James Forster Just CP.
1st Cousins Lord Herbert of Cherbury George Herbert poet & divine ~~brother Admiral Sir Torrington~~	3 Sons all distinguished Earl 1. colonel. 2. admiral created Sir Torrington 3 Sir Edward Ch Just. under James II	
Uncles Sir Nicholas Hyde. Ch: Just. Sir Lawrence Hyde lawyer of Gemeinden & attorney Genl. to consort of James I		Father Sir Lawrence Hyde attorney Genl. to consort of James I
Cousin Sir Robert Hyde. Ch: Just.		
brother. 2 bishop – dean – Judge of Admiralty Principal of Magdalen Hall. – Judge in N. Wales		
Cousin. Earl Clarendon Lt Chancel.		

This thing is a Genealogy tree

Son a King's Sergeant

Lawrence Hyde

Sir Lawrence Hyde | Sir Nicholas Hyde Ch. KB in Charles I | Henry

in all 11 sons of whom Sir Fred Judge in S. Wales Henry & Robert Hyde S. | Lt Clarendon

Brother Lord Lyttleton the Lt Keeper of Charles I

Mother's brother Ch. Baron Sir J. Walter.

Q q q father the Eminent Judge of Edw IV

Father Sir Edward Lyttleton Ch: just of N. Wales

Mother dau of E. Walter ch just S Wales

Q-q father Sir Baldwin Malet solicitor Genl. to Henry VIII.

f. 13v

Charles II	age when judge	age at death	Fathers condition in Life	Sons	dau	order of birth	Wives No	rank	Children Sons	dau	Male line Extant	Title
Archer John Just CP		84					2					
Atkyns Edward BE		82					2					
Bertie Vere BE Just CP		?					0					
Bramston Francis BE		67					0					
Bridgeman Orlando ChBE. ChCP		68					2					
Browne Samuel J. CP.		?					1					
Colpepper J. Lord Colpepper MR		?					2					
Cooper – Earl Shaftesbury Lord Chan		62	July 22				3					
Crawley Francis Curs BE		74					1					
Ellis William CP		71					?					
Finch Heneage Earl Nottingham Lord Chanc.		61	Dec 23				1					
Forster Robert CP. ChKB		74					1					
Grimstone Harbottle MR		80					2					
Hale Matthew ChBE ChKB		67	Nov 1				2					
Herbert Sir Edward Lord Keeper (not a peer)		?					1					
Hyde Edward Earl Clarendon Lord Chanc.		66	Feb 18				2					
Hyde Robert Just CP. ChKB		70					1					
Kelyng John KB. ChKB		?					2					
Leeke Thomas Curs BE		?					?					
Leeke William BE		57					1					
Lyttleton Timothy BE		?										
Malet Thomas KB		83										
Morton William KB		?										

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct descendants	Direct ancestors
27		
	Son Rob: Lord Raymond Ch. K.B.	
	Son Sir John Spelman 'Life of Alfred the great'.	G. Gr father Sir John Spelman just K.B. in Henry viii Father Sir Henry. antiquarian
Cousin son of ~~paternal aunt~~ maternal aunt Earl of Nottingham Lt Chancellor		Father learned, collector of a valuable library
Brothers Sir Wadham W. Judge Uncle's 1st cousin Sir Francis W. Judge C.P. (Eliz)		
Brother Sir Hugh W. Judge Uncle's 1st cousin Sir Francis W. Judge C.P. (Eliz)	Gr son Thomas Lo Chancellor Ireland created Baron Wyndham	

F. 14v

(Charles II)	age when judg	at death	Father condition in life	sons	dau	order birth	Wives No.	rank	children Sons	dau	Male Extant	Line Title
Pembelton Francis Ch KB Ch CP		72					1					
Rainsford Bich^d Ch KB		74					1					
Raymond Thos KB		57					1					
Saunders Edmund Ch KB		?					?					
Scroggs William Ch KB		?					1					
Spelman Clement Cars BE		?					?					
Thurland Edward BE		76					1					
Turnor Christopher BE		68	Dec 6				1					
Turnour Edwd Ch BE		59					2					
Twisden Thomas KB		81	Jan 8				1					
Tyrrell Thom CP		77					3					
Vaughan John Ch CP		71	Sept 14				1					
Weston Bich^d BE		?					1					
Wilde William CP		78					3					
Wyndham Hugh BE CP		81					3					
Wyndham Wadham KB		?					1					

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F. 15.

Collaterals – their descend^ts	Direct Descendants	Direct Ancestors
29		Gr father an eminent divine Father turned Catholic & got a comfortable place in the Post Office Father Sir Edwd Atkyns Judge BE
Father's bro: Thomas, Judge C.P. in Charles I		Father a bencher of Lincolns Inn
1st cousin once removed to John Churchill, first Duke Marlborough		
Brother admiral, created Ld Torrington		Father Sir Edwd Lord Keeper under Charles II
		Gr father a Judge in N. Wales
Milton the Poet		Father, musical talent Sarah Bradshaw Mother a kinswoman of Lord President Bradshaw
Uncle Sir Henry M. Ch KB Brother created Duke of Montague 3 eminent brothers Dudley John DD & Roger Cousin Charles Hatton (incomparable) Niece Dudleya many 2nd cousins		Gr Gr father Sir Edwd M. Ch KB Father created Baron Montague of Boughton

F.15v

James II	age when judge	age at death	Father Condition & life	Son	Dam	Wives No	Wives rank	Children son	Children dam	Male Extant	Line Title
Alibone Richd KB		67				1					
Atkyns Edwd Ch BE		68				?					
Baldock Robt KB		?				?					
Bedingfield Henry Ch.C.P.		54				?					
Charleton Job CP.		83				2					
Churchill John MR		?				1					
Heath Richd BE		?				?					
Herbert Edwd Ch.K.B. ch.C.P.		?				?					
Holloway Richd KB		?				?					
Jeffreys George Lord Jeffreys Ch K.B. Lord Chancellor		41				1					
Jenner Thomas BE.CP.		49				1					
Inglebz Charles BE		?				?					
Jones Thomas Ch.C.P.		78				1					
Levinz Creswell CP.		74				1					
Lutwyche Edwd CP		?				?					
May Richd Curs BE		?				?					
Milton Christoph CP		78				?					
Montagu William Ch BE		88				1					
North Francis Ld Guilford Lord Keeper		48	Oct 22			1					
Powell Thomas KB		?				1					
Rotheram John BE		?				?					
Street Thomas CP		?				1					
Stringer Thomas KB		?				1					
Walcot Thomas KB		56				1					
Wright Robert Ch.C.P. Ch.K.B.		?				3					
Wythens Francis KB		?				1					

30

F. 16r

26

Collaterals & their descendants	Direct descendants	Direct ancestors
Brother, the 2nd Sir Edwd (Judge)		Father, the 1st Sir Edward (Judge)
Gr. uncle (Maternal) Archbn John Williams Lord Keeper & James 1 brother John Dolben Archb. of York	Son Gilbert Just CP in Ireland & created a Bart.	
2nd cousins	Son Sir Robert Eyre Ch: Justice	
Mother's brother Sir Thos Overbury poet (poisoned)	Gr. son. Nicholas Attorney Genl & created Baron Lechmere	
Sister's son Philip Yorke, Earl Hardwicke.	Son Secy at War Gr. son a Lord of the Treasury	

F.16V

William III	age when judge at death	Father condition in life	Sons	Dans	Wives No	rank	Children Son	Dan	Male line Extent	Title
Atkyns Robert Ch BE	89				1					
Bradbury George Curs BE	?				?					
Carr Willm Curs BE	?				?					
Dolben Willm KB	?				0					
Eyre Giles KB	?				2					
Eyre Samuel KB	65				1					
Gregory Wm KB	72	Mar 1			1					
Hutchins George Com. G.S.	?				?					
Keck Anthony Com. G.S.	?				?					
Lechmere Nicholas BE	88	Sep (?)			1					
Maynard John Com. G.S.	89				3					
Pollexfen Henry Ch C.P.	59				1					
Powell John C.P.	63				1					
Powle Henry MR	63				2					
Rawlinson Wm Com. G.S.	63				1					
Rokeby Thomas KB	67				1					
Somers J. Lord Somers Ld Chancellor	66				0					
Treby George Ch C.P. Com. G.S.	56				3					
Ventris Peyton C.P.	46				1					
Wallop Richard Curs BE	?				1					

20

32

f.17r

Collaterals & their Descendants Direct Descendants Direct ancestors

33

His Gr son was the other
Judge 1761-94 also Sir Henry G.
another Gr son viz dans son was Henry Fielden the novelist
son & gr son both benchers of Middle Temple

gr gr son was Richard Lovell Edgeworth

2 sons became lawyers of
eminence.

F.17v

34

Anne	"Age" when Judge	"Age" at death	"Father" condition	"Father" in life	"Father" sons	"Father" dau	"Wives" no	"Wives" rank	"Children" sons	"Children" dau	"Male" extant	"Male" line title
Gould Henry QB		66					1					
Hastel Henry BE		73	Mar (?)				1					
Holt John Ch KB		67	Dec 30				1					
Lovell Salathiel BE		94					1					
Nevil Edwd CP		?					?					
Powell John (Junior) QB		68					?					
Scrope John Com. G.S.		?					?					
Turton John QB		?					1					
Ward Edward ~~[illegible]~~ Ch. BE		?					1					
Wright Nathan Lord Keeper		68					?					
10												

Totals

Charles II	39
James II	26
William III	20
Anne	10
George I	18
" II	37
" III	54
" IV	14
William IV	8
Victoria	60
10 Total Judges in 10 reigns	286

F. 18r

37

f. 19v

6 Talbot
18 Talfourd
14 Taunton
18 Thesiger (Chelmsford)
10 Thomson A.
6 Thomson W
28 Thurland
12 Thurlow Ld
18 Tindal
2 Tracy
32 Trebz
2 Trevor Ld
2 Trevor J Truro Ld see Wilde
18 Turner
28 Turnor
28 Turnour
34 Turton
28 Twisden
28 Tyrrell.

18 Vaughan J
28 Vaughan J
6 Verney
32 Ventris

30 Walcot
32 Wallop
Walsingham see De Grey
34 Ward
18 Watson
12 Wedderburn (Loughborough)
28 Weston
18 Wightman
18 Wigram
18 Wilde J. P
20 Wilde (Ld Truro)
28 Wilde Wm
12 Willes E
12 Willes J
20 Willes J S.
20 Williams E V.
20 Williams J
12 Wilmot
12 Wilson
14 Wood G.
20 Wood W. P
6 Wright M.
34 Wright N
30 Wright R

28 Wyndham H
28 Wyndham W
30 Wythens.

6 Yorke (Hardwicke)
12 Yorke Chas.

Total 132 red marks 286 Judges.

omit from the red
Bramwell
Campbell Ld
Crompton
Gaselee
Hale
Heath R.
Holroyd
Kelyng
Malet
Parker J
Pigott
Platt
Richards
Rooke
Shadwell
Smythe
Strange
Taunton
Thurlow
Tindal.
Ward
Williams

22
3
19
132
113

add
Mansfield
Montague Wm
Sutton
3

132 relation
of 286

add Townshend's list of Eminent Lawyers
Lushington
Ld Stowell
see cover of this book

Abinger see Scarlet
4 Abney
8 Adams
4 Aland
14 Alderson
30 Alibone
26 Archer
8 Arden
8 Ashhurst
8 Aston
26 Atkyns E
30 Atkyns E
8 Atkyns J
32 Atkyns R.
14 Baily
30 Baldock
14 Banks
2 Bannister
8 Bathurst Earl
31 Bedingfield
26 Bertie
12 Best (Wynford)
14 Bethell
14 Bickerstett
4 Birch J.
4 Birch T.
14 Blackburn
8 Blackstone
2 Blencoe
14 Bolland
14 Bosanquet
32 Bradbury S
26 Bramston
14 Bramwell
26 Bridgeman
26 Browne
14 Brougham
16 Brule
8 Burland
4 Burnet
8 Burrough
2 Bury
14 Byles
8 Butler Sir F

Camden see Pratt
16 Campbell Ld
32 Carr
4 Carter
16 Channell
Chelmsford see Thesiger
8 Chambre
4 Chapple
30 Charleton
30 Churchill
4 Clarke Chas
8 Clarke Thos
8 Clive Edw
4 Clive Geo:
16 Cockburn
16 Coleridge
26 Colpepper
16 Coltman
4 Comyns
26 Cooper (Shaftesbury)
16 Copley (Lyndhurst)
Cottenham see Pepys
2 Cowper
6 Cowper J.
26 Crawley
Cranworth see Rolfe
16 Crewell
16 Crompton
16 Crowder
12 Dallas
8 Dampier
8 De Grey (Walsingham)
8 Denison
16 Denman Ld
4 Denton
2 Dodd
32 Dolben
2 Dormer
Eldon see Scott
26 Ellis
16 Erle
8 Erskine Ld
16 Erskine T
32 Eyre G
32 Eyre J S
8 Eyre J
4 Eyre R
~~3 Eyre S~~
26 Finch Earl Nottingham
26 Forster
4 Fortescue
8 Foster

14 Garrow
14 Gaselee
34 Gould H
8 Gould H.
12 Graham
8 Grant
32 Gregory
26 Grimstone
8 Grose
4 Gundry
16 Gurney
4 Hale B
26 Hale M.
2 Harcourt
Hardwicke see Yorke
12 Hart
34 Hastel
8 Heath J.
30 Heath R.
10 Henley (Northington)
30 Herbert E
26 Herbert S.
10 Hewitt (Lifford)
16 Hill
30 Hillowing
12 Holroyd
34 Holt
10 Hotham Ld
12 Hullock
32 Hutchins
26 Hyde Ld (Clarendon)
26 Hyde R.
30 Jeffreys Ld
30 Jenner
4 Jekyll
16 Jervis
16 Keating
32 Keck
26 Kelyng
10 Kenyon Ld
4 King Ld

Langdale Ld see Bickerstetth
10 Law (Ellenborough)
10 Lawrence
14 Leach
10 Le Blanc
32 Lechmere
4 Lee
26 Leeke T.
26 Leeke W
4 Legge
30 Levinz
16 Littledale
Lifford see Hewitt
10 Lloyd
34 Lovell
26 Lyttleton
Lyndhurst see Copley
30 Lutwyche
Macclesfield see Parker
26 Mallet
10 Mansfield
16 Martin
32 Maynard
12 Masseres
16 Maule
16 Mellor
30 Milton
2 Montague
30 Montague Wm
26 Morton
10 Murray (Mansfield)
10 Nares
34 Nevil
10 Noel
30 North (Guilford)
Nottingham see Finch
Northington see Henley
4 Page
16 Park
18 Parke (Wensleydale)
2 Parker (Macclesfield)
18 Parker J
10 Parker T
18 Patteson
28 Pemberton
6 Pengelly
18 Pepys (Cottenham)
10 Perrot
10 Perryn
18 Pigott
18 Platt
12 Plumer
32 Pollexfen

18 Pollock
32 Powell J
32 Powell J (Junior)
30 Powell T
2 Powis L.
2 Powis T
32 Powle
2 Pratt J.
10 Pratt (Camden)
6 Price
6 Probyn
28 Rainsford
32 Rawlinson
6 Raymond Lord
28 Raymond T.
6 Reeve
6 Reynolds J. (1)
6 Reynolds J. (2)
12 Richards R
12 Richardson
32 Rokelz
18 Rolfe (Cranworth)
18 Romilly Ld
10 Rooke
30 Rotheram
6 Ryder.
28 Saunders
18 Scarlet (Abinger)
28 Scroggs
14 Scott (Eldon)
34 Scrope
10 Sewell
18 Shadwell
18 Shee
Shaftesbury see Cooper
2 Simpson
10 Skynner
2 Smith
10 Smythe
32 Somers Earl
28 Spelman
6 Strange
30 Street
30 Stringer
18 Stuart
18 Sugden (St Leonards)
10 Sutton (Ld Manners)

21 25 20 21 21

Lt Chancellor of Ireland
From Charles II to Vict inclusive
23 in number
Of these 10 are peers but out of the 10, 4 were also English Judges,
viz Lt Lifford, Manners, (Sanders) Lt Leonards, Campbell

Staithes Boatmen
Cobble.

leaving 6 new { Lt Brodrick — Lt Wood Ghilo Clonlyon
Jocelyn — Lt Bowes
Fitz Gibbon — Lt Fitz Gibbon
Sa. Mitford — Redesdale
Plunket — Lt Plunket

— Brodrick
Bowes
Fitz Gibbon
Jocelyn
— Mitford
Plunket

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Number of Kinsmen in the various Groups.

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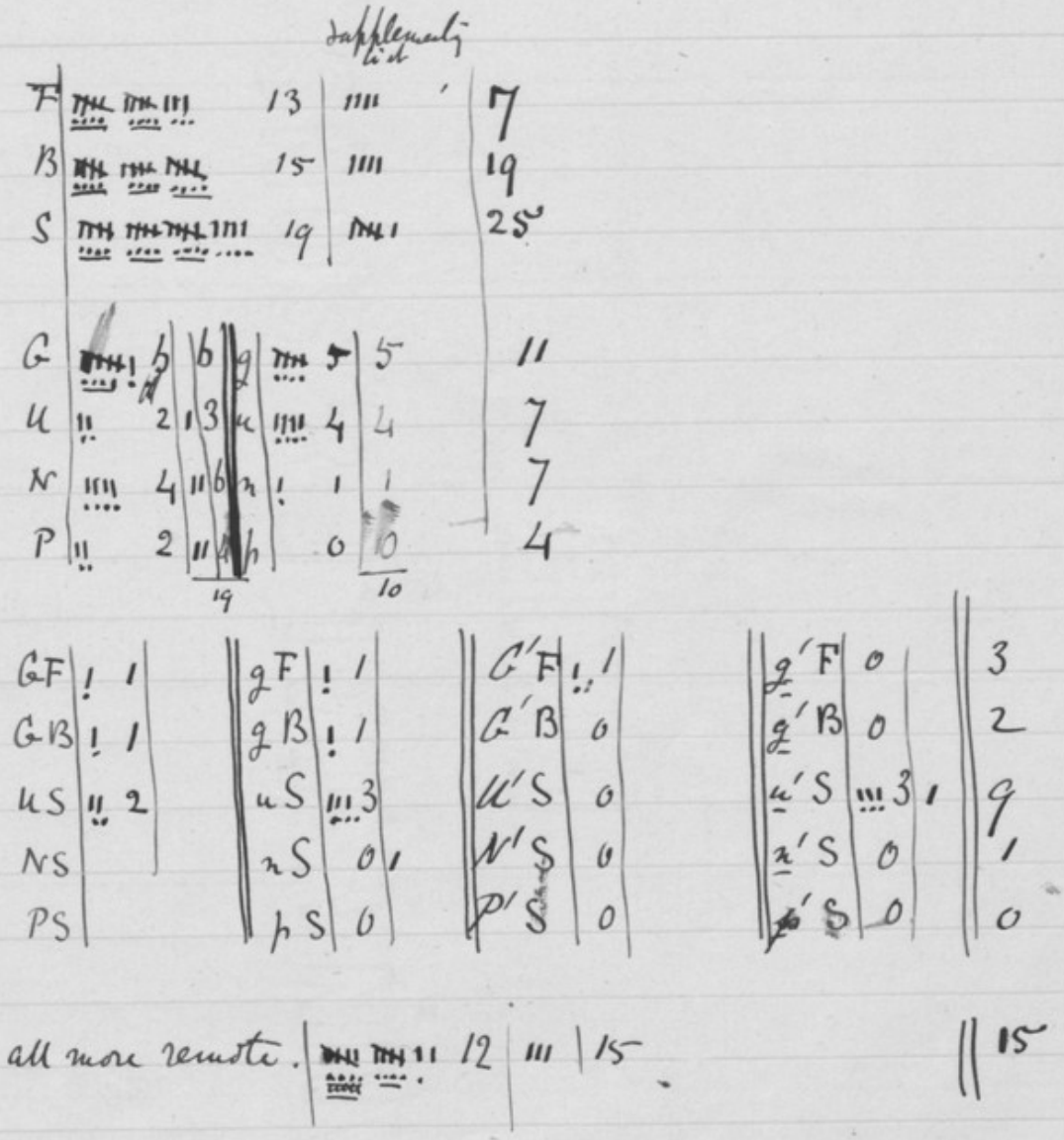
Summary of Note relationships of 35 statesmen, grouped into 30 families

1 relation (or 2 in a family)	2 or 3 relations (or 3 or 4 in a family)	4 or more relations (or 5 or more in a family)
Bolingbroke (Visc. St. John)	2 Bedford Duke & E. Russell Bentinck Lord G.	Dundas (Visc. Melville)
Disraeli	Canning	2 Fox and Holland L[d]
Francis, Sir P		3 Grenville Lord & G.; also W[m] Pitt
Grattan	Jenkinson (Earl Liverpool)	Grey Earl
Horner	Jervis (E. Vincent)	(Holland L[d] see Fox)
Perceval	Petty (Marquis Lansdowne)	Lamb (Visc. Melbourne)
Romilly Sir S	(Russell see Bedford)	Peel
Scott (L[d] Stowell)	Stanley (Earl Derby)	2 Pitt (Earl Chatham) & W[m] Pitt (but See Grenville)
Wilberforce	Stewart (Marquis Londonderry)	Robinson (Earl Ripon)
		Sheridan
		Temple (Visc. Palmerston)
		Stuart (Marquis Bute)
		Walpole (Earl of Orford)
		2 Wellesley Marquis & the Duke of Wellington

Statesmen

								supplementary list	
F	𝍸 𝍸 |||				13		||||	7
B	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸					15		||||	19
S	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 ||||			19		𝍸		25
G	𝍸 !	b	b	g	𝍸	5	5		11
U	!!	2	1 3	u	!!!!	4	4		7
N	!!!!	4	11 6	n	!	1	1		7
P	!!	2	11 4	p		0	0		4
			19				10		



GF	!	1	gF	!	1	G'F	!!	1	g'F	0		3
GB	!	1	gB	!	1	G'B		0	g'B	0		2
US	!!	2	uS	!!!	3	U'S		0	u'S	!!!	3 1	9
NS			nS		0 1	N'S		0	n'S	0		1
PS			pS		0	P'S		0	p'S	0		0

all more remote. | 𝍸 𝍸 !! 12 | ||| | 15 || 15

? Nelson & Walpole. np

Commander 24–27 say 26 (excluding Turenne) Families and Maurice & Coligny

Raised 4 fold 23 in proportion to 100 families	Total in each degree									
48	12	F	𝍸 𝍸 II 𝍸 𝍸 II	12						
44	13	B	𝍸 𝍸 III 𝍸 𝍸 III	13						
32	8	S	𝍸 III 𝍸 III	8						
16	4	G	III III	3	g I	1				
8	2	U		0	u II	2				
36	9	N	𝍸 I 𝍸 I	6	n III III	3				
12	3	P	III III	3	p	0				
8	2	GF	II II	2	gF	0	G'F	0	g'F	0
8	2	GB	I I	1	gB I I	1	G'B	0	g'B	0
20	5	US	I I	1	uS II II	2	U'S I I	1	u'S I I	1
8	2	NS	I I	1	nS	0	N'S	0	n'S I I	1
0	0	PS		0	PS	0	PS	0	p'S	0
44 all more remote			𝍸 𝍸 I 𝍸 𝍸 I	11						

F.3r

Revision of Table of natural gifts.

	per million	logs	ages	numbers in England & Scotland out of males 10.000.000	logs
A	256.791	5.4095790 comp: log 0.5904210 4	20–30	1,689,180	6.2276554 1760913 6.4037467
B	161.279	~~5.2087809~~ 5.2075805 0.7924195 6	30–40	1,285,842	6.1091734 1760913 6.2852647
C	63,563	4.8032044 1.1967956 16	40–50	1.016,304	6.0070219 1760913 6.1831132
D	15,696	4.1957890 1.8042109 64	50–60	695 331	5.8421910 1760913 6.0182823
E	2.423	3.3843534 2.6156466 413	60–70	442 687	5.6460980 1760913 5.8221893
F	233	2.3673559 3.6326441 4292	70–80	200,718	5.3025996 1760913 5.4786819
G	corrected after to 14 13	1.1139434 4.8860566 76923			
*	corrected after to 1 2	0.3010300			

* multiplied into 1.5 to raise 10.000000 to 15.000.000 wd. will include Ireland & ~~[illegible]~~ Gt. Britain to present year

* log 1.5

E)

3.3843534	3.3843534	3.3843534	3.3843534	3.3843534	3.3843534
6.4037467	6.2852647	6.1831132	6.0182823	5.8221893	5.4786819
9.7881001	9.6696181	9.5674666	9.4026357	9.2065427	8.8630353
61391	46732	34937	25272	1609	729

F)

2.34734	2.34734	2.34734	2.34734	2.34734	2.34734
6.40375	6.28526	6.18311	6.01828	5.82219	5.47868
8.77111	8.65262	8.55047	8.38564	8.18955	7.84604
590	449	355	243	155	70

G)

~~1.114~~	~~1.114~~	~~1.114~~	~~1.114~~	~~1.114~~	~~1.114~~
~~6.404~~	~~6.285~~	~~6.183~~	~~6.018~~	~~5.822~~	~~5.478~~
~~7.518~~	~~7.399~~	~~7.297~~	~~7.132~~	~~6.936~~	~~6.592~~
33	25	20	14	8	4

1.146	1.146	1.146	1.146	1.146	1.146
6.404	6.285	6.183	6.018	5.822	5.478
7.550	7.431	7.329	7.164	6.968	6.624
35.5	27.0	21.3	15	9	4

log 14 / 1000000 (786
98
120
112
80
4

F.3v

5.4095790
6.4037467
11.8133257
650,615

5.4095790
6.285 2647
11.6948437
495,270

5.4095790
h.183 1132
11.5926922
391485

5.4095790
6.0182823
11.4278613
267836

(A)

5.4095790
5.8221893
11.2317683
170520

5.4095790
5.4786819
10.8882609
77,315

5.4095790

~~5. 2075805~~

5.2075805
6.4037464
11.6113269
408,624

5.2075805
h.2852647
11.4928452
311,060

5.2075805
6.1831132
11.3906937
245,870

(B)

5.2075805
6.0182823
11.2258628
168,220

5.2075805
5.8221893
11.0297698
107,070

5.2075805
5.4786819
10.6862624
48558

4.8032044
6.4037467
11.2069511
161,050

4.8032044
h.285 2647
11.0884691
122,590

4.8032044
h.183 1132
10.9863176
94,899

(C)

4.8032044
6.0182823
10.8214567
66102

4.8032044
5.8221893
10.6253937
42,208

4.8032044
5.4786819
10.2818863
19,137

4.1957890
6.4037467
10.5995357
39168

4.1957890
6.285 2647
10.4810537
30,273

4.1957890
h.183 1132
10.3789022
23,928

D

4.1957890
6.0182823
10.2140713
14,371

4.1957890
5.8221893
10.0179783
10,423

4.1957890
5.4786819
9.6744709
4,254

Precocious

Adelaide 25
Brontë 22
Chateaubriand 20
Fenelon 15
Fielden (21)
Grotius
Lessing
Niebuhr
Porson
Stael Mme
Sydney

Slow

Boy learn Dunce at school dull till 30

Swift idle at College

Names not in my appendix

Fichte
Heyne
Jeffrey
Marcus Aurelius
Montesquieu
Plato
Scott
Spinoza

f.5r

33 Literary Persons

16	16	! ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~	F					
14	14	~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~	B					
17	17	!! ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~	S					
8	4	~~||||~~ ~~||||~~	G	4	~~||||~~	g		
8	6	! ~~||||~~	U	2	!!	u		
8	6	! ~~||||~~	N	2	!!	n		
2	2	!!	P	0		p		
1	0		GF	1	!	gF	GF	g'F
2	0		GB	2	!!	gB	GB	g'B
6	4	~~||||~~	US	2	!!	us	US	u'S
2	2	!!	NS	0		ns	NS	n'S
1	1	!	PS	0		ps	PS	p'S
5	5 one remote	~~||||~~	more remote					

Index from proof sheet

	F	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 ||		
	B	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸		
	S	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 |||		33
7	G	𝍸 || 8	g 𝍸 |	6
9	U	𝍸 ||||	u 𝍸 |	6
14	N	𝍸 𝍸 ||||	n ||	2
11	P	𝍸 𝍸 |	p |||||	5
41				19

GF |	gF |	GF	gF
GB |	gB ||	GB	gB
US 𝍸	uS |||	US ||	uS
NS 𝍸 ||	nS	NS 𝍸 ||	nS D
PS ||	pS ||	PS |	pS

all others 𝍸 𝍸 \|

Scientific men 43 families

F.7

11	11	F	~~~~	~~~~					~~~~	~~~~					
26	26	D	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~			~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~			
24	26	S	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~		~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~		
6	1	G				5	g	~~~~	~~~~						
7	5	U	~~~~		~~~~	2	u								
10	8	N	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	2	n								
6	6	P	~~~~		~~~~	0	p								
0	0	GF				0	gF			0	GF			0	g'F
2	0	GB				2	gB			0	GB			6	g'B
7	3	US	~~~~		~~~~	0	uS			0	US			4	u'S ~~~~ ~~~~
7	6	NS	~~~~		~~~~	0	nS			1	NS			0	n'S
3	3	PS	~~~~		~~~~	0	pS			0	PS			0	pS
10		All more remote	~~~~	~~~~		~~~~	~~~~								

Poets (20 families)

4	4	F
8	8	B
9	9	S

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1	1	G	o g
1	1	U	o u
10	9	N	1 n
1	1	P	o p

0	0	GF	o gF	o G'F	o g'F
1	1	GB	o gB	o G'B	o g'B
0	0	US	o uS	o U'S	o u'S
2	2	NS	o nS	o N'S	o n'S
0	0	PS	o pS	o P'S	o p'S

1	1	all more remote

Musicians (14 families)

5 F ⁞⁞⁞⁞
9 B ⁞⁞⁞⁞ ⁞⁞⁞⁞
16 S ⁞⁞⁞⁞ ⁞⁞⁞⁞ ⁞⁞⁞⁞ !

2 G ⁞⁞
1 U !
5 N ⁞⁞⁞⁞
1 P !

0 GF
2 GB ⁞⁞
0 US
0 NS
0 PS

none others

1 All more remote !

Painters (Infamities)

B								
4	4	F !!!!						
5	5	B !!!!						
9	9	S !!!! !!!!						
0	0	G	0	g				
3	0	U	3	u !!!				
0	0	N	0	n				
4	4	P !!!!	0	p				
0	0	GF	0	gF	0	G'F	0	g'F
0	0	GB	0	gB	0	G B	0	g'B
3	2	US !!	1	uS !	0	U'S	0	u'S
0	0	NS	0	nS	0	N'S	0	n'S
0	0	PS	0	pS	0	P S	0	p'S

4 | All more remote !!!!

33 Dioines in 25 families

Totals						
7	7	F ~~!!!!~~ !!				
9	9	B ~~!!!!~~ !!!!				
10	10	S ~~!!!!~~ ~~!!!!~~				
5	1	G !	4	g !!!!		
10	3	u !!!	7	u ~~!!!!~~ !!		
1	0	N	1	n !		
4	0	P	4	p !!!!		
1	0	GF	1	gF !	G'F	g'F
1	0	GB	1	gB !	G'B	g'B
2	2	US !!	0	uS	U'S	u'S
0	0	NS	0	nS	N'S	n'S
0	0	PS	0	pS	P'S	p'S
50 all						

4 all more remote !!!!

f.12

(I do not give a table of this because there are no Sons

14 Senior Classics 10 families

5 F ~~||||~~

16 B ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ |

0 S

1 G	1 g
4 U	1 u
2 N	0 n
0 P	0 p

1 GF	1 gF	1 G'F	0 g'F
1 GB	6 gB ~~||||~~	1 G'B	0 g'B
1 US	0 uS	0 U'S	2 u'S
0 NS	0 nS	0 N'S	0 n'S
0 PS	0 pS	0 P'S	0 p'S

all more remote |||

	Individuals	Families	Total of families
Jurists	177	85	262
Statesmen	91	39	130
Commanders	62	27	89
Literary	86	33	119
Scientific	105	43	148
Poets	37	20	57
Painters	28	28	97
Musicians	41		
Divines	50	25	75
	677		
add total families	300		
	977	----	977

Biographia Evangelica
by Revd Erasmus Middleton, Aydin 1786

General Index at end of this, refers to Book
Index to each of the four vols at the
beginning of each copy book, refers to MS.

Biographia
Evangelica
Vol. I.

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GALTON
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24/1/1/13

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? add Savonarola

see Baillet: "historical treatise of many men who became famous by their studies or writings"

Vol 1 f.1 1

1. John Wickliffe b 1324 d 1384 } ho
The first Reformer.
Born in Yorkshire - Educated at Oxford at Merton where Chaucer 3 future archbishops of Canterbury & 4 other able men were with him - He was distinguished for his abilities among these - He became the advocate of the University against the encroachments of the mendicant friars, whose interference had reduced the n° of students from 30.000 to 6000 - The Pope resented his subsequent acts - Subsequently Wickliffe styled the Pope Antichrist & he had many English friends - Stormy results - He translated the Bible. was seized with palsy 1382 & with a second attack of which he died in 1384 - Excellent piety & unblemished life - uncommon gravity & learning — His works are amazingly voluminous.

I. 29 John Huss DD. b 1376 d 1415 } martyr 39
The Bohemian Reformer. -
Poor parents but gave him a liberal education -- was enticed to Council of Constance by the Emperor Sigismund's free pass but the council said that no faith was to be kept with heretics & burnt him

1. 47. Jerom of Prague b d 1415 } martyr 39
The lay Reformer
Friend of Huss. also brought before Council of Constance after imprisonment of 340 days, in a dark dungeon - was burnt

1.58. John de Wesalia b. ? d a little after 1415 }
also tried before the Council of Constance when an old man bowed with infirmities - was prevailed on to sign a retractation - sentenced to imprisonment for life in a monastery but soon died

I 59 Patrick Hamilton b ? d 1527 } martyr
the first Scotch Reformer.
Parents nobly even royally connected – was well educated – Executed by being burnt, but the gunpowder used wd not light the wood & only scorched him severely, there was long delay in getting more. He wrote a great deal. & seems to have been a thoroughly good man.

I 81. Gerard Geldenhaur sometimes called Gerardus Noviomagus b 1482 d 1542 } 60
a very learned German
Born at Nimeguen – loved learning from his earliest youth. mar: died of plague – Had too much of that wisdom which strives to reconcile God with Mammon – Erasmus an old friend, afterwards disliked & rallied him.

I 85 John Oecolampadius b 1482 d 1531 } 49
German Reformer.
Born in Franconia only child of a good family – mother very pious & charitable Very steady student & attained great reputation as such – 'a degree of melancholy predominated in his constitution that disposed him to retirement & solitude' Ol 38 withdrew himself from the world & became a monk – Became reformer – Mar had children Was of a meek & quiet disposition – like best to read & make comments His love for Zuinglius was very great. (see Bucer p. 10)

I. 99 Ulrichus Zuinglius b 1487 } aet 44 (killed in battle)
The famous Reformer of Switzerland d 1531 }

Born of good parentage. Fought in a Swish civil war & was killed
He had been commanded to go with the army as a point of duty.
He and Oecolampadius were made esteemed by the learned men of the time
than any other of the Reformers because they had more moderation. He
had skill in music and love to it – he always studied standing & was a
great student. He received a most courteous letter from Pope Adrian VI
and might have had any favors, if he had declared himself a
friend to the See of Rome. (see Bacon p. 10)

I. 114. Thomas Bilney b ? } ? (martyr)
d 1531 }

Educated at Cambridge – a great proficient in all the liberal sciences, then
was converted & devoted himself to Christ. Tried as a heretic by the Catholics – recanted through
infirmity. was brought thereby into a fear of agony & to the very verge of despair
He therefore deliberately returned to his old belief and was burned for it at
Norwich. Had to be put on a ledge to be well seen as he was but a little man
Suffered a lingering death, for the wind was high & blew away the flame.
Was spoken of by all Contemporary reformers with admiration & respect

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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I. 123 John Frith b ? d 1533 } martyr in the prime of life

a Holy martyr & a learned preacher.
Born in Kent – Educated at Cambridge, afterwards went to Oxford – Bright talents – mass had children Burnt at Smithfield a very lingering & painful death as the wind blew away the flames He was a polished scholar.

I. 128 William Tindale b before 1500 d 1534 } martyr

a learned & zealous English Reformer
Translated Bible into English. born in Wales – Educ: Oxford. distinguished for his literary abilities & early becoming a Reformer. Went to Germany then to Antwerp – afterwards going by sea to Hamburg with the MSS of his last finished transl of the Scriptures ready to print, was shiprecked & lost all his papers & had to recommence work – The Bishop of London bought up the whole impression to burn it to Tindale's great profit who reprinted another & a more correct one which extremely enraged the Bp. Was decoyed to England from Antwerp, tried & condemned – was strangled at the stake & then burnt. – He was a person of Seraphic piety indefatigable study, and extraordinary learning – At his last imprisonment he converted the gooler & his dau.

I. 139 John Lambert (his true name was Nicholson but adopted the other towards the close of his life to avoid danger) b ? d 1538 } martyr

This admirable man was
Born in Norfolk. Ed: Cambridge. – No man was used at the stake with more cruelty, they burned him with slow fire (removing fuel when it began to flare high) first burning away his legs then his thighs & then ~~with~~ pitched his body upon pikes ('no man was used at the stake with more cruelty')

I. 144 Urbanus Regius (family name von Rex) b ? d 1541 ?

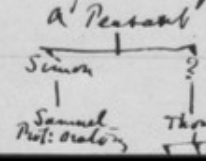
Born in Arga Longa - Ed: in Switzerland - Extraordinary application, frequently sat up whole nights reading & transcribing - Became a tutor to problem children but the parents did not pay him & he was ruined, enlisted as a soldier in despair - a friend got his discharge - Then had University success, Became a great favourite with the Duke of Brunswick - He often desired a sudden death & he had it - his son Ernest collected & pub: his papers.

1. 147 Wolfgang Fabricius Capito b 1478 d 1541 } 63

Born in Alsace. Father of the Senatorial rank & gave him a good Education - attained very great proficiency - was a very prudent and eloquent man died of plague - was a great scholar himself and a great promoter of learning in others - Married twice 1st died early 2d - was the widow of Oecolampadius (he had been excessively attached to her former husband)

1. 149 Simon Grynaeus b 1493 d 1541 } 48

Son of a peasant of Swabia - fellow student of Melancthon - was a most able & learned man Greek Professor at Heidelberg - was universally accomplished & without the least affectation (Pub: a Greek Euclid & Plato's works) Died of plague - He had a son Samuel Grynaeus b. 1539 in Basle, made professor of oratory there aet 25 and d: 1599 aet 60 - He was uncle to Thomas Grynaeus (life further on) whose 4 sons were all eminent for piety & learning one of them John James (see life in vol II.) was the most distinguished of the 4.



I. 152 Leo Judæ b 1482 d 1542 } 60

Born in Alsace – a great & good divine – took a prominent share in translating the Bible & prosecuted this work with such "intenseness of application that he destroyed his health and died "with all the debility of extreme age at 60" leaving part unfinished – this was completed after his decease & the whole of this translation was pirated by the printer Robert Stephens without once making mention of those by whose labors it had been accomplished – He was extremely learned in Hebrew

I. 154. Peter Brullius b ? d 1545 } ? martyr

was exorted to Tournay & preach secretly the reformed doctrine but being discovered attempted to escape by being let down with a rope over the wall. After he had reached the ground he sat down & take a little rest when a friend leaning over the wall & say good bye dislodged a stone that fell on Brullius' leg & broke it. His groans alarmed the watch who seized him – He was condemned & burnt by slow fire. was married.

I. 158 . Martin Luther b 1483) 63
d 1546)

The great Reformer Born in Upper Saxony on V. Martin's Eve — Father, chief magistrate of his town & was called Luther, or Luder being a refiner of metals — for Luder in German has that Signification (Flügel gives Lutte = hearth on which gold is washed; Luder = lewdness.) "Among the falsehoods ~~that~~ which have been ~~circulated~~ "published concerning Martin Luther no regard has been had to "probability .... They have even dared to publish that an Incubus "begat him ?!... Father Maimbourg has been so equitable as to "reject this ridiculous story..." Parents very poor. He had to beg for bread — Sent to school where he showed his genius was master of arts at 20. Became turned to religion by being struck to the ground by a flash of lightning that at the same time killed the companion with whom he was walking — Became a monk — was highly reputed for learning & originality — (Then follows the history of the man)

He laid aside his friar habit 1524 at 41 and marr a former nun Catherine de Bore a lady of noble descent. — Luther liked her much & thought her less faulty than other women. — He married mainly to enforce his doctrine against celibacy, more than for love. ~~Had a son~~

'He was continually baited at by a world of furies' He died rather suddenly of a stomach attack such as he had often been subject to left a widow. 3 sons & 2 dau. This family was not extinct towards the latter end of ~~the~~ the 15th century when Seckendorf put: his history — Luther was good at everything — the wonder of mankind. A grammarian a logician an orator — Whatever he says or writes it penetrates the heart & makes a lasting impression — His widow was killed through jumping from a carriage that the horses had run away with. — He was very fond of music. Though a large man, he was a moderate eater — drinker & liked simple things — very fond of gardening — was never idle. Had piercing eyes, a very soft and not a clear voice.

I. 235 George Wishart (a Georgius Sophocardus) b ? d 1546 martyred
a most famous & successful preacher.
Born in Scotland Educ: grammar school, then at last at Cambridge – was a most famous & successful preacher. – went abroad for a while – Burnt as a heretic – bags of powder were tied about various parts of his person. – He was the spiritual father of John Knox. – He was tall & of a melancholy constitution. black hair – comely – well spoken, lowly looky, willing to teach, desirous to learn – & extraordinary chearful, he forbore one meal in 3 that he might better relieve the poor. His lodging was on straw & he had coarse new canvas sheets which, when any poor, he gave away. He had by his bedside a tub of water, in which in the dark night he bathed himself.

I. 250. Frederick Myconius b 1491 d 1546 æt 55
a right famous & successful preacher
Born in Franconia of religious parents – at 20 entered a monastery without the knowledge of his parents, & there God In 1541 he fell into a consumption but Luther prayed for him & he outlived it 5 years & then relapsed & died. He had singular piety sound judgement learning, excellent judgement, burning zeal.

I. 254 John Diazius b ? d 1546 } martyred (assassinated)
This learned, pious, and constant sufferer was born & educ: in Spain His brother Alphonsus was one of the Pope's lawyers in Rome Who hearing, that John had turned reformer in Germany went after him with an assassin, & killed him Alphonsus was highly applauded, but had horrors of conscience & hanged himself

1. 256. Caspar Cruciger b 1504 d 1548 } æt 44

Born at Leipsic of religious parents – was naturally inclined to melancholy loved retirement & was frequent absent in Company – His parents thought him dull, but it proved quite otherwise. Under an able master, he shewed extraordinary genius – He was a wonderfully swift writer in taking down speeches. ('he had a nimbly pen') He mastered almost the whole compass of human learning At length by intense and incessant application to study, he brought on a disease that wasted his body away though it did not impair his intellects & died of it in 3 months – He was very helpful & dear to Luther.

1. 260 Paulus Fagius (in German, Buchlin) b. 1504 d. 1550 } 46

a learned divine

Father was the chief Schoolmaster at Reinzabern. Educ: at Heidelberg had to teach others to support himself. Became schoolmaster. married & had several children. Then became a sedulous preacher. When the plague broke out, he checked the emigration of the wealthier class & visited the sick night & day – Came to England, (together with Bucer) on account of religious persecutions. Caught ague & died – Some suspect poison He was tall, black visaged, stern in appearance. affable courteous affectionate meek & lowly

I. 264. Martin Bucer b. 1491 d 1551 } 60

The moderate Reformer Born in Alsace. Was a man of immense learning – a strong and musical voice – was a moderate reformer. Justus Jonas said "there was in Zuinglius something rustic and a little arrogant: In Oecolampadius a wonderful good-nature & clemency; in Hedio no less humanity & good nature: in Bucer a fox-like cunning, imitating prudence & sagacity. He married 3 times a nun for his first wife and a widow for his second – Was sent for to England to become Divinity professor at Cambridge – Bossuet says He was respected as a preacher for his stature & the sound of his voice His handwriting was so very bad that the printers & he himself could hardly read it – Musculus copied it { Erasmus & Lipsius both wrote excessively. Few learned men wrote so well as Musculus

← insert Munster & Hedio } from P 17, 18

1. 292. George, Prince of Anhalt de and Duke of Mersbury b 1507 d 1553 } at 46

Descended from the Dukes of Saxony. His father seems to have been a religious man. He made great progress in every kind of knowledge & from 22 upwards was employed in state affairs. He was a great seeker after truth, disdaining quibbles. Embraced the reformation ——— Became bishop.

I. 294 John Rogers b ? d 1555 } martyr

The Proto-martyr under Queen Mary – Edu: at Cambridge – proficient in learning wife & 10 children – Burnt at Smithfield

LLEGE LONDON
LTON
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1. 304 Lawrence Saunders b ? d 1555 } martyr

'This gracious man, descended from an opulent family & eminent as a scholar but still more respectable for the grace given him of God' Edu: at Eton then at Cambridge. Then became for a while apprentice to a London merchant, but his strong vocation being literature was permitted to return to Camb: mar was exercised with severe temptations & inward conflicts burnt at Coventry

1. 317. John Hooper (Bishop of Gloucester) b 1495 d 1554 } martyr 59

This great divine was b. in Somersetshire. Edu at Oxf. under the tuition of his uncle John Hooper, principal of St Alban's Hall. Became a monk, returned to Oxford was converted to the Reformation in Germany — "He was a great acquisition to the Reform:n. His learning, piety, & character would give strength & honor to any profession' mar: a foreign lady & had children. — Burnt at Gloucester The wood burned ill & the fire blew away from him 'so that it did 'not rise up & suffocate him, nor destroy his vitals; he was for a long time in 'the utmost torment' He was $\frac{3}{4}$ tiers of an hour in burning. 'The 'manner of his death being so very severe, very uncharitable reflexions 'were made upon it;' viz: that he deserved it

1. 330. Rowland Taylor DD. b ? d 1554 see p 341 } martyr ?
'Of whom the world was not worthy'
A very uncommon man both for grace and gifts — Mar had 9 children
when going to be executed told his wife 'You are yet a child-bearing
'woman ... marry with some honest faithful man that feareth God' He Had 9 children
~~Stood~~ Burnt at the stake, standing in a pitch barrel.

1. 346. Robert Ferrar Bishop of S. Davids. b ? d 1554 } martyr ?
Educ. at Oxford — Burnt at Carmathen

1. 352 John Bradford b ? d 1555 } martyr in the prime of his days
"For the kindness & benevolence of his spirit, and for the circumspect purity
"of his life, he obtained the name of 'Holy John Bradford'" Born in
Manchester — ultimately studied at Cambridge where he made uncommon
progress in learning — Preaching reading & praying became the chief
business of his whole life. He eat only 1 meal a day — 'In the midst
of his dinner he was wont to meditate with his hat over his eyes, from
whence he w^d often shed abundance of tears' — 'He was somewhat
'tall & slender. Spare of body of a faint sanguine colour, with a
'dark brown beard. He would seldom sleep above 4 hours in the
'night. He would never waste his time in any sort of gaming'
Burnt at Smithfield, faggots & reeds. He died like a lamb.

l. 373. Justus Jonas b 1493 d 1555 } æt 62

Famous German divine born in Thuringia - Father chief magistrate of Northausen (Orion's father's plague sore - Eat it up & no harm through the goodness of God) - became a moderate reformer - died in much peace & comfort

l. 376 Hugh Latimer (Bishop of Worcester) b 1470 d 1555 } martyr 85

Plain, pious & most zealous divine - Father poor but frugal & of good Christian - Born at Mount Sorrel in Leicestershire - took care & learning & sent to Cambridge - Changed from a zealous Papist to a zealous protestant æt 52. Cambridge in 1526 was the seat & asylum of ignorance bigotry & superstition - Burnt at Oxford — He was a good rather than what the world calls a great man. Had great fortitude & Burnt at Oxford died suddenly through the smoke coming off - (see Ridley 423)

l. 403. Nicholas Ridley b d. 1555 } martyr

This most learned of all our British martyrs, was born in Northumberland His uncle was Dr Robert Ridley at whose expense he was educ: at Cambridge. - went abroad & returned. was pious without austerity; shot with the bow & played at tennis - made master of Pembroke - Queen Mary imagines herself pregnant & declares she cannot be delivered till the heretics who was filled the jails, were burnt — was burnt at Oxford - & burnt slowly owing to the fire being over smothered with fuel. was small in stature but great in learning

I. 428 John Philpot b d } martyr

This very learned divine was Son of Sir Peter Philpot Knight born near Winchester Edu: Oxford — Burnt at Smithfield ("you call me a Rogue, whose father is a knight & may spend £1000 within one "mile of your nose ...."

I. 434. Thomas Cranmer DD. First Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury b 1498 d 1556 } martyr 1556

of ancient & wealthy family — Fathers when he was very young, mother sent him to Cambridge, Fellow of Jesus. mar wife died about a year after & again elected fellow of Jesus rose in King's favor — mar again — He was an open, generous, honest man; a lover of truth & an enemy of falsehood & superstition ~~& fat~~

Burnt at Oxford [Macaulay Hist Eng Book I, [illegible] "Saintly in his professions, unscrupulous in his "dealings, zealous for nothing, bold in speculation, a coward and a time-server in action, "a placable enemy & a luke-warm friend"

I. 449 John Ponet or Poynet (Bishop of Winchester) b 1516 d 1556 } oct 40

Born in Kent — A man of very great learning as well as grace. — Scholar in Greek & mathematics — Took refuge from Queen Mary's persecution in Germany died at Strasburg How about running away with the Butcher's wife. he was convicted in damages see Saturday Review July 18. 1868

I. 471 Philip Melancthon b 1497 d 1560 } 63

One of the wisest and greatest men of his age born at Bretten, Father Engineer of the artillery — real name Schwatzerd = black earth — Gave very early marks of his capacity — Has been justly reckoned among illustrious youths see Baillet 'Historical treat. of illustrious young men' Erasmus said of him in 1515 (oct 18) 'Good God! What hopes may we not conceive of Philip Melancthon, though as yet 'very young and almost a boy, equally to be admired for his knowledge in 'both languages! What quickness of invention! What purity of diction! 'What vastness of memory! What variety of reading! What modesty

and

'and graceful[ness] of behaviour' John James Erasmus introduces him, when himself speaking as highly of him. –
Mar: 2 sons & 2 daus – His dau Anne mar: George Sabinus when she was only 14 years old (He was one of the best poets of his time) She understood Latin well & was very handsome – she d: at 25. The only dau mar Caspar Peucer an able physician but very much persecuted – Melanthon was a very good father – was of a mild & peaceable disposition – He had a great deal of wit. He spent all his life in study & he seemed not to be capable of any other kind of labor. His constitution was very weak and required great tenderness & management.

I. 492. John à Lasco. b 1499 d 1570 ?
The Polish reformer. Born of a noble family. His brother Jerome was 'also a very able & considerable man' – a diplomatist. His uncle of his own name was Archbishop of Gnesa in Poland to whom Erasmus dedicated his Edition of St Ambrose's works. – He had distinguished abilities – He arrived in England when the publication of the 'Interim' about 1549 drove Protestants to those countries where they could find toleration. 380 settled in England & were naturalized. they had their own laws & worship & superintendant. The latter office Lasco held. Under Mary they had to flee. died of a short sickness in his own country

? why called so.

1. 499. Peter Martyr (or Peter Martyr Vermilius) b 1500 d 1562 } 62

This excellent man was Born in Florence – canon of Fiesole – converted to Reform^n – married came to England – Under Queen Mary's persecution returned to the Continent – (Zurich) ~~Florence~~ Mar: again 2 children by his 2^d wife who both d very young & he left her with child of a dau He was a large, healthy man – of a very grave, sedate & well composed countenance. His parts & learning were very uncommon.

1. 509. Thomas Grynaeus b 1512 d 1564 } 52

'This excellent man possessed the ornament of a meek & quiet 'spirit ... He made but little noise in the world; but was, however, 'of great use in promoting the cause of Reform^n' Born of good family, educ: first at home then at Heidelberg under the care of his good & learned uncle Simon Grynaeus (see p 5) & became very proficient, even at 17 he assisted his uncle in tuition – He became while a mere youth a public teacher of languages & philosophy at Basle & then went as a pastor to Baden at the invitation of the Duke ~~as a Reform~~ Died of an epidemic – "He left (behind him a noble treasure for the church in his) 4 excellent sons whose names were Theophilus, Simon, "John James, & Tobias, all of them eminent for their piety "& learning". But John James whose life we shall give hereafter "was the most distinguished of the four & succeeded his father "in his pastoral charge, as well as in faith & doctrine. He was "indeed a burning & a shining light ... Such a father and such "sons are not often met with in the history of the world."

1. 511 Peter Paul Vergerio b ? d 1564 } æt ?

Bishop of Istria — There were two of this name of P.P. Vergerio & both very learned men — Our Vergerio is called junior. The other was a layman and a pupil of Chrysoloras of Constantinople who revived the knowledge of Greek in Italy after a barbarism of above 700 years. — Our Vergerio was celebrated for his knowledge of canon law & scholastic divinity & was the Papal nuncio at the Diet of Augsburg 1530 — He was subsequently employed as a Papal diplomatist — At length had conscientious misgivings consulted his own brother John Baptist Vergerio Bishop of Pola & they two became converted — ~~He under terrors he formally recanted~~ — He took refuge in Wurtemberg & died there His brother died in Italy, it was suspected from poison. ~~Was invited~~ Preached among the Grisons & the Valtelline

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1. 290 Sebastian Munster b 1489 d 1552 } 63 (insert this & the succeeding one in page 10)

Eminent German Divine Born at Ingelheim. Edu: at Heidelberg. Studied not only his own profession but mathematics & cosmography. First pub: Chaldee Dict^s & gram: & pub also a Talmudic Dict^s.

He was a sweet tempered, pacific, studious, retired man, but never meddled in controversy. Died of Plague at Basle.

f. 18

insert this & the preceding in page 10

I. 291 Caspar Gaspar Hedio b ? d 1552 ? ?

Born in Baden — Mar. He had great correspondence & strict Concord with most of the great & good men of his time. He was remarkable for the sincerity of his attachments


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? life of Bellarmine - the great champion of Papacy

II. 1. John ~~Ch~~ Calvin (born Cauvin (p. 21)) b. 1509 d. 1564 } 55

This eminent Reformer was "Born near Soissons in France (58m NE of Paris) – Parents had a decent fortune. Edu first intended for the Church then for the law in Paris – Made great progress in the Civil Law – in the Scriptures & in Greek – returned to the Church Became a reformer – Took refuge from persecution in Switzerland. – then had troubles was finally invited by the senate to Geneva & accepted on condition that they should accept a strict ecclesiastical discipline (p. 13) Ob 30 mar a widow by the advice of Bucer She had children by her former husband & bore one to Calvin who d. before his father. She d. after 9 years marriage to Calvin's great grief. – Calvin burns Servetus for anti-trinitarian views (p. 27) in 1558 He had an ague 'which preyed greatly upon his weak body, already debilitated & worn out by 'incessant labours & study' – In 1564 He preached his last sermon. He was 'faint thin & consumptive. He had for ten years together abstained from 'dinners; for he was frequently troubled with the head-ache, which his abstinence 'only could cure. By straining his voice, and using of aloes, he brought on the 'hæmorroids, which at last proved ulcerous; and he had also a spitting of 'blood. When his ague left him, the gout took him in his right leg; 'then the cholic, & lastly the stone, which he never perceived till a 'few months before his death." He had a most retentive memory for faces & every thing else

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II. 60 Conrade Pellican b 1478 d 1556 } 78

This great Hebraean & Eminent divine b. in Sweden - Edu: at Heidelberg 'Circumstances ~~were but~~ low; so that he got all his erudition in a manner 'out of the fire'. Became a friar - then renounced Popery mar: had 1 son. wife d. & he mar again - no children. Was Hebrew Professor at Zuricke for 30 years. 'At length being grievously afflicted with the Stone and other diseases,' he d. Made many translations. Was 'Eminent for his sincerity, candor, integrity, humility, & truth'

II. 63 George Browne b ? d about 1556 } ?

The first protestant Bishop of Ireland. - B. in England - (nothing particular, divine about him & no personal facts)

II. 77 John Bugenhagius b 1485 d 1558 } 73

Meekness & humility were the characteristics of this great divine. born near Stettin of parents of some rank. Very carefully Edu: & he made great progress. Became converted & Protestantism. Became pastor of the Church at Wittenberg. Visited Hamburg & Denmark. The last part of his life was passed in stormy times of religious animosity - He was a faithful pastor.

II. 82. Marloratus b 1506. d 1562 } 5th martyr (high treason)
This holy martyr & excellent minister. b in Lorraine. Parents of whom he was very young & his relations put him in a convent, to get at his money. He studied hard & went to Bern, then to Rouen. Sentenced to be hung for high treason, for plotting in favour of Condé and Coligni. 'The providences which occurred to several of his persecutors ... were 'not a little extraordinary' (see them!!)

II. 85 Wolfgangus Musculus b 1497 d 1563 } bb
Celebrated German divine & reformer. Son of a Cooper b. ~~at Rouen~~ in Lorraine. Got subsistence by singing from door to door at length a widow took a fancy to him & educ: him. then a gentleman helped. afterwards a Benedictine Prior. became learned & a reformer. Mar had no money his wife became a servant & he a weaver's apprentice. then read to the press, deciphering Bucer's abominable handwriting. became professor of divinity at Bern

II 90. John Bale b 1495 d 1563 } bb
Bp of Ossory in Ireland. B in Suffolk, parents poor. Entered Carmelite convent & went to Cambridge. became converted & mar. Fled to the Low countries, was recalled & made Bp. Again had to go abroad. died in England

II. 97 William Farrel b 1489 d 1565 } 76

A learned minister and most intrepid Reformer son of a gentleman in Dauphiné - Studied with success but had to take refuge in Switz: He had an exceedingly hot temper - Erasmus says of him "I never saw a man more false, more virulent, more seditious" mar when 69 years old & left a son who d young - He had invincible courage.

II. 101. Miles Coverdale b 1486 d 1567 } at 81

Bp of Exeter. This pious reformer was b. in ~~Exeter~~ Yorkshire Edu: at Tubingen & Cambr: - Was a celebrated preacher.

II. 103 John Jewell b 1522 d 1571 } 49 Bishop of Salisbury

This great man was ~~John Downe III~~ Born in Devon & though a younger bro: inherited his father's name. (? x tion name) His mother's name was Bellamy; he had the greatest esteem for her. His family was ancient & good 200 years old; but not rich. He had 9 brothers & sisters the son of one of his sisters was John Downe (III) Was a lad of sweet & industrious nature & temper. At Oxford studying hard in the night caught cold & a lameness which attended him to his grave. He worked excessively hard from 4 a.m. to 10 p.m. He invented a short hand of his own, & used it. Persecuted by Q. Mary. & escaped with much hardship to the continent. Returned after her death. & was made Bp. Being naturally of a spare & thin body, and thus restlessly wearing it out with reading, writing, preaching, & travelling, he hastened his death." He had naturally a very strong memory which he had greatly improved by art. also greatly used commonplace books p.124 He was of a pleasant humour, but withal of great gravity - He was a great student all his life. was the darling & wonder of his age He maintained both in his own house & in addition, other youths at the University by boys of promise. - among these were Hooker - p.127.

II 133. John Knox b 1505 d 1572 } 67

The Scottish Reformer, b of an ancient and honorable family. Edu at St. Andrews, uncommonly diligent & made great progress in scholastic divinity, see Wishart vol. 1, then became a zealous Reformer. Was persecuted – then had a following. Then was abroad more than once – ~~Mar 2 sons (161) wife died (148)~~ Died after a short & severe illness. Mar twice. by 1st wife 2 sons & 1 dau – by 2nd wife 3 daus – The history of all these are given but no noteworthy results. 1 dau marr Rev James Fleming who was gr father by another wife to ~~James~~ Rev Robert Fleming another marr: John Welch (see p 20)

II. 164 Henry Bullinger b 1504 d 1575 } 71

This excellent divine was born near Zurich. Father had considerable fortune but brought up his sons meanly. – Henry had to beg for his subsistence. Edu: at Cologne. became a Reformer. marr had several children 6 sons 5 daus – wife died of the plague as also 3 of her daus who were all married to ministers – 3 of the sons d young; 2 were ministers. –

II 171. Matthew Parker b. 1504 d 1575 } 71

our excellent prelate was the 2nd protestant Archbishop of Canterbury – His father d when he was young but his mother Edu: him carefully – Cambridge – became conspicuous for his learning. mar – was of high repute under Henry VIII & Edw. VI but had to fly from persecution of Q Mary. Once he fled in the night & fell from his horse & so badly hurt ~~that~~ he never recovered it – Under Q Elizabeth was made Archbh (ae 55) – He made many public improvements – founded Exhibition & a scholarship to Lawn built Lambeth bridge – made the road from St. Mary's in Cambridge to the Schools. D of stone and strangury – Magnificent, generous & charitable in disposition. pious sober & temperate – Modest even to a fault & bashful – A great lover of manuscripts & antiquities – A hearty encourager of the study of the Saxon tongue.

II. 179 Peter Viret b 1512 / d 1571 } at 59

French & gentle - born near Burgundy - educ at Paris - was minister at Geneva during Calvin's absence. was of a weakly constitution & injured by poison given him by a priest at Geneva. likewise by stabs given him by another priest - Of the 3 friends all French, viz Calvin, Farel, and Viret 'the first was admired for his profound 'erudition, the second for his zeal and vehemence, and the last 'for his enchanting eloquence .... they were all three most 'cordial friends & each other'.

II. 181. Edward Deering b ? / d 1576 } ?

Descended from a very ancient family in Kent - was a very famous preacher - nothing more of private history.

II. 183 Richard Cox b. 1499 / d. 1581 } 82

Was successively Bishop of Ely - b in Buckinghamshire of mean parentage - Eton & Cambridge - a bright scholar - eminent for piety & virtue - had to leave England under Q Mary - returned under Q Elizabeth. Made B^p at 60 - Had several children. - Died worth £2322, apparently a very considerable sum in those days. He is accused by some to have been a worldly & covetous person, but he vindicated himself.

II. 191 Bernard Gilpin b 1517 d 1583 æt 66

The northern Apostle - born of an ancient family in Westmoreland one of several children, shewed extraordinary genius in childhood & an early disposition to a serious contemplative life. Educ: at Oxford much beloved & an eminent scholar. His mothers uncle was Bishop Tonstall of Durham. Became gradually a reformer - Staid in Flanders returning, his Uncle the Bp protected him on 2 emergencies. He became rector of Houghton an important & valuable living (Curious account in p. 202 of the wildness of the people on the borders) He was immensely beloved among these wild people - they would not steal from him - He was most affluent & generous. He built & endowed a school & perfected & educated sharp boys; he became their friend & guardian in after life. The school was a great hobby of his - When old & infirm an ox in the market place at Durham ran him down & lamed him for the rest of his life — He was tall & slender, careless of ornament - very temperate, rather abstemious - His parts were very good, his acquirements ~~to no means~~ considerable. - He was evidently a practical man rather than a student - Hated Slander

was not married (see p 207)

II. 210. Edmund Grindal b. 1519 d. 1583 } 74

Archbishop of Canterbury. This great and good man b. in Cumberland Edu: at Cambridge – Became chaplain to Bp of London. Fled to Germany in Q. Mary's time – He says above 100 English students & ministers were dispersed abroad – returned under Q. Elizabeth. made Bishop of London. afterwards Arch bp. – After an active life, he ended it having totally lost his Eye sight through hard study and infirmities, especially the strangury and cholic with which he had been long afflicted – His episcopal abilities and admirable endowments for spiritual government, as well as his singular learning, were much celebrated. Was unmar He helped Fox in his Martyrology.

II 240. John Fox b 1517 d 1580 } 70

This meek and laborious minister b in Lincolnshire – father d when he was very young & mother mar again – Edu at Oxford – An indefatigable student into divinity history, gradually became converted, ejected from university, & penniless – Sir Thomas Lucy of Warwickshire then unexpectedly became his patron & took him into his house. to live there. Mar Again fell into want & when

(Continued in page 9) help →

II. 256 Edmund Sandys DD (archbishop of York) { b 1519 d 1588 } 69

Ancestor of the present Lord Sandys – 4th son of an Esquire. b in Lancashire. Edu Cambridge became master of Catherine's Hall – imprisoned under Q Mary. Subsequently fled to Continent Mar 1st wife died beautiful both in body & mind – d of consum. ption & 1 child – became Bishop of Worcester – refused to tolerate Papists, was of a severe disposition – was in frequent disputes Mar 2nd to sister of Sir Thos Wilford of Harbridge in Kent, from his eldest son descends Lord Sandys. – He was well skilled in the original languages of the Bible and an excellent preacher. { Mem: from Burke. – The 1st Lord Sandys Chancellor of Exch: was sixth in descent from the Archbishop. The present peer [illegible]

Fox. continued from p 8

half-starved, sitting in St. Paul a person whom he did not know, put a respectable sum of money in his hands. — Then taken into Duchess of Richmond's family but obliged to escape to continent under persecution of a bishop. Began to write his martyrology at Basle — Returned under Q Elizabeth & had influential friends & sufficient preferment that would have led to more had he not been somewhat unorthodox Worked so hard at his book that 'he grew daily more lean, withered, and exhausted' but still worked on — He predicted the death of Q Mary (p. 218) & the destruction of the Armada. — He had a deep & settled contempt of things of this life. At night has been head to 'mingle his supplication with groanings which could not be uttered' — One of his sons broke loose from constraint, insisted on travel & returned fantastically dressed. The old man rebuked him & subsequently became serious, devout learned & respectable. Also he wrote his fathers' life. — Prophecies that Mrs Honeywood will neither die nor be damned, as she expects — she insists that she will, as surely as the Venice glass she is on the act of throwing will smash. but it does not & she lives to upwards of 90 and reckons before her death, upwards of 360 persons descended from herself.

II. 261 William Fulke DD. b.? d. 1589 } ?

This very eminent & learned divine was b. & edu in London, was a youth of great parts & spirit — & apparently passionate — went to Camb: & Clifford's tun father though wealthy was offended & refused supplies, but he easily got on by himself. Proficient in Mathem: & Oriental languages — became Master of Pembroke Hall & Marg: prof: of Divinity

Mar had children.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LON GALTON PAPERS

f.30 28 XO

II 263 Jerom Zanchius b 1516 d 1590 } æt 86

This great divine was born in Italy, probably at Bergamo - lost his father æt 12 (of plague) & his mother æt 15. became a Canon, then converted - fled to the Grisons then settled at Strasburg - had to leave a wife & children & Chiavenna Heidelberg, Neustadt & died at Heidelberg - An 'incomparable man' 'of whom so little is known of his personal history' Old prints represent him as corpulent even to unwieldiness, but 'and yet, from the astonishing extent 'profoundness, and exquisite activity, of his learning, judgement, & genius 'one might well nigh be induced to imagine, that he consisted entirely 'of soul without any dead weight of body at all' — "In him 'were centered all the meek benevolence of charity, and all the "adamantine firmness of integrity" — was blind some time before his death - 'He was twice married, & had several children, 'some of whom appear to have survived him'

II 272. James Andreas b 1528 d 1591 } æt 62

This famous divine b at Wirtemburg of poor parents but several persons of distinction, seeing his promise, subscribed to Educate him He was an excellent preacher, & perpetually employed. Had an excellent affectionate wife, 10 children of whom 9 survived him.

f. 31 29 11

II 275. Thomas Cooper (Bishop of Winchester) b about 1517 d 1594 } 77

A learned Bishop. b at Oxford & educ there – He is spoken of in very high terms as learned 'almost beyond all his contemporaries' & his life as 'very commendable & in some sort saint-like' – Mar had 2 daus his wife proved unfaithful to her marriage bed. The whole university offered to separate him legally from her 'but he would ~~not a~~ by no means agree thereto, alleging he knew 'his own infirmity, that he might not live unmarried' & he thought a regular divorce too great a Scandal.

II 278. William Whitaker. D.D. b 1547 d 1595 } 48

B in Lancashire in 'a mountainous situation and such as, on account of the purity of the air, is (if Cicero may be believed) the most 'proper for producing the best geniuses)' Both parent of honourable descent his mother being descended from the illustrious families of the Townleys & the Nowells. His uncle was the learned D. Nowell (see) (see in life, p 308) Educ: at St Pauls & Cambridge Shewed at the university extraordinary genius & learning – Was made professor of philosophy when very young – Had incredible application & thereby 'so impaired the vigour of his body, that it is supposed, 'he laid the foundations of those complaints which followed him 'during the rest of his life & brought him early to the grave' He mar: twice the first a modest chaste, amusing young lady of honourable descent & true piety comforting the faithful under Q Mary – She was sister to the mother of Wm Gouge III – She d after 2 years – 2nd wife widow of D. Fenner. Had 8 children in all. carefully brought up – He seems to have been a first rate and most excellent man. very studious after truth – an oracle of the university & a pillar of the church. Caught some illness while travelling to London in the depth of winter which killed him.

f. 32 30 12

II 290. Robert Rollock b. 1555 d. 1598 } 43

b. in Scotland. Was the 1st principal of the the then newly established University of Edinburgh – He overworked himself – died of the stone

II 293. Richard Hooker b. 1553 d. 1600 } 47 see Walton's lives

(Ecclesiastical poetry) (Father was an antiquary (see Hole)

b. near Exeter parents not rich, but the Schoolmaster seeing his abilities begged he might be educated properly. First his uncle then Bishop Jewel protected him & paid to his education – & after Jewel's death he found other patrons. Was persuaded by a managing woman that he ought to marry for his constitution was weak & imposed her daughter on him whom he took with simplicity. "She was a clownish silly woman and a mere Xantippe." who led him a wretched wife, made him rock the cradle – Sandys & Cranmer the gr: nephew of the martyr, 2 old pupils, got him made master of the Temple – The controversies &c of the place did not suit him & he begged for & obtained a country living – "He was of a mean stature & stooping & his face full of heat pimples, begot by his inactivity & sedentary life" – He was very bashful, mild & humble & very weak sighted – but for all this many turned out of their way to visit this remarkable man at his parsonage of Bourne near Canterbury – Caught cold in a passage between London & Gravesend & hence fell into a long & sharp sickness. – At his death he left £1000 saved by his servant. His wife mar immediately and died within 4 months of Hooker's decease. (The botanist Hookers are descended from him)

II. 303. John Holland b ? d about 1600 } ?
Nothing given but an account of his death-bed

II. 304. Alexander Nowell DD. (Dean of St Pauls) b 1511 d 1601-2 } at 90
A learned divine of ancient family (uncle to Whitaker see p. 11) Kept a Protestant school at Westminster. took refuge abroad under Q Mary. & was the first of the exiles that returned under Q Elizabeth. Founded a free school at Middleton in Lancashire. Principal of Brazen nose Oxf. Died at 90 in perfect possession of his senses & faculties So fond of fishing that his picture in Brazen nose represents him surrounded with tackle. He was a very learned man. One of his works was a catechism greatly commended by Cecil. (Whitaker Dr Nowells nephew, translated it into Greek)

II 309 Francis Junius b 1545 d 1602 } 47
This extraordinary man was a Frenchman of Bourges of noble family son of a kind & learned man. Was born after a most difficult labour & was so infirm & weakly a child (but still with some hilarity of disposition) that it was never expected he would reach manhood. but he did. He at last got an ulcer on the leg that although healed, was always affected by his ailments to the end of his days. He was very precocious very fond of learning & was always very bashful. & blushed at the slightest thing. 2 women at Lyons, pursued him with their advances, but he escaped. Then he became an Atheist subsequently converted himself. Studied in Switzerland made acquaintance with the leading Reformers became penniless, labored in the field was relieved by a family friend. His father wanted him back to study law & put Junius to great anxiety but an awful providence determined the affair for the father was killed by bandittes He became a reformer & was persecuted. His enemies declared he was cloven footed! d of plague. He was an excellent able man. mar 4 times and survived all his

his wives. The first was killed by the ignorance of a mid-wife who injured her so much in labor that she lingered in pain for 7 years when she died. the others died respectively of fever, dropsy & plague. By his 2nd wife he had 1 son & 1 dau the latter married to the learned John Gerard Vossius and by him was mother of ~~(see to his pedigree)~~ ~~he was father of~~ Dionysius the orientalist & to Isaacy the canon of Windsor. & By his 3-wife he had 1 son Francis Junius 'a very amiable and learned man' who spent most of his days at Oxford —— Scaliger made a great panegyric on Junius - Bishop Hall praises him ~~most~~ extravagantly in every way.

II. 322. William Perkyns b 1559 d 1602 } at 43

Great scholar, profound divine, & successful preacher b in Warwickshire Edu. at Cambridge where he was very wild & a spendthrift. but shewed great ability - Before at 24 became converted & lived & died a preacher at Cambridge. Was a most rapid & yet an accurate reader of books Middle stature, ruddy complexion bright hair & inclined to corpulency He was a fine fellow - preached to prisoners, was cheerful & pleasant easy to understand & yet a deep scholar.

f. 35 33[15]

II. 326. Thomas Cartwright b about 1535 d 1603 } 68

B in Hertfordshire – edu Cambridge – a hard student & of excellent natural parts. Dissented from Episcopacy & was therefore deprived of his University offices – went abroad – returning had difficulties as a non-conformist but was made master of the Leicester Hospital at Warwick – His carriage & deportment was such that the nobility 'who looked heavenward' sought his company – He never sought great places & things – was very charitable, let his wife wholly manage his household matters – He was diligent to the last, rising at 2, 3 & 4 o'clock at the latest both 'Summer & winter notwithstanding his bodily infirmities 'were such that he was forced to study, continually kneeling upon 'his knees' – 'In his old age he was much troubled with the 'stone & gout' so that he 'yet continued preaching when many 'times he could scarce creep up into the pulpit'

II. 335 John Whitgift archbishop of Canterbury b 1530 d 1603 } 73

The undaunted champion of the ecclesiastical states in the Church of England – Son of a merchant in Lincolnshire – edu after some domestic troubles at Camb. – Became master of Pembroke & then of Trin: Coll. archbishop 1583 (at 53) – was offered the Lo Chancellorship. Died of palsy caused by grief because K. James was discontented with & wished to alter the Liturgy.

He was of middle stature grave countenance, black hair & eyes. Small boned, straight & agile but grew fatter. He was not such a deep scholar, but a good preacher & a great administrator.

f.36 34 ~~16~~

II. 354 Theodore Beza b 1519 d 1605 } 86

One of the chief pillars of the reformed Church. b in Burgundy & nobly descended – Edu at Paris – Highly distinguished for his (? latin) poetry He had 2 under one a counsellor of the parliament & the other an abbot who were very kind & helpful to him – He was handsome & polite as well as witty & learned & married an amiable lady of noble extraction – Various allurements of pleasures – wrote licentious verses.
Calumnies of his alleged irregularities – he did not run away with his tailor's wife. Fled to Geneva translated 100 Psalms into French verse – He didnt get his maid at Geneva, with child – He lost his amiable wife after a union of 40 years & then, being set 70, marr a widow
'He was a robust man and of a strong constitution; & what is very 'unusual among hard students, never felt the head-ache'
He never had any children. He was a man of extraordinary merit.

II. 371. John Rainolds DD b 1549 d 1607 } 58

'This treasury of all learning human & divine, b in Devonshire Edu Oxford – nothing but Enconiums in his life of one page. – virtue, probity, integrity, piety. – Was thought to shorten his life by too severe application to his studies, but replied that he would 'non propter vitam, vivendi perdere causas'

II 372 Thomas Holland D.D. b 1539 d 1612 } 73 f. 37 35 ~~17~~

Born in Shropshire Edu Oxford. Regius prof: of Divinity & distinguished by every kind of desirable attainment divine or human — nothing much besides

II. 374 Richard Field b 1561 d 1616 } 55

B of a reputable family in Hertfordshire Edu. Oxford — became ultimately Dean of Gloucester — 'He was esteemed a perfect oracle in his way' K James punned & said "this is a Field for God to dwell in'. A powerful preacher, a profound schoolman, & an exact disputant — He had a great memory

II. 376. Robert Abbot Bishop of Salisbury b 1560 d 1617 } 57

Was elder brother to the excellent archbishop George Abbot (see his life) b. in Guilford Edu Oxford His preferment was remarkably owing to his merit. Comparing the two brothers it was said George was the more plausible preacher, Robert the greater scholar; George the abler statesman, Robert the deeper divine: Gravity did frown in George, & smile in Robert. Made master of Baliol, which throve under his care (then Bishop) 'Thus, as he set forward, one foot in the temple of 'virtue, his other, still advanced in the temple of honor.' He was consecrated by his own brother the archbishop 'herein equilizing the 'felicity of Seffridus, some time bishop of Chichester, who being a 'bishop himself, also saw his brother, at the same time archbishop 'of Canterbury' — But he died 2 years after for 'The sedentary course to which he had accustomed 'himself, by his close application to study, brought upon him the gravel & 'stone.' — Marr: twice (the second time past ot 55.) 1 son or more & 1 dau who marr Sir Nath: Brent, warden of Merton.

1125 or 1180 there were two of that name — but none archbishop

II. 383. John James Grynæus. b. 1540 ? d 1617 } 77

Two of his family have already been given. see VOL I His father d of the plague, his mother was also a godly person. Educ at Basle, caught plague but recovered was ætat 24 & lived happily with his wife for 40 years & had 7 children by her all of whom he lost save 1 daur who marr Polanus — In the latter part of his life he was almost blind & often tormented by the cholic. He was ever a most affectionate friend & relation & his family & all good men & of the strictest temperance. His great learning & worth was well understood by his Contemporaries — travellers ... religion & science .. constantly visited him. He had great wit tempered with an amiable gravity. was an early riser

II. 385 William Cowper Bishop of Galloway b d 1619 } ?

a Scotchman — early very devoutly inclined — did not do any thing rude at college — a regular puritanical individual (he writes his own life) p. 386. Subject to great bodily infirmities for 7 or 8 years at his parsonage — Speaks of his 'terrors' & wrestlings with God. — (An intolerable Scotticism).

II. 395 Andrew Willet DD b 1563 d 1621 } 58

A laborious & learned divine born at Ely of pious parents, educ there — very proficient similarly at Cambridge. marr numerous issue — He was like his contemporary Raynolds, called a living library. Had a very amiable & engaging countenance & his mind was of a pleasant & gentle turn — Fell from his horse, broke his leg, taken to an inn & died there.

f. 39 37 ~~79~~

II. 399. Melchior Adam b/d 1622 } æt. ?

A faithful & eminent biographer of Divines, born in Silesia & became a firm Protestant — publ 1615 a volume of illustrious men. philosophers, poets, writers on polite literature, historians, divines, lawyers, physicians. All these are either Germans or Flemings. but he also pub a vol: of 20 divines of other countries — (All his divines are Protestants) The Lutherans were not pleased with his works they did not think it a proper standard to judge the learning of Germany but they are partial themselves & he was not of their party.

II. 401 David ~~Paræus~~ Paræus (or Paré) ~~[illegible]~~ b/d 1548 1622 } 74

Born in Silesia — Had a step born Wongler mother who shamefully ill used him & wished to prevent his education However æt 16 he got a chance. through his father Wange = a cheek in German = παρια in Greek. His father was son of a rich peasant who lived about 100 years & saw himself father of 20 children, all living. Young Paré succeeded famously in learning — & became from a Lutheran a Sacramentarian mar became profess: of divinity at Heidelberg — His works were publ: by his son One was burnt by order of K. James at Oxford as being anti-monarchical.

II 408. John Welch b 1570 d 1623 } 53 f.40 38 20

B in Nithsdale, Scotland. father a laird - 'He was a monument of 'free & sovereign grace; but the night preceeded the day, for he was 'a most hopeless extravagant youth' - joined the Border thieves repented & became reconciled to his father - went to college & became ~~con~~ steady & became devout. People persecuted him for his piety - went to air every day there was a fight there in the street between 2 opposite factions & these, Welch very pluckily put down & composed. He was a regular Puritan 'grievously tempted' prayed & groaned at night. Mas the dau of John Knox 3 sons "of these one was a doctor of physic, unhappily "killed through an innocent mistake in the Low Countries - "another was lost at sea who when the ship sank swam to a rock "but perished for want of food; he was found sometime after "in a praying posture, upon his knees, with his hand lifted up "to heaven". The third Mr Josias Welch was "a man highly favored of God ... & commonly called the Cock of the Conscience, because of "his extraordinary talent in awakening & rousing the conscience of "sinners" but was extremely troubled with doubts & fears about his own salvation, he d. young — Welch was imprisoned, during the Scotch religious troubles - Supernatural gifts lots of stories - p 421 — By frequent praying on his knees, the flesh 'was hard & callous like horn' - was of a strong, robust constitution & underwent a great deal of fatigue. (He was a regular Scotch puritan)

f. 41 39 21

II. 429. John Piscator b 1546 d 1625 } 79

A learned & laborious divine b. at Strasburg – from early youth a lover of study & proficient in learning – He scarce allowed himself sufficient time for sleep. One commentator, Dr. Twiffe says he was an excellent scripture divine but no school divine

II 430 Lancelot Andrews DD 615 b. 1545 d 1626 } 71

Bishop of Winchester, an eminent divine, b in Barking descended from an ancient Suffolk family. Edu at Merchant Taylors – very proficient – went to Cambridge – ~~became after~~ had rapid steps of promotion owing to his fame. (not only as a scholar & a casuist but also for good sense) – became Master of Pembroke. He was in great repute with Q Elizabeth James I & Charles I Milton wrote an elegy on his death He knew 5 ancient & 15 modern tongues His life was a life of prayer – had all the virtues & hated all the vices (see p 433)

II. 436. Philip de Mornay, Lord of Plessis ~~Marly~~ Marly. b 1549 d 1623 } 74

An illustrious French Protestant, prior Counsellor of Henry IV (& Finance minister see Beeton). Father & mother both highly born & both religious, the mother secretly a Hugenot. A great proficient in learning. Travelled considerably in Europe – Mar. — twice ambassador to Q. Elizabeth & a favorite with her. Wrote much on religion.

II. 443 Ralph Hospinian b 1547 d 1626 } 79

A learned Swiss writer, born near Zurich – Edu at Zurich under John Wolphius his uncle by his mother's side. Twice Marr: by 1st wife 14 children ("He had more success in this respect than falls to the share of most men for they were both ~~[illegible]~~ "good women & made him very happy"; – Had Cataract & was blind but was successfully couched. – Ct 76 became childish. The public opinion of his learning from his writing was very high (mem. none other of the divines never seem to have died childish.)

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II. 445 Richard Stock b ? d 1626 } ?

This laborious & successful divine b. at York Edu there & at Camb: very proficient – Eminent for integrity & judgement – 'He spent 'himself like a torch or taper, consuming himself for the benefit of others'

II 450. Richard Rothwell b about 1563 d – 1627 } 64

b. in Lancashire Edu at Cambridge – 'a skilful linguist, subtle 'disputant, copious orator, and of a deep insight into all kinds of 'knowledge, human or divine' – He shewed his power early. – 'He was handsome, well set, of great strength of body & activity 'of a stern Countenance ... & of a very goodly & majestic presence' He began life wild that is though he hated debauchery he hunted played at bowls & shot (!) he also poached & got into a row at length he somewhat reformed but still the devil assaulted him very much. Accepted a preachership in a lawless district (in the north of England ~~[illegible]~~ ?) & got on very well indeed with his people

II. 455. George Carleton DD. b 1559 d 1628 } 69 f.43 41 23

Bishop of Chichester. a very learned Bishop. Father governor of Norham Castle. b in Northumberland. Edu Oxford - first of his year was of solid judgement & of various readings - - wanting nothing that could render him a complete divine —

II. 460. John Preston DD. b 1587 d 1628 } 41

Antient family. b in Northamptonshire Edu. Camb: - a hard student in almost every thing - became converted & careless of worldly advancement which he had previously coveted. The observation 'that there is usually no moderation in men of great 'parts' was true in Mr. Preston - He first would not & then could not sleep. - was advised to smoke & that put him to rights "not being a very ready Latinist he travelled into foreign "countries on a visit to their universities, very much to make "the Latin tongue more familiar to him, through conversation, "that he might not appear the less qualified for some offices "in the university, which were proposed to him"

He never spared himself - (a pretty digression p 49b on the length of life being no absolute measure of the amount of work. - K Edw: VI) & the doctor died an old man at the age of 41 — He couldn't sleep notwithstanding the tobacco - then the doctors mattreated him

II. 478. Tobie Matthew DD. b 1546 / d 1628 } 82 42

Archbishop of York. This truly great man an honor to his age, descended of an ancient Welsh family b in Bristol Educ at Oxford & greatly respected there for his great learning eloquence, sweet conversation &c. 'He took his degrees so ripe in learning & young in years as was half a miracle' Had several children only 2 survived him viz Samuel his mother's favorite who d: at Cambridge & "Sir Tobie Matthew Knt 'who "(says Fuller) had all his father's name and many of his natural "parts, but had few of his moral virtues & fewer of his "spiritual graces, as being an inveterate enemy to the "Protestant religion" — He is described as 'a most excellent divine, in whom piety & learning, art with nature strove' He was ~~a good looking~~ one of a 'proper person' (& such people were preferred by the Queen) & had a cheerful wit.

II 48b Thomas James. b 1571 / d 1629 } 58

b. at Isle of Wight Educ Winchester & Oxford — was the first Keeper of the Bodleian Library — was a great & ready reader & collector of MSS a most industrious & indefatigable writer against the Papists

II. 490 Sebastian Benefield b 1559 d 1630 } 71

B in Gloucestershire – Edu Oxford – distinguished preached. Prof: of Divinity unequalled in his time at Oxford as scholar, disputant, & divine – Strictness of life & severity, of a retired & sedentary disposition & consequently less easy & affable in conversation

II 492. John Donne DD. b. 1573 d 1631 } 58

Dean of St. Paul's – B in London of good & virtuous parents – Father descended fr: an ancient family in Wales. Mother descended from family of L-Chancellor Sir Thos. More d 1535 & also from Judge Rostall (who abridged the Statutes) (more is also mar Rastall the printer) Edu at home then at Oxf. at 11 so precocious & so able that it was said of him as of the famous Picus Mirandula that 'he was rather born wise, than made so by study'! Enquired for himself & was thoroughly converted from Papacy at 20 – Travelled much – became sec.y to the L.d Chancellor (L.d Elsmore) for 5 years & made a love match with dau. of Sir George More, Chancellor of the Garter & Lieut of the Tower who was in a fury when he heard of it & did all he could to break him. Subsequent partial reconciliation latterly complete – was admitted into the house of a noble kinsman where they stayed many years – (Vinin when in Paris of wife with newly born dead child – in effect the child was born in London & died at the same hour) – Ultimately took orders – Wife died 7 days after birth of her 12th child (of whom seven survived her) Now all his thoughts went to divinity – at 50 had a dangerous sickness spotted fever & consumption almost died 6 years after, but strangely recovered – The recreation of his youth were poetry – The latter part of his life was a continued study, Saturdays only excepted. — Was moderately tall, was straight & well proportioned & graceful in action & words – was naturally of a melancholy disposition. In his youth wrote Βιαθανατος – on suicide – Father regretted it afterwards (his worthless son) pub: it after his death.

Biographia Evangelica

Vol III

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III. 1. George Abbot b. 1562 d 1633 } a 71

Archbishop of Canterbury

Had great influence in the affairs of his time. [The following is from Beeton's Dict^y His father was a weaver – His Eldest brother Robert was a great favourite of King James – who ordered his book 'De Antichristo' to be reprinted with his own on the 'Revelations' & made him Bishop of Salisbury. Another brother Maurice Abbot was a merchant & a director of the E. India C^o He was MP & Lord Mayor for London. – George Abbot son of Maurice was author of a work on the book of Job & fought on the side of the Parliament in the Civil war. –] His parents were zealous protestants living in Guilford & happy in their union & of singular felicity in their children. He was taught in the Grammar School of Guilford & thence went to Oxford where he became Master of University College – & began to disagree with Ab. Laud. – In 1600 at 38 was vice Chancellor of the University – was Bishop of Lichfield 1609 at 47 & in 1611 at 49 archbishop Being in declining health about 1622 at 60, he accepted an invitation to hunt at Lord Zouch's park & there by accident shot the keeper with his cross bow & killed him – This made him very miserable. – Died worn out with cares & infirmities

The first Lord Colchester – the Speaker H. C. (born 157 years after the Archbishop) was son of Revd John Abbot DD rector of All Saints Colchester

III. 17. Robert Bolton b 1572 d 1631 } 59

Their eminent Divine in his boyhood shewed a strong inclination to learning. He was a profane swearer & sabbath breaker. went to Oxford & was an excellent scholar. — About æt 34 he was converted by Oxford friends Marr æt 39 Anne Boyce (13 mo & 4 days) of an antient family in Kent, to whom he left the whole management of his domestic concerns. — He was a burning & a shining light. holy exemplary life and conversation In 1631 he was seized with a quartan ague & became very weak & died

III. 25. Arthur Hildersham b. 1563 d 1632 } æt 69

Father & mother of ancient Welsh Papist family — was brought up a Papist. His father's aim was only to send him to a good school, where many gentlemen's sons were taught, but it so happened that both at school & at Cambridge he fell under religious teachers — He then abandoned Popery Marr Ann Bartoot, a very valuable wife & good mother to his children she survived him 8 years. Fell into difficulties for refusal of subscription & conformity 1614 had a malignant fever. which held him long. was fined £2000 for schism He sojourned in many families & always gained their esteem & love. — Again a fever 1624 — In 1631 fell ill of his last sickness the scurvy, a dull & melancholic distemper. He lived to a great age considering that his pains in preaching weakened him so much. — He had one excellent son Samuel of whom Mr. Matthew Henry makes honorable mention in the life of his father Mr. Philip Henry (or his son) he d. æt 80.

f. 50 45-3

III. 36. John Dorone b. 1570 d. 1631 } 61

Of creditable & religious parentage in Devonshire – Educated in the country & at Cambridge – His uncle by the mother's side was Bishop Jewell – the pattern of his age for sanctity, piety, & theology. If he had had more means he would have doubtless moved & shined in a higher sphere – He had a Somersetshire vicarage of £100 a year & brought up his children in a decent manner – He was very learned & excellent memory a master of several languages – "His chief wisdom appeared in – – – – in marriage and the "marriages of his daughters" – "All along, in health and strength, he was "a professed pilgrim & sojourner in it" – (the world) (Heb) He was diligent & constant in his teaching, indeed he went beyond his strength – Of a crazy constitution

III. 43. Thomas Taylor b. 1576 d. 1632 } æt 56

B of worthy and godly parents at Richmond in Yorkshire – His father was Recorder of that town & brought up Several sons to the ministry He was a laborious student at Cambridge – He was very diligent & painstaking in his ministry – & very successful – A generation of young preachers grew up at Reading under his ministry. "Having over "laboured himself with preaching in the city" he went to rest to the country "But having inflamed and corrupted his blood by preaching, he soon "fell into his mortal disease, a pleurisy — He was a solid and judicious divine.

III. 45. William Ames. D.D. b. 1576 d. 1633 } ad 57

Famous for his controversial writings – descended from an ancient family in Norfolk – Educated at Cambridge. where he made himself obnoxious by an intemperate sermon against cards & dice, & had to leave the place was afterwards professor of the university in Friesland – He was troubled with a great difficulty of breathing and his constitution was shattered He died at Rotterdam of asthma.

III. 48 George Herbert. b. 1593 d. 1635 } ad 42

Born near Montgomery at an ancestral seat. mother was Magdalen Newport, of more than feminine understanding & of extraordinary piety. brother was the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury, at very learned and polished man but not so much of a Christian as George. – Educated by his mother till 12 & then to Westminster where the amiable behaviour of his childhood endeared him to all. – Then to Cambridge where he distinguished himself & was orator for the university – He was consumptive & subject to frequent fevers and other infirmities. Married ? children apparently none 3 nieces lived with him His chief recreation was musick, he was an excellent master in it & composed many hymns & anthems. – "In his person he was rather "tall, very lean, but exceeding straight; his speech & mien bespoke him "the true gentleman". (Unnecessary to speak of his poetry.) He was ordained 1626 ad 33 Isaac Walton prepares his reader for an ~~speaks of the~~ "almost incredible history of the great sanctity of the "short remainder of his holy life". referring to the year 1630 when he was presented to the living of Bemerton, 1 mile from Salisbury

III. 70 Richard Sibbes D.D. d 1578 / 1635 } æt 57

Born in Suffolk, educated at Cambridge, where he was converted – He was master of Catherine's Hall & made it a famous college for piety and learning. He died peaceably & comfortably after having done his work on Earth.

III. 73. Joseph Mede b. 1586 / d 1638 } æt 52

This profound scholar was born in Essex – was very proficient & learnt notwithstanding some under the obstruction from his teacher – went to Cambridge. He stammered but by great care & choice of pronounceable words he contrived to preach. He became universally learned & studied Astrology & the Apocalypse. was Greek lecturer at Cambridge. He was rather tall & was of comely proportions – Eye full, quick & sparkling – An awful majesty but inviting sweetness of countenance. Complexion a little swarthy – His vitals were strong – He had a sound mind in a sound body. did not mind the cold. He had piles. Being suddenly taken ill with a fainting fit, an apothecary gave him a clyster that by mal administration so irritated them hæmorrhoidal veins to cause them as to wholly close the passage – he then gave a purge that made matters worse. & appears fairly to have killed him

III - 95 William Whately b 1583 d 1639 at 56

Born of religious parents at Banbury, father a magistrate, both of whom carefully bred him & being a clever boy he made great progress & at Cambridge was a hard student - marr dau of Mr G. Hurst, who became vicar of Banbury. He was naturally eloquent "He was of an able body, sound lungs, and a strong, good voice. He had a remarkable memory. He had cough & short breathe 2 months before his death & his pains towards the last were very great

III. 102. William Bedell. BD. b 1570 d 1642 72

Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland

born in Essex, was the younger son of an ancient family of good estate, educated at Cambridge, where his remarkable gifts in learning & piety, shewed themselves. He went to Venice as ambassadors chaplain & improved himself remarkably with som Italian divines, He stayed there 8 years. After some & while was made Bishop. Vice Head of Trin Coll Dublin, and then Bishop of Kilmore aet 58. — He did not approve of church rustic. In the Great Irish rebellion of 1641 he was the only Englishman in Cavan Co that was unmolested from the first though he was & afterwards & was imprisoned.

He was tall & graceful & had that in his look & carriage which created a veneration for him — He never used spectacles nor suffered any decay in his natural powers, but a few years before his death he suffered severely from the stone, he used to alleviate the pain by digging in his garden till he was heated. He was fond of Gardening & had brought plants from Italy. He marr: a widow, a L'Estrange by birth, who was a fit wife to him. She bore him 3 sons & 1 dau of whom 1 son & 1 dau d: young

f.54 497

III. 146 John Davenant DD b 1570 d 1641 } 71
Bishop of Salisbury

Son of an Eminent merchant of London - Educated at Cambridge in 1609 ætat 39 Elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, then Master of Queens' Coll. & had great reputation - Made Bp but offended King Charles by a sermon on a forbidden point, predestination. Died of consumption - He was a man of great learning & a very Eminent divine.

III. 150 Jonathan Burr. b 1604 d 1641 } 37
Born in Suffolk of godly parents - Religious dissenters induced him to emigrate to New England near first. 4 children at least. Nothing more of personal history.

III .152. Barnaby Potter DD b 1578 d 1642 } ætat 64
Bishop of Carlisle

Born at Kendal, educ: at Oxford became Provost of Queens' Coll. near doctor of Sir E. Giles - then made Bp. — He was of a weak constitution of body, rather melancholic a lean from being a hard student, he had a strong memory & was fond of vocal music - He was reputed a Puritanical Bishop.

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III. 154 Lewis de Dieu b 1590? } at ?
d

Minister & professor at Leyden, a scholar of great abilities & uncommonly versed in the Oriental languages — His father was a minister, a man of great merit & a scholar. His maternal uncle was Daniel Colonius, a professor at Leyden — Marr & had 11 children — "In practical godliness and the knowledge "of divinity, sciences of all kinds & the languages, he was truly a "star of the first magnitude".

III. 154 Henry Alting. D.D. b 1583 } at 61
d 1644

Professor of Divinity at Heidelberg & Groningen, of a very ancient & honorable family — Father a minister, mother an excellent person — Great proficiency in his studies. The last 5 years of his life proved very painful, being afflicted with grievous & bodily distempers. He was so afflicted with the death of his eldest dau in 1639 (at 56) that he fell into a deep melancholy, which threw him into a quartan ague & then (of this he was partially cured with great difficulty but it) resulted in a dangerous lethargy, when by careful treatment he had got well of this, a fresh domestic affliction again threw him back & he never got over this but grew worse & worse — He was a man of great worth

III. 160. William Thorpe DD. b 1576 d 1646 } æt 70

Learned & very laborious divine, born in Berkshire - Father, a clothier Educated at Winchester & Oxford - He accompanied the Princess Elizabeth to Germany as her chaplain & on his return refused courtly places & devoted himself to the church - He died in very necessitous circumstances having been plundered by the Cavaliers - His last words were "Nay at length shall have leisure to follow studies to all eternity" He was a subtle disputant & a modest humble & religious man

III. 166 Daniel Featly b 1582 d 1645 } æt 63

His name was properly Fairclough but gradually corrupted to Featly Born in Oxfordshire - Educated at Oxford where he was a severe student in divinity - Then chaplain to K. James' ambassador to France. a disputing constantly with the papists was styled 'acutissimus' & 'acerrimus' - He ultimately became the 3rd & last provost of Chelsea College - Marr He had troubles, anent the religious quarrels of the day & was imprisoned, through which he fell into a dropsy & died wearied with pains & worn out with afflictions - Though of small stature, he had a great soul and learning of all kinds compacted in him.

III 171. John Dod b. 1547 d. 1645 } ae 98

Born in Cheshire, his parents had a small estate worth 100 marks a year, which went to the eldest brother, & he was the youngest of 17 children, educated at Chester & at Cambridge, where he was converted during a sickness caused by mental agitation consequent on an unjust charge of embezzling money. Marr a religious wife, of pious connections & had 12 children. After her death he marr again also a religious woman. He gave himself much to fasting and also to bemoaning himself. His diseases till he was above 60 were only fevers, but these high & violent. He always expected troubles & prepared himself for them. Frequent, aft, free & large in godly discourse. He was ejected from his living & had his life threatened by cavalier soldiers — He seems to have been a venerable man & was hospitable "this justly famous & reverend man" (His dau: son was Bishop Wilkins, see p. 17)

III. 190 Herbert Palmer. b. 1601. d. 1647 } ae 46

This pious divine was son of Sir Thos Palmer of an ancient family — He was so early under the influence of grace as to be "esteemed one sanctified from the womb." He had excellent natural parts — He took orders ae 23 and his house became a perfect school of religion. He was made president of Queen's Coll in Cambridge 1644, ae 43. & was very careful in the duties of his post, so that it flourished better under his charge, as to improvement of religion & learning & perfect harmony, than perhaps any other college in any other time since the Reformation. He was a man of very public spirit. He was a ~~tee totaller~~ His last illness "was not long for having spent much of his natural strength in his constant labors in the service of God, there was the less work for "sickness to do" — He served God faithfully & painfully in his generation being a very great instrument of much good & an excellent pattern for imitation

III. 201. John Prideaux DD. b 1578 d 1650 } 72
Bishop of Worcester

Born in Devonshire, father in mean circumstances & his family numerous
our prelate stood candidate for the parish clerkship of Ugborrow but
was disappointed - a gentlewoman of the parish maintained him at school
thence he travelled on foot to Oxford & at first lived in a very mean station at
Exeter Coll doing servile offices in the kitchen At last he was taken notice of
& gradually became greatly distinguished by his abilities & learning, became rector
of the College 1612 ob 34 & ob 37 Regius professor of divinity - He was
most successful in his rectorships - he was winning & pleasing by his gentle
government a fatherly instruction & attracted scholars of all ranks & foreigners
was made Bishop 1641 ob 63 but received little or no profit. he became at
length so impoverished that he had to sell his excellent library for the
subsistence of himself - his family - He had children & when he left
in his will "Divine poverty, God's blessing, & a father's prayers" - He was
impudent in worldly matters

III. 205. Andrew Rivet D.D. b 1573 d 1651 } 78
Was a Frenchman who left his country on the score of religion
Died of strangulation of the bowels — There are 45 pages in the book upon the pains he felt through constipation & the sentiments he then uttered. — A learned and godly French divine

III. 253. John Smith b ? d ? } ?
Born after his parents had been long childless & were grown aged, like John the Baptist — "He had such a huge wide capacity of soul, such "a sharp & piercing understanding" that he mastered every thing he attempted — He was a fountain running over with information — (The description is full of hyperbole & is quoted)

III 267 William Gouge D.D. b 1575 d 1653 } 78
This Excellent divine was born at Stratford, Bow. Parents were pious, mother was sister of two famous preachers Samuel & Ezekiel Culverel. Her 2 sisters mar 2 famous divines Dr Chadderton, master of Emmanuel Coll: & Dr Whitaker Profess: of Divinity in Cambridge. Educated at St Paul's then at Eton & King's Coll Cambridge. He was a very close student & got up early. Marr: & committed the providing of his family to his wife's care had by her 7 sons & 6 dams — 6 sons lived to man's estate (He was father of T. Gouge wh see) — Died of the stone — He was not worn out with rust but with whetting — God visited him with painful maladies in his old age viz. bitter pains from the stone & also an asthma which he called that "lethalis arundo" in his side, & which he knew could never be plucked out except by death, that "he got by an excessive cold in attending upon public employment"

III 284 Jeremiah Whitaker b 1599 d 1654 } 55

Ed: at Cambridge – a Sizar mar dau of a pious man. (Mr. Peachy) was an universal scholar & so laborious in the work of the gospel that "excessive application was thought to have brought on him the painful "disorders under which he labored in his last sickness" often laboured under bodily infirmities. It was the gout & stone which he had "in the latter part of his time, – for sundry years" "tormenting pains" yet "he was able to creep into the pulpit or crawl "into the congregation" — A learned & pious divine

III 290 Thomas Gataker b. 1574 d 1654 } 80

Of ancient family in Shropshire (properly Gatacre) who had enjoyed the estate & mansion in uninterrupted succession from time of Edward the Confessor. His father, a younger brother, was a barrister, he became devout & a Protestant clergyman & Thomas was one of his children. — He shewed early eagerness for learning & overcame many hindrances at school. – then to Cambridge, where though his father died leaving him without means, he was somehow enabled to remain a student & ~~became~~ got a scholarship. Attracted a bishop's notice when private tutor in a family & took orders – was made Preacher of Lincoln's Inn oct 26 when he had a very boyish look – Was subject to headache from his youth – in 1640 at 66 declined Mastership of Trin: Coll: Camb: on account of his health in 1647 broke a blood vessel while preaching. Had faintings, ~~& die~~ He was of middle stature, thin, lively, fresh & young looking but his hair turned grey early. He had 4 wives (a widow who had in all apparently 3 sons) 1st died in childbed of the last who survived 2nd also died in childbed, her son (Charles) also lived & became an eminent divine. 3rd had 1 son & 2 dau of whom 1 dau ~~[illegible]~~ grew up. 4th no children.

f61 56

III. 309 James Usher DD b 1580 d 1656 } 76
Archbishop of Armagh

a subject of universal admiration – immense Erudition & large measure of divine grace – Father one of the D. clerk of Chancery a man of parts & learning in Ireland – His uncle Henry Usher, was highly celebrated for wisdom & knowledge & was likewise archbishop of Armagh. His mothers father, James Stanihurst was 3 times Speaker of the H of Commons in Ireland, recorder of Dublin & master in Chancery – He made the first motion for founding the University of Dublin His mothers brother Richard Stanihurst was a philosopher, historian & poet. His own brother Ambrose Usher who died in the prime of life was a very extraordinary man & had made great proficiency in the Oriental tongues.
~~Dr Parr Hooker~~ James had great parts & attachment to books from his childhood. was taught to read by two blind aunts who knew the bible by heart – His schoolmasters were 2 political Spyes of Queen Elizabeth, who concealed ~~themselves in~~ their object under that disguise viz Fullerton afterwards knighted & Hamilton afterwards created Visct Clandeboys. Went to University of Dublin at 13, where he was one of the 3 first students admitted – He took to heart Ciceros phrase 'Nescire quid antea natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum' & he devoted himself to history & chronology – Then he steadily read through the whole of the Fathers & did so between æt 20 & at 35. strictly confining himself to read to much a day. Mar Phoebe dau of Luke Challoner of Yorkshire dau of one of the 4 first fellows of Dublin

University – He was very fond of her. Had only one dau, she mar. Sir Timothy Tyrrel governor of Cardiff – & had a numerous offspring. He played a ~~very~~ prominent part in many stages – Witnessed Charles I execution from an house opposite – Died of a rather sudden stomach or heart attack. – He never felt his heart beat in the most violent exercises – used to have evacuations of blood from the veins on one side of his tongue it burst out. – Also piles – His constitution was strong & healthy. Left a library of 10 000 vols – wh: was almost the whole of his property (He seems to have been a first rate man)

(pity he married an only dau – who inherited the want of prolificness)

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III 350. Joseph Hall. DD b 1574 d 1656 } 82

Bishop of Norwich

Ingenious learned & pious Prelate born in Leicestershire – Father a sort of bailiff. & of some importance – Mother Winifrede Bambridge, a woman of uncommon piety, she gratefully attested by her son "was continually exercised with the affliction "of a weak body" – Educated at Cambridge He was one of 12 children was nearly removed though his father's want of means, but an uncle by marriage stept in & paid. He got on – accompanied Sir Edmund Bacon to the Spa & some time after, the Embassy to France. then promoted – In the religious troubles was sent to the Tower 1642. Afterwards hardly used by soldiery – Died in narrow circumstances – He was mar: One of his sons Dr Hall, preached the first sermon to the 'Sons of the Clergy' see III. p. 430.

III. 362 John Janeway b. 1633 d. 1657 } ob 24

This pious & very extraordinary person born in Hertfordshire of religious parents. Gave early hopes — Eton & Cambridge. Became tutor to Dr Cox's family where his hard study & work "was "by far an overmatch for him. His body grew weak and great "pain soon broke his constitution" — (He was an enthusiast in religion)

III 369. Peter du Moulin D.D. b. 1568 d. 1658 } 90

Very celebrated French protestant minister — Educated at Cambridge, thence to Holland & was shipwrecked on the voyage — became professor of philosophy at Leyden. He had innumerable disputes with the Jesuits & occupied a prominent position in the religious & learned circles of the time — "About 3½ years before his death he had a great hurt "by a fall from his horse, after which he enjoyed no good health" yet he laboured on — His literary character was famous throughout all Europe

III 379 Robert Harris D.D. b 1578 d 1658 } 80.

Born in Gloucestershire — much discouragement at first School, being cruelly treated afterwards at Oxford where he at first made no progress at last became converted & then got on rapidly, "grace ... often "expands the natural faculties. Became ordained & mar. Wife had a long illness after birth of her first child — She had many children & the house flourished. His wife after 50 years was "so buffeted & assaulted by Satan "that she was under the greatest ~~had the~~ horrors of mind imaginable". — He had stone & strangury & died of a cought

III. 387. Samuel Winter D.D. b 1603 d 1666 } 63
Provost of Trin Coll Dublin. This gracious person was born in Warwickshire of religious parents. Educated at Coventry & at Cambridge. Then marr a gentlewoman of some fortune. Was minister in several places. Had 5 sons. Marr again, an excellent lady who so managed his money matters that he left a plentiful estate. Went with the Commissioners to Ireland

III 397. John Wilkins DD b 1614 d 1672 } 58
Bishop of Chester. A learned & ingenious prelate. Father a goldsmith. born in Northamptonshire. His mother father was the Revd John Dod (see 10). At school & college both at Oxford. Became Warden of Wadham. Marr. Robina (widow of P. French) & sister of Oliver Cromwell. Made by Richard Cromwell master of Trin Coll Cambridge after the restoration was ejected them. Became F.R.S. & one of their Council. Then Bishop. He was an astronomer & mathematician & well skilled in experimental philosophy. He was a Calvinist. Had strangury (not stone) due to his indefatible pains in study

III 403 Sir Matthew Hale b 1609 d 1675 } 66
Ld Ch: Justice of the Kings Bench. born in Gloucestershire was an only son of a barrister who forsook his profession for conscience sake. Got on well at Oxford, but was corrupted by stage-actors. He loved fine clothes & was of a robust body. At 21 determined to work hard at law, which he did. Taking alarm at a friend apparently falling dead in a drinking party, he became

a reformed man. He becomes learned in all branches of knowledge
Cromwell made him a judge. — "He could not lie down
"in bed above a year before his death by reason of the asthma"
He was most precisely just & very religious. (He burnt the will etc.)

III 424. Edward Reynolds DD b.1615 d.1676 } 61
Bishop of Norwich. Born in Southampton - Educated there
& at Oxford - Sided with the Presbyterians after the Rebellion, made
Dean of Christ Church - Joined in with Gen: Monk & bring back the
King - Bishop in 1660 at 45 - He was esteemed 'for his preaching and
fluid style' - He died Satisfactorily — He was sober & wise

III. 429 Thomas Manton DD. b.1620 d.1677 } 57
Born in Somerset - His father & both his grandfathers were ministers
Educated at Tiverton & at Oxford - Indefatigably industrious, was ordained
at 26. Was soon taken notice of - Mar: — Charnock said 'he was the
'best collector of sense, of the age' — He was very forward in promoting
the King's restoration — was imprisoned for non-conformity. Died
of a lethargy - He had a rare union of those parts that are requisite
to form an excellent minister. — Few men of his age had more
virtues & fewer failings.

III 439. Matthew Poole b 1624. d 1679 } 55

An eminent non-conformist minister born in York – Educated at Cambridge – Took orders – was ejected in 1662 – Was accused by Titus Oates & fled to Holland in 1679 where he died, under suspicion of being poisoned – He used to rise at 3 or 4 in the morning, take a raw egg at 8 or 9 & another at 12. then worked on till late afternoon, when he went out & spent the evening with friends. He was facetious – pious – & charitable.

III. 443 Stephen Charnock b 1628 d 1680 } 52.

"One of the greatest men in the Church of Christ. with respect to "his depth, clearness, & accuracy in true divinity." – Educated at Cambridge – then went to Oxford. Then to Ireland where he lived in the family of Henry Cromwell – afterwards a pastor in London. Was very short sighted – was "venerable & grave, like an "aged person from his youth" – He chief talent was his preaching gift, but he was singularly able in other ways – His memory somewhat failed him in later years!

III. 450 Thomas Gouge. b 1605 d 1681 } 76

Born at Bow near Stratford, Educated at Eton & Cambridge Mar dau of Sir Bob^t Darcy, was clergyman of St Sepulcre's in London – He took up Welsh charities & gave two thirds of his own income to them believing that Wales had most need of support. – He was a very able & excellent & first rate man. He was eldest son of Dr William Gouge (see 12) Died suddenly – in his sleep.

III. 459. Monsieur Homel b ? d 1683 } ?
A Pastor of the Cevennes, was broken on the wheel. "Every "limb, member, & bone of his body were broken with the "iron bar 40 hours before the executioner was permitted to strike "him upon the breast, with a stroke ~~that~~ which they call ~~the~~ "Le coup de grace, the blow of mercy; that death-stroke "which put an end to all his miseries." — Was marr:

III 461 John Owen D.D. b 1616 d 1683 } at 67.
Very eminent divine born in Oxfordshire ~~at Dolgelly~~, his father was a minister ~~there~~. Shewed extraordinary proficiency at school — then at Oxford where he studied with incredible diligence, sleeping for several years not above 4 hours in a night. Occasionally he took violent exercise. At 21 became converted to Puritanism by Laud's excesses in the opposite direction. Became deeply melancholy — was disinherited by his uncle who had made him his heir & who was a zealous royalist. Marr & had several children. Cromwell took him to Ireland compelling him to go — on his return he was made Dean of Christ Church Oxford. Was involved in disputes on political matters with Richard Baxter — He resigned (? was dismissed from) ~~Christ~~ the deanery of Xt Church — & retired to private life where he wrote works that ~~created~~ met with some opposition from Govt. — He was tall, grave majestic & comely & looked a gentleman. — The account ~~of~~ puts his character & abilities & public reputation at a high mark.

III. 48h. Robert Leighton D.D. b 1611? d 1684? æt 70
Archbishop of Glasgow. - Father Alexander. D.D. a Scotchman who wrote 2 books for which he was called in question by Govt. He was condemned by the Star Chamber to have his ears cut & his nose slit & was imprisoned for 11 years
Robert had remarkable seriousness from his youth & a noble sense of divine things. He was bred up in the greatest aversion to the Church of England - Travelled abroad & returning had Presbyterian ordination was master of the College of Edinburgh, then Archbishop.
At 70 he looked so fresh & well that age seemed to stand still with him. His hair was black & all his motions lively
However he suddenly caught a pleurisy & died of it.

III. 406. Monsieur Claude b 1619 d 1684 æt 67
Minister of the church of Paris - His father was also a minister
He was a distinguished opponent of the Port Royalists. At revocation of the Edict of Nantes he went to Holland - He had a bad voice as a preacher Died of a fever

Biographiæ Evangelicæ

IV

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55 names.

f.71 642

IV.1 Ezekiel Hopkins DD. Bishop of Derry in Ireland b. 1633 d 1690 } 57

Son to a Curate near Exeter — John Lord Roberts, baron of Truro accidentally heard him preach. & was so pleased that on his appointment as Lord Lieut. of Ireland he took him as his chaplain & in the same year 1669 gave him his daughter in marriage; then followed quick promotion & in 1681 was made Bishop

IV. 3. Thomas Jacomb DD. b. 1622 d. 1687 } æt 65

born near Melton Mowbray, taught in the county grammar schools, became Fellow of Trin: Coll Cambridge, came to London in 1647 & was minister of Lindgate parish but ejected as a non-conformist, then he was received into the family of the Countess Dowager of Exeter, who had peculiar respect for him & sheltered him — He was a man of stayed mind, temperate passions and moderate counsels. His last sickness was long and painful; it was a cancerous tumour. He died in the Countess of Exeter's house & left a library of most valuable books which was sold by auction for £1300

f.72 65 3

IV. 7. John Bunyan b. 1628 d. 1688 } ret 60

Author of the Pilgrim's Progress

His parents though very mean, his father was a tinker took care to give him that learning which was suitable to their condition, but he quickly forgot what he had learnt & abandoned himself to all manner of wickedness but not without frequent checks of conscience. He had frightful dreams. Married about 1645 oct. 17, his wife's portion being only 2 religious books which he often read, & she admonished him. He accordingly went to church twice a day but yet could not forsake his sins at length one day when at play, a voice darted from heaven into his soul – & so on; & he gradually reformed, with many checks & spiritual conflicts (apparently the Pilgrim's progress is very much of an autobiography. His wife died & he married again. He was apprehended as a dissenter and committed to prison where there were above 60 dissenters & was kept there for 12½ years, where he made 'tagged laces for the support of himself & his family – at length he was released.

He died of fever, contracted on a journey taken in bad weather to make up a dispute between a young gentleman and his father.

By his first wife ~~whom he tenderly loved~~ he had four children, one of which, whom he tenderly loved was blind. His second wife survived him. He appeared in countenance to be of a rough and stern temper, but in his conversation he was mild and affable, not given to loquacity, never boasting himself, loving to reconcile differences, and making friendships with all. – He left sixty books or tracts of his own composition, behind him.

f.73 66 4

IV. 16. Richard Baxter b 1615 d 1691 } ret 76

an Eminently useful & pious divine

? the divine or his father. The book is obscure

His father had a small estate near Shrewsbury, which by his own indiscretion when young and by that of his father, was much impaired, & it occasioned many difficulties to him before in the course of frugality & prudence, he could free it from incumbrances.

He was far from happy in respect to his school masters, either in learning or morals. He became a school master, had great bodily weakness & ill health & expected not to live a year. between the ages of 21 & 23. He gradually became non-conformist in his views Became a chaplain to one of the regiments after the battle of Naseby but continued in ill health, a violent hæmorrhage from the nose seriously weakened him — However he gradually became a man of note & action In 1671 he lost the greatest part of his fortune by the shutting up of the King's Exchequer, in which he had £1000. He was more than once nearly committed to prison as a non-conformist. He was tried by Jeffreys — always in wretched health

There are several biographies of him — the account here is taken from the Biographia Britannica — Baxter also wrote his own life published by Matthew Sylvester — He was a prolific writer — 145 different treatises are spoken of, of which 4 were folios & 73 quartos

p.42 "This Saint was tried by many afflictions" --- detraction & slander as well as bodily pain 44. "The sickness & languor he underwent almost from his childhood & which he has so pathetically described, render it a matter of admiration, that such a frame should hold out for 76 years, when, before 20, he complained of a præmatura senectus, & all the symptoms of fourscore. — The stone that was generated in his kidneys, & which he sustained there above 50 years, is preserved in the British museum. (quare bladder)

IV_48. John Flavel b 1627 d 1691 } æt 64

was religiously educated by his father, profited well at Grammar School & was accepted at Oxford. Thence he was recommended as a curate to Dartford in Devonshire – Married Joan Randel 'a pious conformable' who d. in Childbirth, soon after a year he married again, very happily – His reputation as a minister was great & he was elected first to Deptford then to Dartmouth – By unwearied application he became very learned – He was a great preacher & prayer & greatly beloved – He was banished from his living under the "Oxford act" as a non-conformist. His 2d wife died – "the Lord saw a help meet for him, and such a one he stood much in need of, being a man of an infirm & weak constitution. She labored under many infirmities" In convenient time he mar a 3d wife, she lived happily with him. 11 years & left him 2 sons. Then he married a 4th wife. Suddenly when at meals Sapper was struck with paralysis of the hand – the paralysis rapidly extended & he died that evening.

He was a man of middle stature full of life & activity – very affectionate

f.75 68 ~~6~~

IV 64. John Conant DD. b 1608 } at 85
d 1693 }

Good Devonshire family, originally French. Educated at private schools then distinguished himself at Oxford. Pure Latin, excellent Greek, Rector of Exeter College and the Regius Professor, whom he afterwards succeeded in both offices, used to say in pun "conanti nihil difficile" = "nothing difficult to {Conant / the man who tries hard}" was long in ~~difficulty~~ hesitation about conformity, as last he complied. Mar dau of Dr. Reynolds of Norwich, & had 4 sons & 4 daus. — became entirely blind in 1684 at 78.

He was even tempered, obliging & courteous — of very solid & extensive ~~family~~.

f. 76 69 7

IV. 69. Robert Fleming b 1630 d 1694 } 64

Father a learned pious clergyman – He was an able boy & solemnly dedicated himself to God at 15. Marr: Christiana Hamilton, "justly admired for her person, gifts and graces." had 7 children. He was expelled from his living as a non-conformist. He seems to have been an excellent fervent man

IV. 76 Philip Henry b 1631 d 1696 } 65

His life was written by "his no less celebrated and excellent son 'the Revd. Matthew Henry (author of the Annotations on the Bible)" His father's name was John Henry son of Henry Williams & the fathers Christian name became the son's surname, according to the old Welsh custom' – He was a courtier & a hearty mourner for Charles I. His mother was a very pious woman who took great pains with him & her other children. Educated at Westminster & Oxford – When a young clergyman he was universally known by the tittle of 'the Heavenly Henry' Marr only dau & heir of Mr. Matthews a gentleman of much property – Out of this 'vine' he had 6 children, 2 sons & 4 daus of whom (1 son & all the daus) survived – He ~~conformed~~ was a non-conformist & ejected. His constitution was but tender & he had to be very careful as to diet & exercise – He died in much pain from a bowel or kidney attack

IV. 101. John Baily b. 1643 d. 1697 } 54

Mother a very pious Lancashire woman — He became a minister in America, began to preach at 22 — He early injured his health by frequent labours, which was never afterwards perfectly recovered. (was imprisoned for his preaching in Lancashire & only let out on condition of his exiling himself to America)

His younger brother was his affectionate & beloved assistant but he died young

He was a man of great holiness & was sad afterwards, even if he had been but innocently cheerful.

IV. 105 William Bates D.D. b. 1625 d. 1699 } 74

Educated at School & Cambridge & was a Chaplain to Charles II — Great natural talents & great acquired abilities — admirable memory — He is universally understood to have been the politest writer among the Nonconformists of the last century. "A constant serenity reigned in his countenance."

IV. 110. William Burkitt b. 1650 d. 1703 } 53.

Son of an ejected non-conformist minister — educated at Cambridge, was in ~~early~~ youth turned to religion by an attack of small-pox. His strength was such that he might have been expected to live till 80, but he died at 53 of a malignant fever.

f. 78 71 9

IV. 121 Philip James Spener. D.D. b. 1635 } 70
d. 1705 }
Born in Germany of very pious parents – had great abilities – was minister in Strasburg, Frankfort, & Dresden

IV. 126 John Howe b. 1630 } 75
d. 1705 }
Educated at Cambridge, was clergyman of Torrington in Devon where he married the dau of G. Hughes of Plymouth – a learned amiable and (Evangelic pastor.
His End was very calm & serene
He was tall & graceful. a fierce but pleasant Eye & a striking bearing

IV 144 William Beveridge DD. Bishop of St Asaph b 1638 } at 69
d 1707 }
One of the brightest ornaments to the Church in his time – Educated at Cambridge – proficient in Oriental languages. – was Rector of St Peter's Cornhill He left the greatest part of his estate to the Societies for propagating Xtian knowledge

IV. 149. Thomas Doolittle b. 1630 } 77
d 1707 }
Educated at Cambridge, was elected to the parish of St. Alphage in London whence he was ejected as a non-conformist. He married, his wife died before him, she was the most agreeable companion of his life for 39 years, leaving 3 sons & 6 dau – Had the stone – His last illness was short

f.79 72 10

IV. 15th Herman Witsius DD. b 1636 } 72
d 1708 }

Born in Friesland, of religious parents. His mother's father was a most pious minister. He was a premature child, uncommonly small & weakly when new born that the women thought he could not live — He was always puny in stature, but had vast intellectual abilities. His mother's brother was the learned Peter Gerhard who took him under his immediate tuition He became theological Professor, ultimately at Utrecht where he had great influence as a preacher & as a lecturer. His fame was European — & he was promoted to other University dignities elsewhere He married 1660 at 24 the dau of a merchant, of singular sweetness of temper: it was a most happy marriage, lasting 24 years, she had 2 sons who died young and 3 most pious and accomplished daughters — Tells within a little before his death Witsius could easily read the Greek testament of the smallest type, by moonlight. late in life ~~but later~~ he suffered dreadfully from the gout and stone & 6 years before his death he had a kind of fit. — He died, apparently of paralytic.

IV. 170. Francis Talents b. 1619 d. ?

Born in Derbyshire, educated at Mansfield & Newark schools, Fellow & Vice master of Magdalen Coll: Oxford. He was a noted tutor there. Subsequently minister of Shrewsbury — His politeness was a great ornament to his learning and piety — He was eminent for his charity — Love was the air he breathed in

IV. 172 George Trosse b. 1631 d. 1713 } 82

Born at Exon, His father was a counsellor-at-law His mother Rebecca Burrow ~~Walker~~ dau of a merchant, who was twice mayor of Exeter & a considerable benefactor to the city. He was put to nurse in the country to a woman who almost starved him — He was a quick boy, modest, civil & obedient to his parents Was sent at 15 to France, to learn the language where he fell into sins He drank & lied — Returning home he did no good — was ultimately sent to a merchant in Portugal for 2 years — & returned worse than ever. At 26 went to Oxford & remained there 7 years, becoming pious & preaching privately, He had great abilities {& mem: the Oxford change seems to have quite altered his character & is not sufficiently ~~explained~~ dilated on} He was a great promoter of concord — In 1680 at 49 he married an Exeter lady, pious, prudent, sober & sedate He was very affectionate husband & left her a comfortable maintenance

IV. 188. Thomas Halyburton b 1674 d 1712 } 38

Born near Perth – His father had been minister there, but ejected, his mother appears to have been an excellent woman. She withdrew from persecution to Holland. They returned 1687 & he went to St Andrews, where he was very proficient – was minister of Ceres, marr: had 3 sons & 6 daus most of whom, with their mother, survived him – He became ill. 1710 was appointed Professor of Theology at St Andrews

He was short, thin, & small; black hair & fair complexion

He had 'a peculiar talent for composing differences'

IV 197 Matthew Henry b. 1662 d. 1714 } at 52

Son of Philip Henry, already described – He was a child of extraordinary pregnancy & forwardness. His father wrote "Praeterque aetatem nil puerile fuit" He was a weakly child, subject to agues. He could read a chapter in the Bible very distinctly at about 3 years old (& make comments on it). Let 10 he nearly died of a lingering fever. He was very religiously inclined. His father spared no pains to educate him. He became a clergyman & in 1687 mar Katherine Hardware, 'a pious young person, with whom he lived but a short time for she died of the small pox in Child-bed.' 1689. She was an only child. Her child however lived to be married. He mar again & had many children. The order of his family was very exemplary. – Died of apoplexy – He led an unhealthy life of that injured a naturally strong constitution; for he preached over fervently (sweating profusely) & studied over long & became fat & flushing. He wrote the 'Expositions of the Bible'

f. 82 75 13

IV. 215 John Shower b. 1657. d. 1714 } ab 57

Born in Exeter. His father was a man of great piety & liberality; his mother was also an excellent woman. Educated first at Exeter, then at a school in London, then was travelling (? tutor or companion) to Sir S. Barnardiston on the continent for 2 years. Being persecuted he went to Holland. In the interval he marr the niece of the famous Mr Papillon (who assisted the privileges of the citizens of London) by her he had 3 children, though she died in child birth of the last. In 1692 he married again, the dau of an eminent citizen Mr White, with whom he was very happy for 9 years & had several children. In 1706 he had a malignant fever, which permanently injured his constitution, in 1713 he had a paralytic fit, from which he never fully recovered.

IV. 221. Peter Alix D.D. b. 1641 d. 1717 } ab 76

Born at Alençon in France, & was minister of Rouen, then of Charenton. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he took refuge in England where his great reputation procured him a distinguished reception. He had an uncommon share of health & spirits – He was acknowledged for a genius of the first order, & of universal deep knowledge – venerable for his uprightness & integrity – & thoroughly amiable.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

IV. 228. Richard Taylor b. ? d 1717 } æt ?

Educated at St Andrews. became minister in London. He was a man of abilities & Erudition – Eminent & Exemplary. There seems little known of his personal history

IV 230. Matthew Clarke b. 1664 d. 1726 } æt 62

Born in a solitary house in Leicester forest, where his father, an Ejected minister, had retired. His father taught him well. He became a nonconformist clergyman in London. In 1696 (æt 32) marr Miss Anne Firth of Windsor, had 1 son & 1 dau. – He was too laborious consequence, in & in 1707 had a dangerous fever which Extremely weakened his constitution. He was more than once chosen to appear at the head of the Dissenters, in offering addresses to the Throne. was much distressed by the prevalence of religious controversy. In 1726 He was seized with a complication of disorders & shortly afterwards died. His Epitaph by Dr Watts begins 'a Son bearing the name of his venerable father, nor less venerable himself'

IV 233. Cotton Mather DD. b. 1663 d 1727 } æt 64

Born at Boston in New England, his father Dr Increase Mather & his grandfather Mr Richard Mather were both Eminent ministers, also his maternal grandfather John Cotton was a man of piety & learning. He was a quick child, always religious. marr 1st dau of Col Phillips d 1702. – 2nd a widow. dau of Dr John Clarke she died after ten years in 1713 3rd marr another widow, dau of the learned Dr Samuel Lee. Had in all 15 children viz. 9 by his first wife & 6 by his second but of all these only 1 son & 1 dau survived him. He began to preach when about 18. He was a correspondent with Ld Chancellor King. His applications & the labours he went through are almost incredible, he wrote 382 separate books sermons pamphlets His Son Samuel Mather, wrote his life. He died lately.

IV. 240. Samuel Harvey b 1699 d 1729 } ad 30

Born at Birmingham - was serious from childhood - was small, his father feared "lest his stature shd render him despicable" had an irresistible wish for the ministry. His natural capacities were excellent - He was greatly furnished beyond his years & above the common measure. "His sickness was a slow fever which proved fatal through the weakness of his constitution"

IV. 233 John Evans DD b 1680 d 1730 } ad 50

Born in Derbyshire & descended from a race of ministers for 4 generations, & ~~with~~ excepting one interruption, quite up to the Reformation. His vivacity joined with great judgement made a very rare mixture. His industry was indefatigable. He was uncommonly tall, yet not lusty. Married a lady of family & had a dau 'who was supposed to be a considerable fortune, but it turned out otherwise' for he had made private shipwreck of his large fortune in the South Sea Babble, & this in the opinion of one of his intimates was in some measure the cause of his death. His congregation subscribed to support his widow & daughter.

IV. 247 James Saurin b 1677 d 1730 } ad 53

Father an eminent lawyer of Nismes, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to Geneva, "He had 4 sons all so remarkably eloquent, that eloquence was said to be hereditary in the family". Became a cadet & served, but the life was distastiful & he became a student in philosophy & divinity. He visited England & stand 5 years there. He was an admirable scholar & led a holy unblemished life. In England in 1703 (ad 26) marr: Miss Boynton

(Saurin continued)
& had one son certainly, who married him, but more is not known. Then he settled at the Hague where he died

IV. 252 John Jacob Ulrich b. 1683 d 1731 } at 48
Was professor of Ethics at Zurich "an ill habit of body, contracted "by a sedentary life, and the overstraining of his voice in preaching, "disabled him from public work, for two years before he died" There is no account of his youth.

IV. 254. Thomas Boston. b. 1676 d. 1732 } 56
Born in Ayrshire – was very precocious, & early grave & serious, sweet tempered – & made remarkable progress both at school & in the university of Edinburgh – In 1700 (at 24) marr – settled as minister at Ettrick

IV. 258 John Albert Fabricius b. 1668 d 1736 } at 68
Born at Leipsic. was one of the most learned and laborious men of his age. Was an orphan at 10. & as a boy had an incredible ardor for letters – was professor at many places, chiefly at Hamburgh – 'He was at once the most learned & most amiable man he ever knew', said the Bishop of Salisbury.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

IV. 259 John Hubbard. b 1693 } at 50
d 1743 }
Was minister of Stepney for 20 years — Nothing told of his life or birth

IV. 261 William Moth b ? } ?
d 1744 }
Was pastor to the dissenting congregation at Basingstoke. Nothing more of his life or parentage — "God was pleased to try him many ways"

IV 262. David Brainerd b 1718 } at 29.
d 1747 }
Born in Connecticut — "His constitution being naturally weak & infirm". A complication of disorders of the most obstinate nature, presaged his speedy dissolution.

IV. 264. Isaac Watts DD. b. 1674 } 74
d 1748 }
Born at Southampton, his father kept a boarding school. Isaac was the eldest of nine children — His proficiency at school was so great that a subscription was raised for his further education — He was very ill, at 24, and again in 1712 (at 38) & from this he never perfectly recovered — He was thereupon kindly invited by Sir Thomas Abney to be an inmate in his house where he remained 36 years, in the house of Lady Abney, long after Sir Tho.s death in great happiness & congenial seclusion At length he became weak & sank without pain — His character must be formed from the multiplicity & diversity of his attainments, rather than from any single performance.

f.87 80 ~~15~~

IV. 277. John Harrison b ? d about 1749 } ?

He was pastor of a congregation in Essex. — "He was a man of bright natural parts, much improved" He made great proficiency in study at the University of Glasgow. He was "a strong robust man, full of flesh and blood"

IV 279. Ebenezer Erskine b about 1680 d 1754 } 74 (brother to Ralph Erskine see below) —

This pious minister was Son of the Revd Henry Erskine of Shielfield, a minister ejected under the act of uniformity who was one of the 33 children of Ralph Erskine, descended from the noble family of Mar. In 1732 (at 52) he preached a sermon, commenting on a recent act of the Synod, that gave great offence & he was expelled from the church together with 3 other ministers who stood by him. This began the famous 'Secession' — He then had a numerous congregation at Stirling

IV 280 Ralph Erskine b 1685 d 1752 } 67

Was brother to Ebenezer — see above — Educated at Edinburgh — went into the 'Secession' already established by his brother — He was an active valuable man — & laboured in preaching & writing till almost the time of his death. "He left a large family 3 sons of which were ministers of the Secession, but died in the prime of life"

IV. 282. Philip Doddridge DD b 1702 d 1751 } ad 49

This Eminent divine was son of an oilman in London and the youngest of 20 children, the rest of whom except 1 dau died very young. His parents were pious. His uncle was steward to the Duchess of Bedford He had a strong inclination to learning - He ultimately was clergyman of Northampton & died at Lisbon where he went for the recovery of his health - He was rather above the middle stature, extremely thin & slender. He had a very remarkable sprightliness & vivacity in his countenance & manner - He left 1 son & 3 daus as well as an excellent & affectionate wife, their mother. He had a catholic regard to good men of all persuasions. He was a tutor of many pupils & taught very widely as well as deeply

IV. 294 Jonathan Edwards D.D. b. 1703 d 1758 } 55

Not easy to speak of him with justice without apparently bordering on adulation Born in Connecticut - His father was a minister, he was Educated at Yale College - He had Early an uncommon depth, solidity, & penetration of mind. He was tutor of Yale College at the Early age of 21. but he certainly was never one of the highest class of learned men - He became a minister & got into trouble with his flock for over zeal & they dismissed him in an uproar. (& I think he deserved to his want of judgement.) He then lived in straitened circumstances till he was elected President of New Jersey College - Here he was inoculated for the small pox & died under it (I dont like him he was narrow) His picture corresponds with his character. He left the direction of the temporal affairs of his family almost Entirely to his wife who was more fitted for the trust, than most women - Nothing more about his family -

W. 371. James Hervey b. 1713-4 d 1758 } at 55

Born near Northampton & educated there; was checked rather than aided by his schoolmaster. Then at Oxford, idle at first but gradually under the influence of pious friends became himself pious & industrious. He was curate in several places at last to with his father where 1750 (at 37) he overworked himself in 1752 (at 38) he had a severe illness that nearly killed him. He had a weak constitution, but was an early riser. He was extremely emaciated when he died. In learning he was inferior to few. He was a great master of the Classics & of Hebrew. His language was over florid, but the thoughts were good.

W. 333 Griffith Jones b 1684 d 1761 } 77

Born in Carmarthenshire of a religious & reputable family. As a boy he had a thirst for learning, but the disadvantage of a very weak constitution. From his youth his turn of mind was extremely serious. He had strong intellectual abilities & a very tenacious memory. He died in comfort & peace. — Nothing said about relations

IV. 341. Samuel Davies b 1724 d 1761 } at 37

Born in America; his father was a planter, an honest & pious man. His mother was eminently pious, He was an only son but had at least one sister. Was very sprightly & proficient, he began to have religious thoughts at 12. His natural genius was strong & masculine, his imagination lively & florid. He was an open, conversable, & entertaining companion, a polite gentleman & devout Christian, at once — was elected President of the College of New Jersey. Intense application to his duties was one great cause of his death — He was plethoric in youth he used to ride a great deal but after he was President he took hardly any exercise. He caught a violent cold, was bled for it but would write out a sermon the next day & preach on the ~~next~~ following one by which his arm became inflamed. he was seized with shivering & delirium & he died in 10 days. — He speaks of 3 sons & 2 dau. & says "I am not so happy as to see them under deep & lasting impression "of religion & this is the greatest grief they afford me. Grace cannot "be communicated by natural descent..."

IV 350 Samuel Walker b 1714 d 1761 } at 47

Neither very able nor exalted in station, for he was but a Curate, nevertheless he was eminently possessed of the qualities of a primitive Christian teacher. Born at Exeter — His father was only son of the MP for Exeter as his ancestors before him, & his mother was the dau of a clergyman. He was = s f m f^a f = D. Samuel Hall formerly bishop of Exeter (f^a was the Revd Samuel Hall) — He seemed allied to that pious learned & truly Christian prelate by affinity & similarity of sentiment as well as by blood

Educated

Educated at Exeter Grammar School, then at Oxford. then travelling tutor for 2 years. Afterwards ~~Clergyman~~ curate of Lanlivery in Cornwall. then Vicar of Truro. He was tall, strong & comely & his deportment commanded respect. He had strong natural abilities. At Truro he became suddenly more pious. (He was always bothering about the health of his soul) He apparently died of consumption after some lingering.

IV 374 John Guyse DD. b. 1680 d 1761 æt 81

This Eminent & Excellent divine was born at Hertford of very pious & worthy parents & was religiously educated. He became minister of Hertford. His health was poor & he was overworked & hectic, so he went to London. He became much better but in the latter part of his life he had a painful lameness & became quite blind, still his vigour was little abated till near his death. It was his constant study to make every one about him happy. He was thoroughly amiable & had many excellent ministerial gifts. He had one Son the Revd Wm Guyse of excellent abilities & ministerial talents, who was for some time his fathers' assistant, but died 2 years before him.

IV. 380. Thomas Jones b 1730 d 1762 } æt 32
Chaplain of St Saviour in Southwark
"Before the Lord was pleased to call him, he was walking in the Ways of his ways" — He was afflicted for some years before his death with a disorder that kept him very low & brought him often to deaths door & his growth in grace was great. He had £100 a year, gave liberally to the poor & laid nothing by. He was married. Nothing more is said of his family — He was a devout earnest man, not highly Educated.

IV. 390. Richard Pearsall b. 1698 d. 1762 } æt 64
Born at Kidderminster & was clergyman successively at Bromyard, Warminster & Taunton — Nothing said.

IV. 394 Richard Grimshaw b 1708 d 1763 } 55
His humble, laborious, and ardent minister was born near Preston went to Cambridge, & went there to the bad. in 1734 (æt 26) he being then a swearing drunken parson, became converted in 1742 (æt 34) his preaching began to be clear & profitable .. He was very zealous & was only once sick (in the Space of 16 years) though he used his body with less consideration than a merciful man would use his beast. He died after 21 years of Eminent usefulness. In the latter years of his life he was much afflicted in body

f93 86 24

IV. 414. David Bostwick. b. about 1719 d. 1763 } ae 44

Probably a Scotchman bred in America & minister in New York. "He left "a widow and 10 children to the goodness of Providence" — He was of a mild catholic disposition — a man of piety prudence and zeal & a distinguished preacher. He was above the middle stature, comely & well set; aspect grave & venerable great natural abilities

IV. 418. George Whitefield. b. 1714 d. 1770 } 56

This pious & extraordinary minister was born at Gloucester. His father kept an inn, he was brought up with great tenderness by his mother. He was very early under serious impressions — Educated at Pembroke Coll: Oxford where he and his friends were nicknamed Methodists — This was at a time when devotion was at its lowest ebb in England — Among his friends were the brothers John & Charles Wesley — He was ordained ae 21 & began preaching at once, with effect. He left England for America 1738 & returned the same year — His fame was immense. he then thought of preaching in the open air. Again he went to America in 1739 & after preaching there with extraordinary success, returned to England 1741. but met with a cold reception owing to his religious opposition (in published letters from America) to John Wesley. He & the Wesley were deeply grieved at the necessity of the breach. Then he went to Scotland 1744 went again to America, now his health began somewhat to fail, he returned to England 1748. — Then to Ireland — again to America & there died of asthma He was graceful & well proportioned — fair complexion dark blue eyes small & sprightly — unluckily he had a squint in one of them. He was always neat & clean He eat moderately though from disease, he grew corpulent after ae 40.

IV. 448. John Gill DD b 1697 d 1771 } at 74

This learned & laborious divine born in Northamptonshire, of religious parents moderately well-to-do in life. His father was a deacon eminent for grace & holy conversation. He had from earliest childhood a very great aptitude for learning - though on account of his creed being Dissent he was not able to remain at grammar schools, he get picked up a great deal of learning - At 12 he became serious - Marr 1718, at 21 / Miss Negus, a person of great piety & good sense - he ever considered his marriage with her as one of the capital blessings of his life. This wife of his youth lived with him to 1764 when she was 67 & by her he had many children, all of whom died in their infancy except 3. One of which "a most lovely & desirable child for person sense & grace," died at 13. He had a quick & clear understanding & indefatigable diligence. & altogether in morals & abilities a most remarkable man.

IV. 466 Edward Hitchin b 1726 d 1774 } at 48

This excellent minister & solid Divine, was born of pious parents, he was serious in youth. He looked austere but he was not, but just the contrary

IV. 474 Augustus Montague Toplady b 1740 d 1778 } 38
Eminent Divine – His father was a Major his mother was a Bate and had 2 brothers clergymen born at Farnham & was Educated at Westminster & at Trin: Coll: Dublin. æt 35 his health was much impaired & subsequently his intense application to study seems to have accelerated his end He thought it his duty to work as long as he had breath – The more his bodily strength was impaired the more vigorous, lively, and rejoicing, his mind seemed to be

IV 488 John Conder D.D. b 1714 d 1781 } 67
This valuable minister was born in Cambridgeshire & bred up among the Independents. Marr 1744 (æt 30) had 7 sons of whom 5 survived him

IV 491 Abraham Maddock b 1713 d 1785 } 72
This humble excellent & faithful servant of J. C. was born in Westminster of serious parents who not only gave him a liberal but a religious Education. He was a man of sorrows from his earliest days Marr: Full of complaints "my troubles increase" "our late servant had hindered me most vilely" "Satan roars with all his might" &c ad nauseam. He sank under a gradual decay of nature, but worked to the last. – In person tall & rather slender, his aspect both venerable & agreable.

f 95 v

Except the first 4, the names are of persons
who died between 1527 and 1785 or during 258 years
i.e. 192 persons in 258 years 192/258/1.34
or 10 - - - in every 13 years 192
660
576
840

f.96r 89

3 1 Abbot. G
2 376 Abbot. R
2 399 Adam
4 221 Allix
3 156 Alting
3 45 Ames
2 272 Andreas
2 430 Andrewes

4 101 Baily
2 90 Bale
4 105 Baly
4 16 Baxter
3 102 Bedell
2 490 Benefield
4 144 Beveridge
2 354 Beza
1 114 Bilney
3 17 Bolton
4 254 Boston
4 414 Bostwick
1 352 Bradford
4 262 Brainerd
2 63 Browne
1 156 Bruillius
1 264 Bucer
2 77 Bugenhagius
2 164 Bullinger
4 7 Bungan
4 110 Burkitt
3 150 Burr

2 1 Calvin
1 147 Capito
2 455 Carleton
2 326 Carlwright
3 443 Charnock
4 280 Clarke
3 505 Claude
4 64 Conant
4 488 Conder
2 275 Cooper
2 101 Coverdale
2 385 Cowper
2 183 Cox
1 437 Cranmer
1 257 Cruciger

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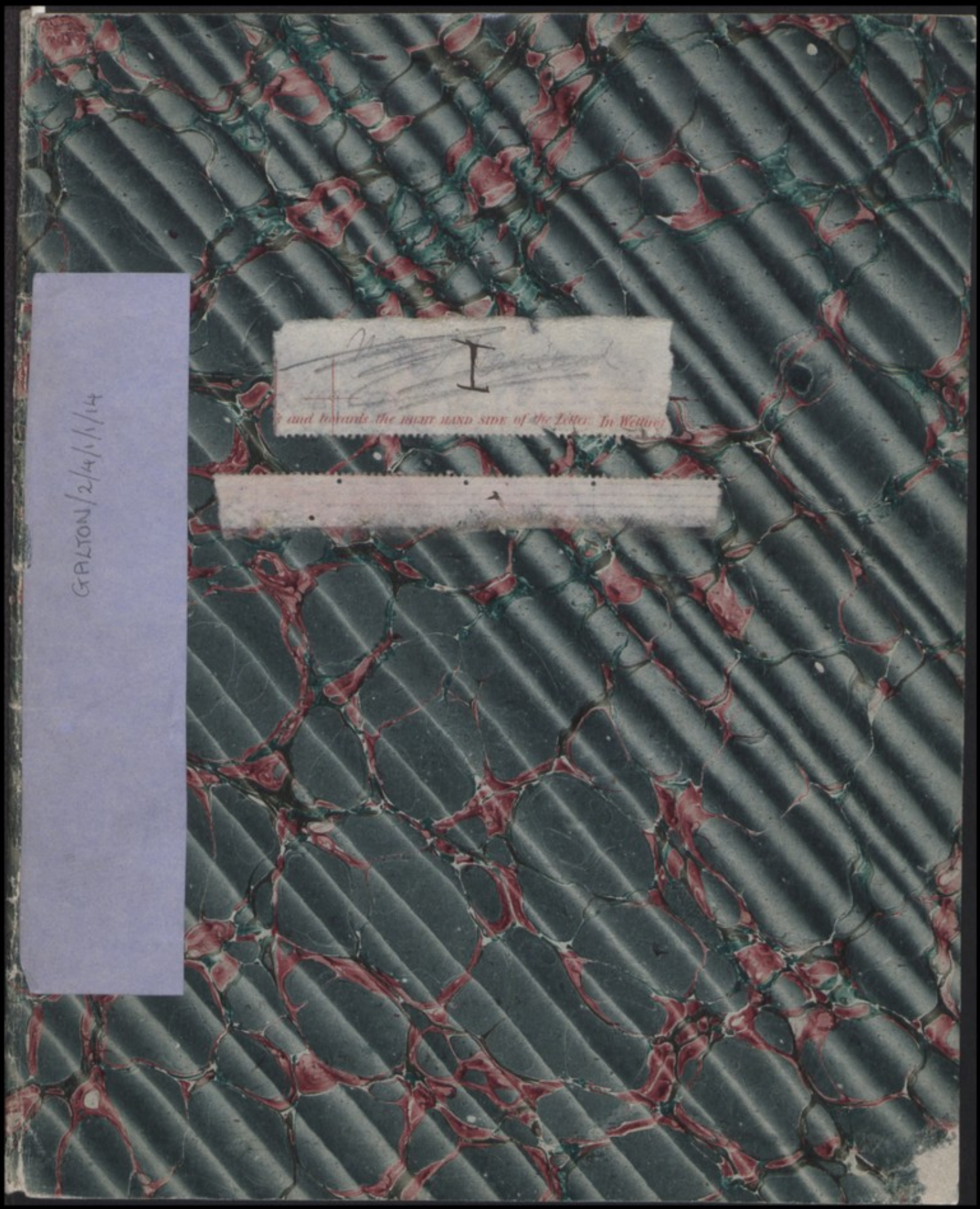
4	341	Davies
3	146	Davenant
2	181	Deering
1	254	Diazius
3	171	Dod
4	282	Doldridge
2	492	Downe
4	149	Doolittle
3	36	Downe
3	369	Du moulin
4	294	Edwards
4	279	Erskine E
4	280	Erskine R
4	243	Evans
4	258	Fabricius
1	260	Fagius
2	97	Farrel
3	166	Featley
1	346	Ferrar
2	374	Field
4	48	Flavel
4	69	Fleming
2	240	Fox
1	123	Frith
2	261	Fulke
3	290	Gataker
1	81	Geldenhaur
1	292	Geo: Prince of Anhalt
4	448	Gill
2	191	Gilpin
4	448	Grinthaw
2	210	Grindal
4	374	Guyse
2	383	Grynæus. J.J.
1	149	Grynæus Simon
1	509	Grynæus. Thomas
3	450	Gouge. T.
3	267	Gouge W

f.97r 90

3	403	Hale
4	188	Halyburton
3	350	Hall
1	59	Hamilton
3	379	Harris
4	277	Harrison
4	240	Harvey S.
1	291	Hedio
4	197	Henry M
4	76	Henry P
3	48	Herbert
4	317	Hervey J.
3	25	Hildersham
4	466	Hitchin
2	303	Holland J.
2	372	Holland Thos
3	459	Homel
2	293	Hooker
1	317	Hooper
4	1	Hopkins
2	443	Hospinian
4	126	Howe
4	259	Hubbard
1	29	Huss
4	3	Jacomb
2	486	James
3	362	Janeway
1	47	Jerom of Prague
2	103	Jewel
1	492	John à Lasco
1	373	Jones
4	333	Jones Gr
4	380	Jones T
2	309	Junius
2	133	Knox
1	139	Lambert
1	376	Latimer
3	486	Leighton
1	152	Leo Judæ
3	154	Lewis de Dieu
1	158	Luther

4	491	Maddock
3	429	Manton
2	82	Marloratus
1	499	Martyr. Peter
4	253	Mather
2	478	Matthew
1	471	Melancthon
2	436	Mornay
4	261	Moth
3	73	Meade
1	290	Munster
2	85	Musculus
1	250	Myconius F.
2	304	Navel
1	85	Oecolampadius
3	461	Owen
3	190	Palmer
2	401	Parœus
2	171	Parker
4	390	Pearsall
2	60	Pellican
2	322	Perkyns
1	428	Philpot
2	429	Piscator
1	469	Poret
3	439	Poole
3	152	Potter
2	460	Preston
3	201	Prideaux
2	371	Rainolds J
1	144	Reguis
3	424	Reynolds
1	403	Ridley
3	205	Rivet
1	296	Rogers
2	290	Rollock
2	450	Rothwell

2	256	Sandys
1	304	Saunders
4	247	Saurin
4	214	Shower
3	70	Sibbes
3	253	Smith
4	121	Spener
2	445	Stock
4	170	Talents
4	228	Taylor Richard
1	330	Taylor Rowland
3	43	Taylor ~~Dan~~ T.
1	128	Tikdale
4	474	Toplady
4	172	Trosse
3	160	Twisse
4	252	Ulrick
3	309	Usher
1	511	Vergerio
2	179	Virret
4	350	Walker
4	264	Watts
2	408	Welch
1	58	Westalia John de
3	95	Whaleley
2	278	Whitaker Dr
3	284	Whitaker J
4	418	Whitefield
2	335	Whitgift
1	1	Wickliffe
3	397	Wilkins
2	395	Willet
3	387	Winter
1	235	Wishart
4	156	Witsius
2	263	Zanchius
1	99	Zuinglius



GALTON/2/4/1/1/14

2 of these pages = 1 of the book

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Introduction

Classification of men according to reputation.

Classification of men according to natural gifts

Comparison of the two classifications

~~Introduction~~

The proportions that men eminent in various degrees, bear to the number of the whole population. Application of Quetelet's theory.

The conditions under which men most commonly achieve eminence

Summary of reasons why Eminence may be accepted as a fair ~~test~~ of ability

Introduction. 1 Wide differences of intellectual powers. 8. Reputation as a test of ability 14 Special aptitudes 17 The most productive kinds of mental labour 29 Industry 35 Opportunities 42 Summary 45

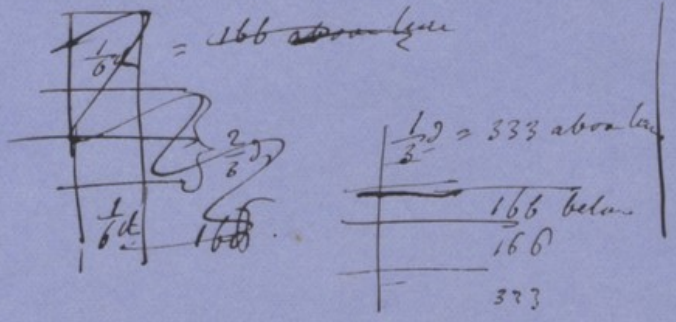
f.1b

Education, ~~wi and~~ (I use the word in its largest sense) will develop some faculties at the cost of the rest, the total mental energy being perhaps but little altered. ~~An English archer in by gone centuries, could be distinguished as far as you could see him.~~ Professional men ~~even~~ (of moderate calibre), attain to a quickness of thought & justness of perception which astonishes strangers to their craft. The prodigious memory of a lawyer in respect to legal decisions and his acquired power of rapidly mastering a brief ~~would probably~~ surpasses the ~~highest~~ performance of a much higher ~~uneducated~~ genius whose mind has been wholly uneducated in ~~those~~ respects. The memory of a botanist for ~~the~~ names, that of a west end shopkeeper ~~of a policeman~~, or of a Sovereign for faces he has once seen, is another instance. The analogy of ~~just as~~ in physical powers is obvious. Thus the way in which a sailor climbs about the rigging of a ship ~~& balances himself on~~ (or a swiss guide scrambles about the cliffs) has something in it that would have been marvellous to the same man if he had been reared as a soldier & had never previous seen the sea or the mountains. The effect of education is confessedly enormous but on the other hand ~~it is not predominant in~~ non-education is almost impotent ~~not all powerful~~ to suppress

f.1c

intervals of 7

7
14
21



then the honors begin between the 6th & 7th stages (about the 7th)

6 147
7 171

7th stage	171	
	178	
11	249	95
16	344	64
21	408	40
26	450	25
31	475	14
36	489	6
41	495	3
46	498	2

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f. 1d

Heirs & Co heirs

~~Bedford Duke~~

Bolingbroke
Canning — Cannis
Castlereagh — Castlereagh
Chatham Earl
Grenville Lord — Grenville Lord
22 cases Grenville George — Grenville George
Holland Lord — Holland Lord
Liverpool Lord
St. Vincent Earl
Nelson Earl
Pitt Wm
Stowell Ld — Stowell Lord
Walpole Earl of Orford — Walpole Earl of Orford
Wellesley Marquess

Addington	sa. 1	dn 3
Bute	large	
Grafton	2	1

13 of whom 7 heirs

10 of whom 7 became extinct

(omit 3 pages)

f. 2a. 15

[The sort of intellectual ability to which I shall chiefly call attention, is precisely of that kind which a great country needs and is accustomed to honor. Social & public life is a continual examination. All people are candidates for the good opinion and respect of others and they gain them in proportion as the estimate of their merits is large. In an ordinary examination marks are allotted to different subjects in stated proportions, so much for classics, so much for mathematics and the rest. Now the world proceeds more or less unconsciously in the same way to give its marks for different achievements. It gives them for energy and thoroughness of work, for enterprise, for originallity of view, for administrative skill, for sound judgement, for power of expression, & for many other things. It does not allot these marks as an Examiner allots his, according to any defined system but there is a constancy in its habit at least for

It is therefore of the very kind that would meet with reputation & success if the world's estimate whenever was just. Now the world do not pass an opinion, by pure caprice.

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manner gears together. The law of supply & demand governs the allotment of marks, for naturally, the public are most grateful for what they most want. The qualities of a general are at one time in high repute, at another they are little thought of; but then men are not tied hand & ~~foot~~ to their profession. They will do that which rewards them the best; indeed, as a matter of fact, the majority of great reputations have been earned in careers to which those who won them had not been originally brought up. //

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is in the struggle of life. A man must shew eminent power in at least one subject ~~to obtain high repute~~ ~~while it is sufficient to obtain a pass in the rest~~. to obtain repute. Lastly as in every great competition candidates are occasionally found who are universally accomplished and carry all before them, so we find men of genius in the world who are eminent in many particulars; namely of vast acquirements, deep in thought great in oratory, polished in address, vigorous in constitution & genial in their sympathies,

Aids & Hindrances to Success
Special Aptitudes

Special aptitudes may undoubtedly be inborn ~~gifts~~ but it is commonly ~~often a~~ difficult ~~matter~~ to distinguish those that ~~are due to a man's~~ come by nature from ~~those~~ his acquirements ~~by~~ through nurture. If we may be permitted to judge from ~~the~~ a phrase in common use, the ~~effects of~~ ideas of nature &

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2/4/1/1/15

f. 1v

There are 286 English Judges

with no relations 133 / 133 / 153 — 133 have relations but only

90 / 243 — 90 families

Say 250 families ~~among whom the ma~~

therefore Column B must be divided by 2.5 to give percentage

f. 25

A No. of kinsmen in each degree		Emergent 2 relation in each family & vis 1 letter	2 letter	Total 1 and 2	3 & 4	5 & more	Total 3 & more	Grand Total	B Divide by Col A	C Divide B by 2.43 to give percent	C' per 1000 lbs
1	F	9	5	14	2	3	5	19	19	8.0	80
1½	B	8	8	16	9	6	14	30	20	8.0	80
1	S	4	8	12	5	6	11	23	23	9.5	95
2	G	4	3	7	3	1	4	11	5.5	2.3	23
4	U	4	4	8	2	3	5	13	3	1.2	12
4	N	1	4	5	1	6	7	12	3	1.2	12
2	P	3	4	7	2	2	4	11	5.5	2.3	23
4	GF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	00
6	GB	1	0	1	3	0	3	4	0.7	0.3	1
12	GN	0	2	2	0	2	2	4	0.3	0.1	0
8	US	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	1.0	0.4	4
8	NS	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0.2	0.[illegible]	[illegible]
4	PS	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.[illegible]	[illegible]
		37	40	77	29	32	61				

f. 2v

25 Cases of S 4 of S and P together

It ~~does not~~ appears that the able son of a Judge is ~~more~~ twice as likely to beget eminent children ~~than~~ as the Judge himself

---

without S.	P	p
Cooper E. Shaftesbury	3rd Earl	
Gould		Tweldon (but men: his father)
Lechmere	Lord Lechmere att: Genl	
Mansfield	Commander in Chief India	
Vaughan		Hardwin (father) widow
Wilbot	Governor	
Windham	Lord Windham	

7 cases out of the 133 − 25 = 108

7/108

1 in 15 without S

1 in 6 with S.

f. 3r

F		name	S	P
		Atkyns		ought to count 2
		Blackstone	son	0
		Coleridge	Sol. Gen	too young
		De Grey	Chairm Ctte H L	?
too young –		Denman	George	too young none
		Dolben	Judge Ireland	none
		Erskine Lord	Judge	none
		Eyre	Judge	none
		Finch Ld Nottingham	2 sons	none
		Gurney	Recorder	none
		Heath	Head Master Eton	none
		Herbert	Ch. J.	none
		Hewitt Ld Lifford	Judge Ireland Dean	none
		Hyde Earl Clarendon	2 sons Statesmen	none
		Law Ld Ellenborough	2 sons Gov'Gen & Recorder	?
		Nares	Divinity Prof	none
		Parker Earl Macclesfield	Pres RS	none
		Patteson	Miss. Bishop	too young none
		Pratt	Earl Camden	Marquess Camden
		Raymond	Lord Raymond Ch K B.	none
		Scarlett Ld Abinger	2 Adj Gen & Diplomatic	none
		Trebz	Sec'at War	none
		Trevor Ld	Bishop	
		Willes	Judge	
		Yorke Earl Hardwick	Ld Chancellor	1st Lord Admiralty

25 in all omit Coleridge & Denman
Patteson 2

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f. 3v

log 25h,791 = 5.4095781

log 1h1,279 = 5.2075805

log h35h3 = 4.8032044

log 15,99h = 4.1957890

log 2,423 = 3.3826272

log 233 = 2.3673559

log 13 = 1.1139434

2 = 0.3010300

log 1.h89,150 = 6.2276554 + 0.176 0913 = 6.4037467

log 1.285-842 = h.1091734 + 0.176 0913 = 6.2852647

log 1.01h.304 = 6.0070219 + 0.176 0913 = 6.1831132

log 495.331 = 5.8421910 + 0.176 0913 = 6.0182823

log 442,857 = 5.6460899 + 0.176 0913 = 5.8221812

log 200.718 = 5.3025906 + 0.176 0913 = 5.4786819

log 44.728 = 4.6505795 + 0.176 0913 = 4.8266708

log 1.5 = 0.176 0913

5.4095781	5.4095781	5.4095781	5.4095781	5.4095781	5.4095781
h.2276554	h.1091734	h.0070219	5.8421910	5.6460899	5.3025906
6 17h 0913	0.1760913	0.1760913	0.1760913	0.1760913	0.1760913
11.8133248	11.6948428	11.5926913	11.4278604	11.2317593	10.8882600
650620	494880	391480	267840	170510	77314

5.2075805	5.2075805	5.2075805	5.2075805	5.2075805	5.2075805
h.4037467	h.2852647	h.1831132	h.0182823	5.8221812	5.4786819
11 h113	11.4928	11.3906	11.2258	11.0297	106862
410	312	246	1h5	107	48
4.8032	4.8032	4.8032	4.8032	4.8032	4.8032
h.4037	h.2853	h.1831	h.0183	5.8222	5.4787
11.2069	11.0885	10.9863	10.8215	10.h254	10.2819
161,1	123,1	99,8	66,2	42,1	19,1
4.1958	4.1958	4.1958	4.1958	4.1958	4.1958
h.4037	h.2853	h.1831	h.0183	5.8222	5.4787
10.5995	10.4811	10.3789	10.2141	10.0180	9.6745
39,8	30,3	23,9	16,4	10,4	4,7
3.3826	3.3826	3.3826	3.3826	3.3826	3.3826
h.4037	h.2853	h.1831	h.0183	5.8222	5.4787
9.7863	9.6679	9.5657	10.4009	9.2048	8.8613
6104	4655	3678	2518	1602	727
2.3674	2.3674	2.3674	2.3674	2.3674	2.3674
6.4037	6.2853	6.1831	6.0183	5.8222	5.4787
8.7711	8.6527	8.5505	8.3857	8.1896	7.8461
590	449	355	243	155	70

f.4r

Distribution of Intellect

Distribution of Intelligence for Each 10.000.000 males. — In 1868 there were close upon 85.000.000 males. in half an hour again:

9.9h3425 = Total males (excl. Wales Scotland Ireland) aged 10.000.000 [illegible] 1881

Slope of 11 — + 7 classes (+ Extraordinary)

					1.689.000	1.286.400	1,016,000	695.000	442.687	(700.748)
					20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80
GH	11	25h791	25679	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
FG	22	418070	16127	9	410,000	312,000	246,000	168000	107,000	48,000
EF	33	481h33	h35h3	14	104,000	123,000	96,000	66,000	42,000	19,000
DE	44	497329	15h9h	62	39,800	30,300	23,900	16,400	10,400	4700
CD	55	499752	2423	414	h,104	4655	3,h78	2,518	1,h02	727
BC	hh	499985	233	4300	590	450	355	243	155	70
AB	77	499990	14	70000	335	257	201	134	85	4
A 88 and above →			1	500,000	5	4	3	2	1	1/2

500000

506

Total males in England & Wales = 16.000.000 very nearly
add for Scotland & Ireland

256791 : 1,000,000 :: x : 1,689,000 x = 432

161

60–90							
5.405781	5.405781	h000.	h.000	h	h	h	h	h
4.650 5795		5,405	5.207	4.803	4.195	3383	2367	1,114
0.176 4913		0.591	0.793	1.197	1.705	2.617	3.633	4986
10.236 2489		3.9	h.2	15.7	50.8	414	4294	9700

16/1000 (62
96
40

0.301	301 h.28	301	301	301	301	301	301
h.40	58	h.18	h.92	5.82	5.48		
70	4	48	32	12	78	1/2	
5		3	2	1	1/2		

1114
h785
7399

1.114 25	1.114	1.114	1.114	1.114	1.114
h.404	h.185	h.018	5.822	5.479	
7.514	7.299	7.132	6.936	6,593	
33	20	3	8	4	

see over leaf for additional columns

f.4v

addition of
3 Columns
2 in y
Table of
Class;
last page
(Ale)

20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80
1267,500	964.0	761.0	521,	332,	149,
1268					
16	127	105	72	44	214

651
409
161
38
6 2
1267

a	2 medioc	A	mon abl medioc
b		B	
c		C	Foremen of juries
d		D	able
e	simplicities simbleities	E	~~[illegible]~~ very able
f	idiots	F	~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
g	"	G	~~[illegible]~~
"	X		illustr

one
in
4
6
16
44
413
4300
79.000
1,000,000

Population 20 – 80 out of 15 mills

2.536
1.928
1.522
1.042
644
298
3 / 8.000
2.700 (out of 10 mills
2
5.400
4.585
9.98 right

f.5 r

	A	B	C	D
above 60 years of age	3	20	355	3.678
	2	13	243	2[illegible]
	1	8	155	1602
	½	4	70	727
	6	55	823	8525
50 —	3	35	468	4847

A+B+C 468
35
3
above 50 years of age 506 or 1 in 4300 of the same age.

---

total males above 50 at 10.000.000. 1386,000
add for 5,000,000 793,000
506) 2179,000 (4360
2024
1550

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f. 5v

? See Roget's relation to Romantic

Statesmen & Premiers exclusion of Judges f.6

1 relation (2 in family)	2 relations (3 in family)	3 relations (4 in family)	4 & more than 3 relation (5 & more in family)
Bolingbroke g	Bentinck S. P	Bedford Dk. GF, GF', PP,	
Disraeli F	Canning US. S.		
Francis Ld P. F			Dundas G. F. B. N. S. P
Gratton g			Fox G. u F. B. N, 2 u'S, u'P
			*Grenville G. g. u. B. 3S &c.
Horner B		Jenkinson F. U. US.	*Grenville Ld B. F. g. u S. U
	~~Nelson U'P, gu.~~	Jervis St Vincent u. UP. UPS.	Grey F. B. 2S. Holland F. see Fox Lamb (Melbourne) 2B. b'. p'
Perceval n	Petty (Lansdowne) G'F. S.		Peel F. g. 2B. 3S.
	~~Pitt Wm F. N. u u S~~		*Pitt Wm F. N. u. uS. n'
Romilly S		(Russell see Bedford)	Robinson (Ripon) G. F. g B. g F. S.
Scott (Ld Stowell) B		Stanley Derby F, uS, S	Sheridan F. f'. g, G, S. P'. P'S.
		Stewart Londonderry F, uS, B.	Temple, Palmerston B. GGB, GG. GGF.
~~Thurlow B~~			~~Stuart (Bute)~~ G'F. G GU. GB, u, B. 2S. P
			Walpole G, B, 2S, nG,
Wilberforce S.			Wellesley B. N, S. g G'F,
10			(Wellington see Wellesley)
2g. 2F. 2B. 2S. n.			

30 cases (Grenville – Pitt = 1)

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	others.
1	II	II			III	I	II		
2							III	I	III
3		III	II	III	I		I	I	IIII
4	IIII	IIII	I	IIII	IIII IIII	III	IIII IIII I	IIII	IIII IIII
	7	10	3	8	13	4	17	6	17

(all independent of type of letter. female are omitted

f.7 Supplementary List of Great Statesmen of various periods & countries

1 relation (2 in family)	2 relations (3 in family)	3 relations (4 in family)	4 or more relations (5 or more in family)
Arteveldt S James & Son John	Adams S, P		
	Cecil Rob (& Ld Burleigh) father F. u'S	~~Cromwell. u'S. Kp. S.~~	Colbert U. B. 2S. 2N.
Mirabeau F			Guise B. 2S. P. PS
Moore F			~~More F.~~
Witt de John & broth Cornelius B			Richelieu F B, BP, BPS, &c nS

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10 cases	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others
1		~~[illegible]~~		~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~		~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~
1		11			1		1		
2				1			11	1	
3				1			1		1
4		1	1		111	111	1111	1	111
Carried over		3	1	2	4	3	8	2	5
30 cases	7	1[illegible]	[illegible]	8	13	4	17	6	17
40 cases	7	13	4	10	17	7	25	8	22

see note last page

Commanders

f. 8

1 relation (2 in family)	2 relations (3 in family)	3 relations (4 in family)	4 & more relations (5 or more in family)
			Alexander F. f' B. N. gBP
(Berwick see Marlborough) ? add Sadye			Bonaparte F. f'. B. B'. S. 2N.
	Charlemagne F. G. GF.	(Charles Martel see Charlemagne)	Caesar. s'. f'. n'. nS
Doria N. &c	(Clive ~~see Sadye~~) GB. GN.	Cromwell (see Statesmen)	(Charles XII Sweden see Gust. Adolph)
	(Coligny also see Maurice)	S. u'S u'P.	Gustavus Adolphus s'. GF. Gb' NP.
	Eugene gB. gN.	F. u. pP.	Hannibal F. 3B. (Gb')
Hyder Ali S			Maurice F. g. n. BP NS
Lawrence B			Napier (GGF) F. u'S. 2B. n. US.
Marlborough n. uP.	Moore Sir John F. B.		
	Nelson u'P g'u	(Philip see Alexander)	(Napoleon see Bonaparte)
	Runjeet Singh G. F.	(Pyrrhus ditto)	
Titus F	Saxe. F. u. ps.	Raleigh B. 2uS.	Scipio F. G. 2S. 2P. GN.
Tromp. S		Turenne ~~F. g u see Maurice~~	Turenne (see Maurice)
			Wellington B. 2N.
			(William I. see Maurice) ~~2S P GB~~ 2S, P, PS.

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others
1		/			/	/	//		
2	//	////	/		/				///
3				///	/		/		/
4	//	~~////~~		//	///~~////~~	~~////~~//	///	//	[illegible]
22 Cases	4	10	1	5	11	8	6	2	10

many no females

Literature

f. 9r

1 relations (or 2 in family) ~~(or 2 relations)~~	2 relations (or 3 in family) ~~(or 3 relations)~~	3 relations (or 4 in family) ~~(or 4 relations)~~	4 & more relations (in family) (5 or more relations)
Addison F			Alison B. F. u, g, gB, uS, F, gG (see Gregory)
Aikin b'	Austen Mr. s', N.		
Arnold S	Bentham B N		
~~Austen Mr. s', N.~~			
Bossuet N	Boileau 2 S.	Bronte B 2 b'	
Champollion B			
Chateaubriand b'			
Edgeworth F		Fenelon N. 2 NS.	
		~~Fielding g. uS. B.~~	Fielding g, uS, B, b'.
		Gramont gB, B. P	Grotius G, F, U, B, S.
Lamb b'	Helvetius F. G.	Lessing 2 B. N	Hallam F. f' 2 S. s'.
Mill S			Macaulay G, F, 2U, US, n.
Niebuhr F	Palgrave 2 S.		Porson F, f. B, b'.
Roscoe S	Le Sage 2 S		
Scaliger F. S	Sevigné S. US	Seneca F. B. N. (Lucan)	Schlegel F. 2U. B.
			Stael G. F. U f. US, UP.
			Stephen F. B. 2 S
		Swift GN., UP, UPS,	Stephens H. F. g f. B, U s'
			Sydney F, g, u, uS, b', n, P. PS. &c
			Taylor of Norwich
	Trollope 2 S	~~Trollope~~	Taylor of Angus

12

13

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others
35 cases 1		IIII			I	I	III		
2	I	I		I	II	II	II 卌		III
3		I			卌	III		I	卌 I
4	II 卌	IIII	I 卌	卌	I 卌	II	III	I	卌 I
	8	15	6	6	13	7	13	2	12

mem no female

f.9v

Statesmen to Painters inclusive	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others	Total in families up to P
18h families	29	64	22	30	83	44	94	24	71	57h ~~Total relations~~
reduced to 100 cases	~~14~~	~~30~~	~~10~~	~~14~~	~~39~~	~~21~~	~~45~~	~~11~~	~~39~~	reduced to 27h
From Judges. 100 families)	12	21	15	11	34	13	26	11	?	~~243~~ 243
From Judges	15	35	12	16	45	24	51	13	?	total 143
	21	41	22	20	60	27	55	19		

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others
Statesmen (total) 40 cases reduced to 100	7 13	13 32	4 10	10 25	17 42	7 12	25 42	8 20	22
Commanders 22 cases reduced to 100	4 18	10 45	1 5	5 23	11 5	8 36	6 27	2 9	10
Literature 35 cases	8 23	15 43	6 17	6 17	13 37	7 20	13 37	2 6	12
Science 41 cases	7 17	14 34	7 17	6 15	20 49	10 24	21 51	6 15	16
Poets 20 cases	1 5	4 20	1 5	0 0	8 40	9 45	9 45	1 5	4
Musicians 14 cases	2 14	4 28	0 0	0 0	9 64	3 21	11 78	1 7	3
Painters 14 cases	0 0	4 28	3 21	3 21	5 26	0 0	9 64	4 28	4
Divines cases	90	230	75	101	263	158	364	90	
Scholars	13	33	11	14	38	22	52	13	
corrected	15	27	17	10	37	16	37	15	41
Judges reduced to 100 cases	15	35	12	16	45	24	51	13	
Grand total	28	68	23	30	83	46	103	26	
	14	34	12	15	42	23	41	13	

Science

f10

1 relation (or 2 in family)		2 relations (or 3 in family)	3 relations (or 4 in family)	4 or more relations (or 5 or more in family)
Ampere	S		Aristotle F. P. Up.	Arago 3 B 2 S
				Bacon F f', g u S. 2 B. N.
				Bernoulli B 3 N, 3 NS. (2?)
Buckland	S	Buffon f. S		Boyle F. f', g, 2 US, UP, 4 B 2 NS. 2 NP.
				Brodie F. B, u'S, u'P, S
Cavendish	g B	Celsius S. P.		Cassini G. F. S. P
Condorcet	U (2?)			
Cuvier	B	Darwin 2 S. P		D'Alembert f', u, 2 u'S.
Davy	B	De Candolle F. S,	Euler 3 S.	
Galilei	F	Forbes f' B.		
		Franklin 2 PS		
		Geoffroy B, S,	Gmelin F. U. US S	Gregory g, f', g B. B. 3 N NS NS. S., 2 P, 2 Pp. (PS,)
Harvey	Up	Haller g. S.	Herschel b' S	
Hooker	S			
Humboldt	B	Huyghens F. B	Hunter B. n u'	Jussieu 3 U. S.
Linnaeus	S	Napier F. S.	Leibnitz g F. u	
		Newton 2 u' Pp.		
Pliny	n	Oersted B. N		
Porta	B	~~Rennie F B~~		
Stephenson	S	Saussure F. S.	Watt f, 2 S,	~~Watt~~

		G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others
1	1		/	/		////	/	卌		//
41 cases	2	/	////			////	/	卌 ///	//	
3	3	/	////	//		/	/	卌 //	/	/
4	4	卌	卌	////	/ 卌	卌 卌 /	卌 //	卌 /	///	卌 卌 ///
		7	14	7	6	20	10	21	6	16

mean no females

Poets

1 relation (or 2 in family)		2 relations (or 3 in family)	3 relations (or 4 in family)	4 or more relations (5 or more in family)
		Æschylus 2 B.		~~Ariosto B. N. 3 N~~
Byron	s′	2 Ariosto B. N	Aristophanes 3 S.	
Chaucer	S			
2 Chenier	B	2 Corneille B. n		Coleridge S, s′ 3 N. P. 2 N S
		Cowper G. GB.		
		Dibdin S. N.		
Goethe	f′	Dryden Swift S. U P.		
Heine	U	Hook F, B, N		
Milman	F	Milton F. B.		
Racine	S			
2 Talso	F			
Vega	S			Wordsworth B. 3 N.

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	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all dtrs	
20 Cases)		!!	!		!		!!!			men
	/	//			~~!!!!~~	///	//		//	as females
							///			
					/	~~/////~~	/	/	//	
	/	4	/	0	8	9	9	/	4	

f. 12

Musicians

1 relation (or 2 in family)		2 relations (or 3 in family)	3 relations (or 4 in family)	4 & more relations (5 or more in family)
				Amati (Andrea) 2S, P, B.
				Bach G F. u GN, 2GB, 3S
		Bononcini B. S	Dussek F B s'	Benda ~~Francesco~~ Giorgio ~~3B, 4N, S~~ 3B, 4N. S
Gabrielli	N	Eichhorn, 2S.		
Haydn	B			
Hiller	S	Keiser F, s'	Mendelssohn G. F. b'	
		Meyerbeer 2B		Mozart F. b'. 2S
				Palestrina 4S.

14 cases	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others
1		0			1	1	1		
2		1			III		III		
3	1	II			1				
4 & more	1	1			IIII	II	IIII II	1	III
	2	4	0	0	9	3	11	1	3

mem
no female

f. 13

Painters

1 relation (or 2 in family)	2 relations (or 3 in family)	3 relations (or 4 in family)	4 or more relations (5 or more in family)
Allegri (Corregio) S	3 Bellini F. B		(Bassano see Ponte)
	2 Cagliari (and Badile) A. u. S.	3 Caracci 2US. UP.	
(Corregio see Allegri)	2 Eyck B b'		
	2 Mieris, 2S.	Murillo 2u, uS.	
2 Ostade B			3 Ponte S, 4P
Potter F	Robusti S, s',		(Titian see Vecelli)
	2 Teniers F. B		
	~~Vecelli Tizian~~ Tintoretto see Robusti		Vecelli Tiziano, B. 2S. UP 2UPS
	2 Velde F.S.		
	(Veronese see Cagliari)		

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~~No cases~~

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others
1		[illegible]			I		I		
2		III	I		III		~~IIII~~		
3			II	III					I
4 or more					I		III	IIII	III
	6	4	3	3	5	0	9	4	4

mem no females

33 Divines in 25 families

Clarke F	2 Abbot ~~[illegible]~~ 2B	
2 Dod (& Wilkins) ~~[illegible]~~ p	Dieu de F, u.	
(Downe see Jewell)	Donne g, gF	
2 Erskine. B	Gilpin gB, NP, NPPS.	2 Gouge (W) f', 2u, S.
~~2 Gouge S f'~~		3 Grynaeus ~~[illegible]~~ unknown. Thomas, U. US. 4S
Guise S		
2 Henry Henry Matthew S f'		Herbert F, f', g, B, US, 2UP.
Hildersham S		
Hospinian u		
2 Jewell (& Dod Downe) n		Junius F. S, 2p
Knox p	Lasco, à B. U.	
Leighton F	Matther F, G, g.	
(Nowell see Whitaker)	Saurin 3B	Usher F, U, g, u, B
Welch S		
Whitaker (& Nowell) u		
(Wilkins see Dod)		
Wilkins. ~~Gerard~~ u		

10 families contain 14 Senior Classics of Cambridge (out 136)

		Bunbury gF. 2gB. &c
	Denman F, G, GN.	Butler F, 3B
none	Goulburn F B	Hawkins F. 2U, GB GF GU, g, 4gB, gN.
		4. Kennedy 3B 2N u 2u'S.
	Selwyn 2B, 6'	2 Lushington 3B, U, US, G'F, G'B.
	Sidgwick 2B	Wordsworth U, F, 2B.

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Oarsmen and wrestlers

f16r

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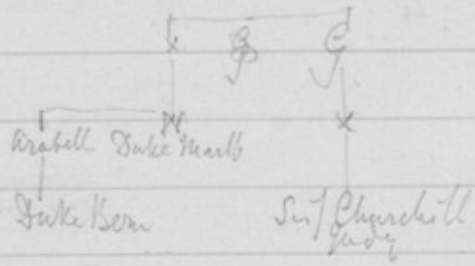
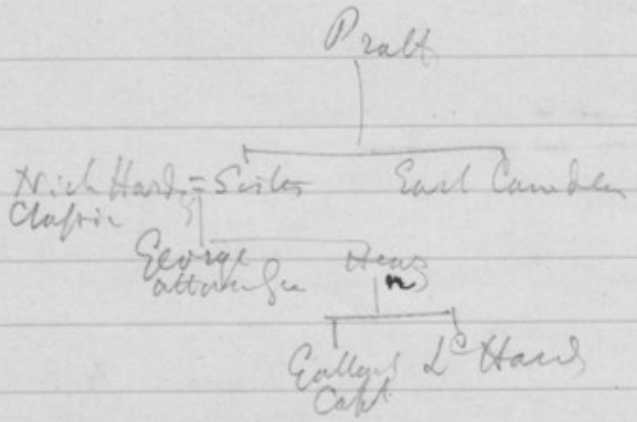
PAPERS

f. 16 v



Coleridge
Poet



Men no female

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all Others
1	II	III	III	II	III	II	II	II	I
2	II	III	II		IIII	II	III		IIII I
3	II		II		III	I	I		
4	IIII	IIII	III		IIIII	IIII	II	II	I IIII IIII
42 Ceres	4	10	7	2	16	9	8	4	23

add 42 numbers

f. 175

Judges

1 relation (2 in family)	2 relations (3 in family)	3 relations (4 in family)	4 or more relations (5 or more in family)
Abney U	Alderson F, Us'		
Alibone G	(Bathurst) ~~F. n.~~ (see Buller)		Atkyns Sir Robert G F B p (& 3 other Judges)
Bedingfield U.			
Best g			
Bickersteth u	Blackburn B. g.		
Bramston F	Blackstone S. N		
Browne ~~u~~ uS			
Brougham, gB,	Burnet G. F	Buller U, u. N & Bathurst	
Campbell N.			
~~Churchill~~ ~~reckon~~	Churchill UP. n. reckoning from Duke Malbo: Clarke B u	~~Churchill~~ ~~reckoning from Duke Marlborough~~	
Cooper P	Clive Sir Ed U. UP. (& Sir George)		Coleridge S. s' 3 N. P. NS reckoning from the poet
Copley F	Cowper B. NS (& Sir Spencer)		
De Grey S	Dampier F. B,		Denison 4 NS,
	see next page for continuance Denman to Lechmere		
Lee B	Lovell pS, pP,		Legge F, G, g, ~~GF~~, gF, + Finch relatives
Mansfield P			Lyttleton B. F, u, g, pS. count either from the BE or from his brother, the Lord Keeper
Milton B (count from Poet)	Nares S, B,	see [illegible]	Montague G, 2 U + 2 others
Palleson S	Parker S. UP & Sir Thomas		North 3 B b' & h distant (uS)
		Pepys G, g, B,	
Powis B (& brothers)		Pollock 2 B S.	Pratt F S, n, nS, & Sir John Pratt
Raymond Ld F & father			
Reynolds Sir J (Ch. BE) N & nephew	Rolfe, G' N, gF,		
19	12	3	8

Continued over

f.17v

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others	mem no females
1	I	~~IIII~~	I		IIII		~~IIII~~	I		
2		III	I		II	II	~~IIII~~	III	II	
3					I		I		I	
4	I	IIII	III	II ~~IIII~~	II		~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~		~~IIII~~ III	~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~
Cases 3	2	12	5	7	9	2	21	4	12	[illegible]

f.Br

Judges (Continued)

1 relation (2 or more in family)		2 relations (3 or more in family)	3 relations (4 or more in family)	4 relations (5 or more in family)
Romilly (Sir Samuel)	S	Scarlett 2S		Somers [illegible] gNP (2NS, 2N[illegible])
Scott	B			
Sewell	p			
Denman to Lechmere				
				Denman F, S, uS, uP,
Erle	B	Erskine Ld (& Judge) B, S,	Dolben S, B, gB,	
Eyre (& Tatt. Judge)	F			Finch F, 2S, 4S, GN, PS (gN)
Forster (& Judge, Tatton)	F	Gould (Just QB) P. (& Gr son Judge) p		
Gurney	S			
Harcourt	G			
Heath S.	S			
Henley	F	Hewitt 2S		Herbert St Keefe 2S, 2US, (& Judge)
Holtham	B	(Jeffreys G, uS, ~~[illegible]~~) (& Trevor (MR))		Hyde 2U, 3US, 2S, (& Judge)
Keating	F	Jervis F, GN,		
King	u			Law F, 2S, 2B,
Lawrence	F	Lechmere P. (u)		
Continued from Somers				
		Spelman F, GF,		
		Sutton B. N		
Thesiger	S	Talbot F. N.		
Thurlow	B			
Treby	S			Trevor g, F, S, U, GB; (Trevor MR; (see Jeffreys))

7 9 1 8

This is from my fair MS. after careful revision of its contents f 18v

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others (~~mem no~~ females)	females
1	𝍸	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸	𝍷	𝍸 𝍸	𝍷𝍷	𝍷𝍷 𝍸	𝍸	𝍷	39
2	𝍸	𝍸 𝍷	𝍸	𝍷	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸	𝍸 𝍷𝍷	𝍸	𝍸 𝍸	52 = 2×26 𝍷𝍷
3	𝍷𝍷		𝍷𝍷		𝍸	𝍷	𝍷𝍷	𝍷	𝍷𝍷	
4	𝍸	𝍷𝍷 𝍸	𝍸	𝍷𝍷 𝍸	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	𝍷
	13	22	15	9	30	16	31	15	36	3

	G	g	U	u	N	n	P	p
1	𝍷𝍷	𝍷𝍷	𝍷𝍷	𝍷𝍷	𝍸 𝍷𝍷	𝍷	𝍷𝍷	𝍷
2	𝍷𝍷	𝍷	𝍸	𝍷𝍷	𝍸	𝍷	𝍸	𝍷
3	𝍷	𝍷	𝍷	𝍷	𝍸 𝍸	𝍷	𝍷	
4	𝍷𝍷	𝍷𝍷	𝍸	𝍷	𝍸	𝍷	𝍸	𝍸
	7	6	9	6	14	2	11	15
	13		15		16		26	

P	p
𝍸	𝍸

100 Judges
100 States

G	g	U	u	N	n	P	p
GF	gB	UP	u'S	NS	5N'S	2PS	hS
GN	G'N	uP	uP	NS	xS	2	P'S
GB	gF	uP	uS	4NS	2N'S		3
GN	gB	2US	u'S	4	2N'P		
	4	3US	4		10		
		8					

Repeated for a check

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others	females
1	𝍸	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸	𝍷	𝍸 𝍸	𝍷𝍷	𝍷𝍷 𝍸	𝍸	𝍷	
2	𝍸	𝍸 𝍷	𝍸	𝍷	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸	𝍸 𝍷𝍷	𝍸	𝍸 𝍸	𝍷𝍷
3	𝍷𝍷		𝍷𝍷		𝍸	𝍷	𝍷𝍷	𝍷	𝍷𝍷	
4	𝍸	𝍸 𝍷𝍷	𝍸	𝍸 𝍷𝍷	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	𝍷
	13	22	15	9	30	16	31	15	35	3

US	uS	u'S
𝍸	𝍷𝍷	𝍷

f. 195

Judges continued

1 relation 2 in family	2 relations 3 in family	3 relations 4 in family	4 or more relations 5 or more in family
(Twisden ~~u~~ S see Finch	Turner 2 U		Vaughan 3 B, 2 N, p
Verney g			
Wigram B	Wilde L Truro & Judge B, N		
	Wifley (Ch CP) & Judge B, S		
Wood F	Willmot P, PS,	Windham (Just K B) & brother Judge B, P, GN,	Yorke (see Somers) Hardwicke 2 S 2 P, RS, & Chuck Yorke.
4	4	1	2
19	12	3	8
17	9	1	7
30	25	5	17.

	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	all others	mem no females
1	1	1		~~I~~	1					
2			II		II	1	1	1	1	
3					1			1	1	
4					III	II	II	III	1	
Cases 11	1	1	2	~~I~~	7	3	3	5	3	
42	11	10	18	2	16	9	8	4	23	Carried over from previous page
34	2	12	5	7	9	2	21	4	12	
87	14	23	17	9	32	14	32	13	38	
reduced to 100	16	27	20	10	37	16	37	15	44	
from Macmillan	12	21	15	11	34	13	26	11		

f.19v

Number of relations to each 100 Judges

~~Number~~ of Judges	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	1 degree more remote	more remote than 1 degree
Number of relations to each 100 Judges	200	100	400	800	150	400	100	200		
7 to 286 Judges	572	286	1144	2288	429	1144	286	572		
Number of eminent relations to 286 Judges										

15 / 350 / 233
30
50
45
5

286
143
429

f. 20r

Data of number of kinsmen in different degrees as used in Macmillan article

Each judge has 1 son who lives to 'Eminent' age.

Each man $1\frac{1}{2}$ brothers $2\frac{1}{2}$ sisters Each woman has $2\frac{1}{2}$ br $1\frac{1}{2}$ sisters

Nephews brothers sons N $1\frac{1}{2}\times 1$; sisters sons n $2\frac{1}{2}\times 1$; $N+n = 4$

Uncles Fathers brothers U $1\times 1\frac{1}{2}$; = mother's brothers $u = 1\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ $U+u = 4$

Cousins $U+u\times 1\ (=4\times 1) + U'+u'\times 1 = (4\times 1) = 8$

Grandsons sons sons & dau's sons = 2

100 judges have	200	100	400	800	150	400	100	800		
	G	F	U	US	B	N	S	P	more remote one degree	more than one deg
number in each deg	2	1	4	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	2	56	1
100 judges from revised analysis	15	26	18	11	35	19	36	19	41	1
	7.5	26.0	4.5	1.4	23.3	4.7	36.0	9.5	0.7	
reduced as $\frac{109}{286}$	2.9	10.1	1.7	0.5	8.9	1.8	13.8	3.6		

There are 286 judges of whom 109 have Eminent relation + 3 [ ]ter = total 112

2.9 gr father

10 F 1.7 U

× 8.9 br 1.4 Cousins

13.8 Sons, nephews

2.9 gr sons

56/41.0 × 0.7

392

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f. 20v

US FB $1\frac{1}{2}$ Fb' $2\frac{1}{2}$ fB $2\frac{1}{2}$ fb' $1\frac{1}{2}$ = 8 each has a son

independent of type		Number in each degree
GF	gF g'F GF G'F	4
GB	$gB_{1\frac{1}{2}}$ $g'B_{2\frac{1}{2}}$ $GB_{1\frac{1}{2}}$ $G'B_{2\frac{1}{2}}$	8
GN	4 sorts of G (2 male + 2 female) each of whom has 4 nephews	16
UP	4 male + 4 female U (8) each of whom has 2 grandsons	16
NS	4 male + 4 female N (=8) each of whom has 1 son	8
PS	2 male + 2 female gr children each of whom has 1 son	4
NP	8 × 2	16

56

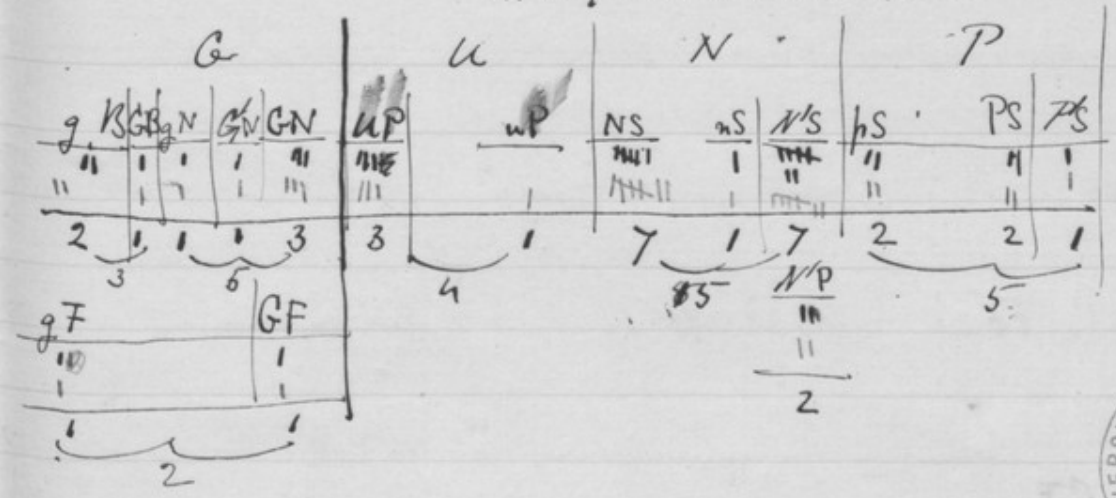
The 36 kinsmen 'more remote' are thus distributed in my revised analysis

f.21r

G					U		N			P		
g B	GB	gN	GN	GN	UP	uP	NS	nS	N'S	pS	PS	P'S
2	1	1	1	3	3	1	7	1	7	2	2	1
3		6			4		5			5		

gF	GF
1	1
2	

N'P
2



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F B S
Fathers Brother Sons

G N US N P
Gr fathers Uncles 1st-Cousin nephews Grandsons

2 GF 3 GB 5 GN 4 UP 15 NS 5 PS
Gr gr fathers gr uncles ~~gr uncles sons~~ 1st cousin once removed ascendens 1st-cousins sons gr nephews gr gr sons

NP
2

numbers in each order	4	8	16	16	8	4	
	GF	GB	GN	UP	NS	PS	NP
numbers of relations	2	3	5	4	15	5	
reduced 87/100	2.3	3.5	5.7	4.6	North-Somers account for 7. 17.2	5.7	

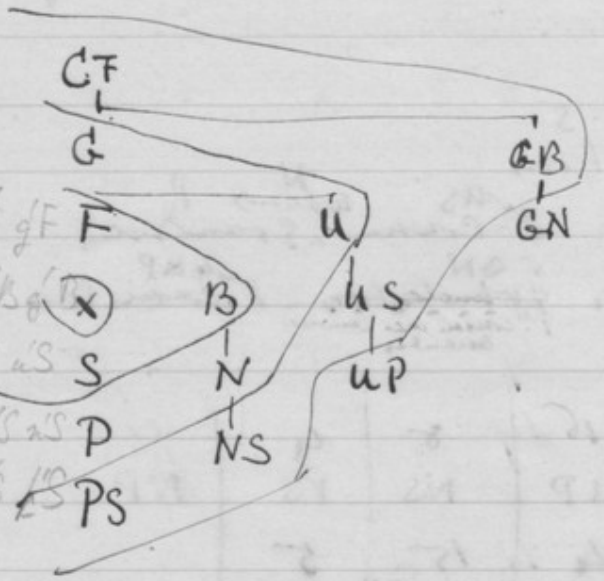
~~two ladies who have 1 or more eminent relations have their distributed thus.~~ The richness of ability in the different grades of kinship to the most eminent member of a family are in these proportions

F B S

G U US N P

GF GB GN UP NS PS

f.21v



Transpose columns A & B

f. 225

The richness of ability in the different degrees of kinship to the most eminent member of each family that has eminence in its blood is as follows, to avoid decimals I reckon the results of 100 persons

in 87 families number eminent		A number of individuals in that degree in 100 families	B number of eminent relations in that degree in 100 families	percentage of richness of that degree in ability ~~big column B divided by A~~
22	F F	100	26	26.0
30	B B	1.50	35	23.3
31	S S	1.00	36	36.0
13	G	200	150	7.5
15	U	400	18	4.5
16	N	400	19	4.75
16	P	200	19	9.5
	GF US NS PS	800	11	
2	GF	400	2.	0.5
3	GB	800	4	0.5
9	US	800	11	1.4
15*	NS	800	17*	2.1*
5	PS	400	6	1.5
1	NP			

no more in this degree

* note Swelled by 5 in the North family, 2 in the Somers

'The number of Idiots and Imbeciles in England & Wales has been approximately estimated at 50,000'

Extract from Circular about Midland Counties Asylum Dec/67 signed by Ld Leigh & A.F Godson.

It quotes from Dr. Seguin the distinguished French Physician who speaking of the effects of treatment says

"more than (1) 30 per cent. have been taught to conform to social & moral law and rendered capable of order, of good feeling & of working like the third of a man; more than 40 (2) per cent have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty five (3) & thirty per cent. come nearer & nearer to the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men & women"

(1) 1 in 1333
(2) 1 in 1000
(3) 1 in 1600

50.000
30 per cent = 15,000
15,000

50.000
40 per cent = 20,000
20,000

15.000 / 20.000 (1333
15
50
45
50
45
= 1 in a thousand

50 000
25
250 000
1000 00
12,500

12,500

12500 / 20.000 (1600
125
750
750

Table I Summary of relationships of 109 Judges grouped into 85 families

1 relation (or 2 in a family)	2 or 3 relations (or 3 or 4 in a family)	4 or more relations (or 5 or more in a family)

Table II

Degrees of Kinship

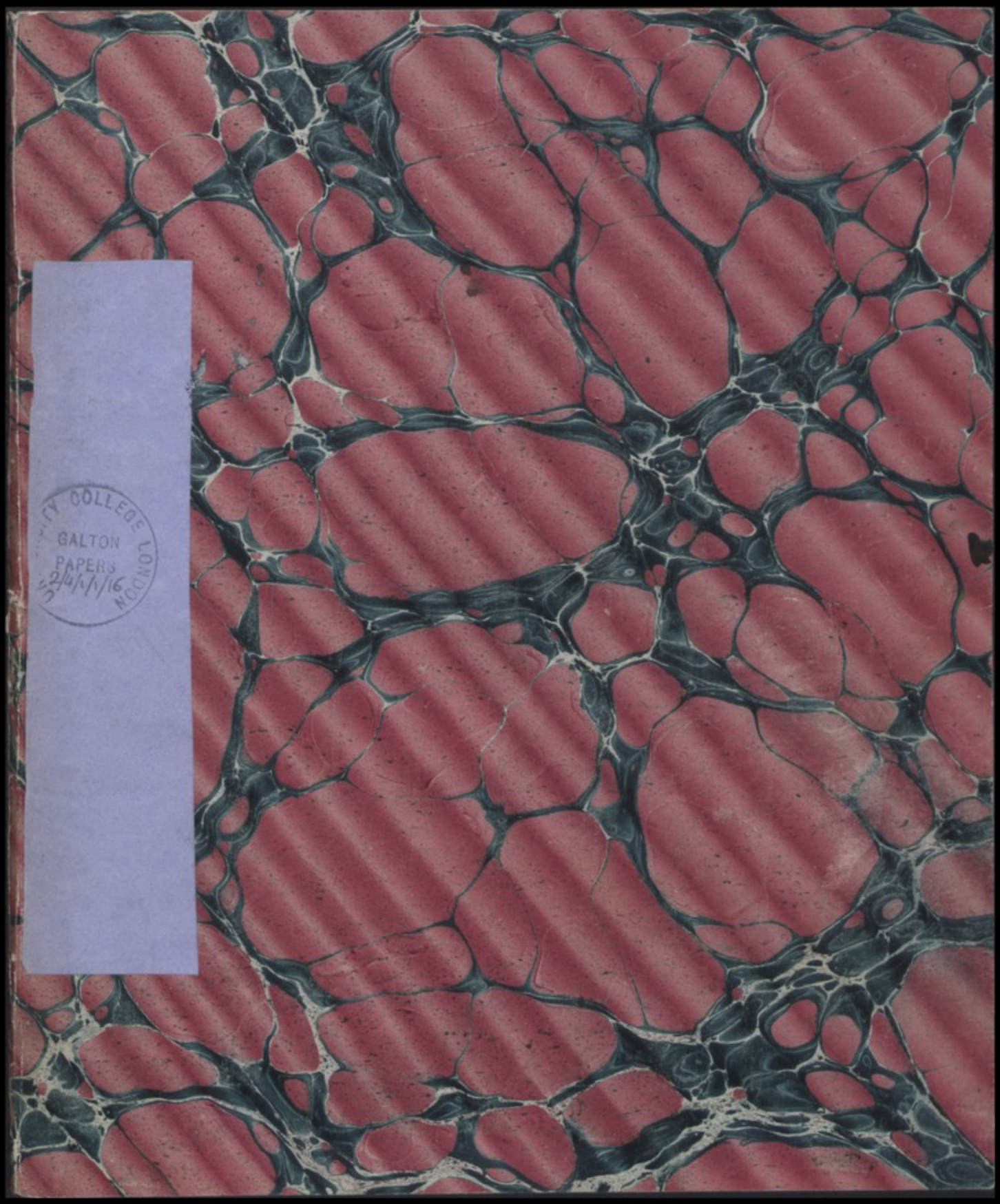
Name of the degree	corresponding letters	A: No. of eminent men in each degree of kinship to the most eminent man of the family (85 families)	B: The preceding column raised in proportion to 100 families	C: No. of individuals in each degree of kinship to ~~the most eminent men of distinguished families~~ 100 men	D: Percentage of eminent men in each degree of kinship to the most eminent member of distinguished families	E: Percentages of the previous columns reduced to the proportion of (284 – 24 or) 242 to 85 in order to apply to families generally
Father	F	22	26	100	26.0	9.1
—	B	30	35	150	23.3	
—	S	31	36	100	36.0	
Grandfather	G g			200		
—	K u			400		
—	N n			400		
—	P p			200		
Gr Grandfather	GF gT G'F g'F			400		
	GB			800		
	KS			800		
	NS			800		
	PS			400		

3rd degree 2nd degree 1st degree

all more remote

Note

* That is to say – 284 judges who are included in subordinate members of the 85 families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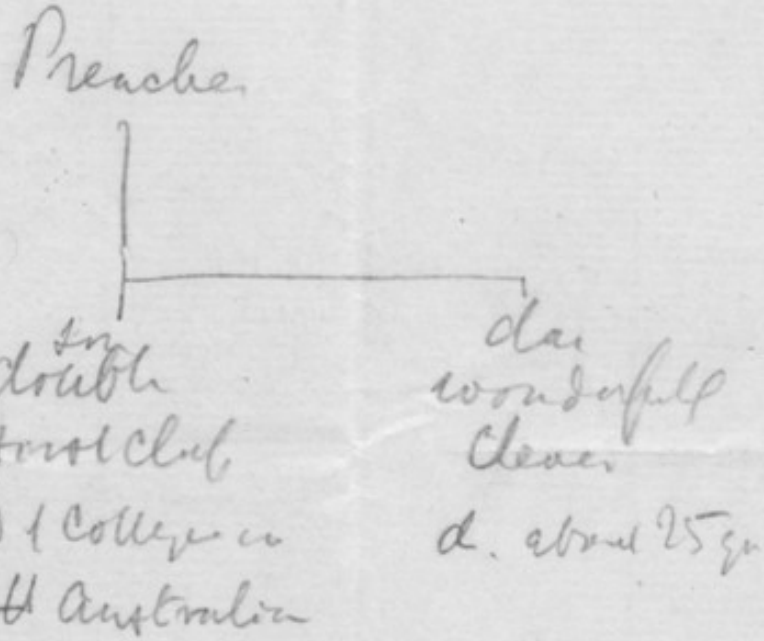
PAPERS
2/4/1/1/16

nurture are inextricably confused in ordinary conversation and writing, because the terms an 'ill-bred' or a 'well-bred' man means nothing else than ill or well 'educated'. It has a different sense when applied to a horse, or a dog; There it is properly applied, but a man is so exceedingly docile that habit is as a second nature to him not to be distinguished in many instances from those of the true nature. On the other hand we must not exaggerate the power of education & habit, though it may be equal to that of nature it is not so dominant but that there may be a life-long conflict between them. Fortunate is that man in whom their respective tendencies happen to concur & not to run contrary wise. It is one great moral of this book that the nature as well as the nurture of the future inhabitants of the earth may be moulded by those who are now in possession of life and that it is our clear duty to bring them into harmony, as far as circumstances permit.

Education, (I use the word in its largest sense) will develop some faculties at the

Progin Irvine



f. 1c

Sir Cullen Eardley Wilmot
(the religious one) married Miss
Carr sister of Dr Lushington wife
& ~~daughter~~ sister of ~~Dr~~ Dr Cranworth ?)

His son was ~~[illegible]~~ sentenced to
18 months imprisonment for bigamy
in Feb 1848.

~~His~~

Return next July -

f. 1d

Distribution per million

(Lying above upper limit of classes
prodigies & is unclassed)
& occurring at the rate of 1 in a million people

upper limit of classification

1000 dots above this line — 6 3

half a million events above average

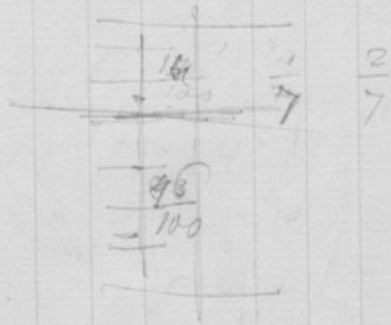
average — 5 6

half a million events below average

lower limit of classification

~~below class~~ occurring at the rate of 1 in a million of total events
prodigies - below
inferior limit of classes

line whence measurements are made.



cost of the rest, the total mental energy being perhaps but little altered. Thus professional men attain to a quickness of thought and justness of perception that astonishes strangers to their craft. The prodigious memory of a lawyer in respect to legal decisions and his rapidity in mastering a brief, surpasses the performance of a much higher genius unpractised in those subjects. So a botanist recollects names, and a west-end shopkeeper recollects faces, in a marvellous manner. There

There are other special tastes that under exceptional circumstances may lead to eminence of a more modest degree ~~fair description under~~.

Thus the lust for excitement and adventure which is a prime mover in early civilization is a disqualification for success in settled countries, where Bohemianism ranks as ~~there~~ ~~looked upon as a misdemeanour, Men who have almost~~ as a misdemeanour. Men who chafe under the restraints of civilization & cannot subdue the savage in their nature, mostly get into sad scrapes in England, unless they ~~have~~ are fortunate enough to find some vent for their restlessness. Hence the line is not very clear that divides the buccaneer the smuggler, the slave ~~driver~~ hunter, the poacher, and the Jack Shepphard from the leader of forlorn hopes, the knights errant of former days & the emigrant founders of new ~~emp. civi~~ settlement civilizations

f. 3

There is one other class of men to whom I will allude as having special aptitudes of a marked kind that notwithstanding the bathos of the comparison have many ~~some qualities in common with those~~ must be allowed to be similar to those that qualify men to rule. I mean the confidential agents in Elections of the old stamp. The evidence that was from time to time made public opened ~~that~~ ~~an~~ interesting glimpses into the adroit, determined, cool and daring way in which these men did their business. Yet they were commonly ~~men~~ of no distinction in every day life. It was only those who were behind the scenes who understood their merits and eagerly secured their services when the time contest approached. They were often small tradesmen or second rate lawyers, yet in Electioneering craft they shone supreme. Their able rascality had a dash of real genius.

I think what I have said points to the conclusion that special gifts ~~are~~

f.5

I think what I have said points to the conclusion 28

that special gifts, even though ~~whether~~ unaccompanied ~~or not~~ by a general high capacity of intellect, may achieve fair success but that it cannot ~~compa~~ gain a reputation of the highest order (save in very exceptional cases). And on the other hand ~~also~~ that men of vast intellectual powers will be sure to become eminent, although they have no marked natural specialities.

trus

// It was very interesting to me when the National Portrait Collection was on view at South Kensington, to study the pictures of the foremost men in English history at the period of their youth & boyhood. I was struck beyond measure by the absence of speciality in their lineaments. They nearly all of them belonged to the bright intelligent refined public-school boy type, & ~~seemed~~ looked as if they might have been indifferently sorted out into any profession. It seemed to me that it would have been impossible to guess the future tastes of Faraday, Canning, Turner the painter, Sir Robert Peel, or Sir Humphrey Davy, from their expressions ~~of~~ when they ~~started~~ were young.

→

The most productive kinds of 29
Mental Labour

The amount of work that a man accomplishes in his life time and therefore the reputation he leaves behind him, depends a good deal on the skill with which he applies his labour, and one important effect of a good education is to teach him to work to the best advantage. Uneducated people waste their energies, as a general, who is ignorant of the art of war, wastes his soldiers. There is an art of learning and of reasoning; an art in overthrowing intellectual obstacles with a minimum expenditure of brain power. A person who has possessed himself of this art, will be a match for a man considerably his superior in capacity, who has neither had the good fortune to learn it nor the wits to discover it for himself.

The reputation that a man acquires also depends much upon his having had the good luck or the sagacity to choose rich fields for his labour. Many a man has gained greater fame than he intrinsically merited from his being the narrator of interesting

Events. But this remark again does not applies
to second rate men. To those
to men not of the highest genius, to whom
anything and every thing is a sufficient
text. An amateur ~~body artist~~ painter will
complain of the absence of proper subjects
to sketch but a real artist will find them
every where. The subjects that Shakespear
took for his plays were bald ordinary
tales, into which his genius first blew the
breath of life.

There is an important principle to
which every man especially those
who are not of the highest order of
intellect should pay attention. It
is clearly expressed in Euler's law
of the most effective mechanical
labour. Supposing a labourer
to work all day in removing wheeling
earth from one place to another, with
how large a load should he first in his barrow
in order to get through the most work
in the day. If he attempts to wheel
a barrow full of such a weight that he
so heavily laden

can only just move it, he may be occupied the whole day ~~long~~ in making a single trip; nay he may not accomplish even that, and his day's work will be nil. On the other hand ~~suppose~~ if he puts a ~~mere handful~~ few grains of earth into his barrow, he can make plenty of trips; but at the end of the day he will have done nothing. What then is the exact load, intermediate between these two extreme, forth which the maximum of result may be attained.? Eulers law is ~~based on the assumption that the weight moved~~ Eulers shows by theory that the load ought to be four ninths of the greatest weight that the labourer could ~~move~~ stir in his barrow and that he should wheel it at one third of the greatest speed at which he could go, if the barrow were entirely empty. This law is perfectly general in its application to animal strength. ~~It~~ stands very satisfactorily the test of experience.

It professes to be true whatever be the animal & in whatever way his strength may be employed and it

There is considerable analogy between

{Now}

the action of nervous energy in the form of thought and in the form of force. The muscular strength of an animal is more powerful when directed against an obstacle that yields slowly than against one that yields ~~more~~ easily. At a certain velocity, the muscles can do no mechanical work, but are wholly employed in maintaining the motion of the animals limbs. So with brain power. With the same intellectual effort difficult tasks have to ~~must~~ be performed more ~~slowly~~ tardily than easy ones. It requires time to read a stiff ~~book~~ treatise, while a light novel may be galloped through. An important letter has to be written slowly, but ~~while~~ every day notes may be scribbled off. I see no ~~doubt~~ reason to doubt and many to believe that the law of the inverse square of the velocity is just as true for the intellectual as it is for the muscular efforts and, if so, Euler's law would ~~legitimately~~ apply to mental labour

beyond (of reading) but at a certain speed, the brain cannot ~~even~~ take in any (ideas) ~~at all~~ even the simplest, from the pages of a book

it is conceivable that but the pen of a ~~[illegible]~~ shorthand writer ~~with~~ as all [illegible] the tongue of a quick speaker with outrun

We unfortunately possess no dynamometer for measuring brain work & it is therefore quite impossible ~~to learn with precision whether or no experience confirms~~ to know whether ~~conform~~ our mental ~~labours~~ efforts are ~~subordinate~~ with precision to the dictates of this law, and it is equally impossible to follow them strictly. But we can bear ~~it~~ the law in mind and roughly estimate by its light, the quality of mental labour that minds of different calibres ought to undertake. ~~Where~~ It teaches us that a man ~~is undecided in other respects~~ ~~who wishes to~~ ~~he~~ will do wise to avoid ~~choose a~~ professions in which he must ~~will~~ ~~he will not frequently~~ ~~have to~~ often struggle with work that he can barely master and that he should equally avoid those in which there was a great deal work would be very easy to him, if he could do it ~~but of its kind~~, & of a quality that ~~but over abundant~~. In so far as a person ~~man~~ has but moderate natural abilities & energy, let him confine his exertions to subjects that do not require the most profound kind of intellectual efforts & delegate to clerks the much of the routine work as is possible. The nation as a whole would assume plus the most when all its members were working according to Euler's law. It is frightful to think of the utter barrenness of the old fashioned education upon the minds of boys

f.11

who were incapable (of the dry grammar & the dead languages that dry grammar) ~~of abstruse subjects~~ the Classics & mathematics that were attempted to be taught to them. ~~& in which the best minds~~ Quite a different curriculum is required for mediocre minds to that which is best adapted to higher ones. The enormous spread of 'popular' treatise writing of the best kind, such as is to be found in 'Good Words' bears witness to the craving that it felt for such intellectual work ~~of a moderate kind~~, that as with ~~moderate~~ mediocre minds does really produces the best result.

As a test of Euler's law I have tried & ~~think that I have~~ nearly satisfied myself that with the same effort I get through most real work when the books or papers I have in hand are such as to compel me to ~~read~~ go through them at one third the pace at which I ~~could read get through~~ ~~should~~ travel read light literary articles or ordinary letters.

Industry.

~~Genius in~~

Intellectual capacity is one thing and industry ~~is~~ another. It does not ~~them~~ appear that the former is correlated in any large degree with either of the two elements upon which the latter depends, namely zeal and constitutional ~~power~~ vigour. It is therefore a triplicate chance ~~that~~ against a man, gifted with all three in an eminent manner, ~~should~~ having the fortune to transmit ~~all~~ the whole of them in equal strength, to any one of his descendants. He may have sons ~~who are able but~~ of great intellectual power ~~but without~~ who are deficient in ambition & ~~without~~ physical strength, or what is a very common case, they may ~~have~~ have vast zeal, brooding over ideas, (to the verge of ~~madness~~ eccentricity) ~~with~~ which they are ~~powerless to grasp~~ unable to master, ~~& be also perhaps not overstrong in health~~, or last, they may ~~be~~ have neither brains nor zeal but inherite only the ~~physical~~ constitutional vigour of their parent.

I will ~~first~~ speak here only of zeal & the principal motives to exertion, the subject of constitutional vigour ~~fully~~ will be discussed in one of the later chapters of the book.

Men who achieve the greatest fame, are

Commonly those who pursue their objects with a real passion. But it must not be argued from this, that the object they followed was the only one to which they tastes were adapted or that if fortune had placed them under different conditions they would have run their careers in a careless, perfunctory manner. It might just as ~~truly~~ probably have been asserted that because a man had been married & devoted to a brunette, he could never have fallen in love with ~~the~~ a blonde. The argument is preposterous. All that many devotion (in a particular instance) proves is a general devotedness & not a special aptitude, of his nature. There is abundant caprice shewn in the way, every man chooses his hobby, but when the hobby begins really to interest him it quickly succeeds in engaging his entire affections & becoming his master. It reacts on his character and specializes ~~his~~ tastes that were not specialized by before nature. It seems to me that an easily roused enthusiasm combined with adhesiveness are far more characteristic of men of genius than special likes and dislikes.

A man is by no means always the fondest

of those pursuits in which he is naturally best fitted to engage. There are people sensible enough in some matters, but of no mathematical capacity, who puzzle their brains for years together with absurd problems of perpetual motion, squaring the circle and the like. Others of no political or philosophical powers, brood over political theories & religious speculations that are simply nonsensical. ~~A false estimate of~~ It is by not ~~means~~ only ~~the~~ the a shallower sort of men who ~~is~~ wrongly ~~relative~~ estimate ~~of their~~ relative value of ~~his~~ their respective ~~various~~ abilities for ~~those~~ persons of high genius very commonly take undue pride in powers that they only exercise as amateurs. The reason is partly, no doubt, that they have not fairly entered the lists of competition in those respects and are inclined to accredit themselves with the full measure of capacities that are still ~~unguag~~ a unguaged. But there are other reasons as well. Milton was of all men one of the best qualified to judge of poetry & yet his own judgement was

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undoubtedly at fault in respect to his own compositions. There ~~can be~~ is no ~~question~~ doubt felt by critics that his especial favourite 'Paradise regained' is inferior to his 'Paradise lost'.

It is clearly a great gain to a man to have his heart fixed upon the subject in which he is best qualified to succeed.

Indolence, pure and simple, may be often is joined to great natural powers. In countries where mendicity is tolerated it is no uncommon sight to see lazy hulking beggars; men with the muscles of a navvy & yet utterly indolent. Nine tenths and more of the African race wont work if they can help it, while other races in at all events many members of other races, are as distressed if they are hindered from work, as a caged swallow or petrel to the loss of the exercise of its wings ~~liberty~~. It is just the same with the intellectual powers. A notable case is that of Talleyrand who was only goaded into work and was kept at work by the most powerful external stimuli. It was his well known habit even maxim to postpone to the morrow whatever he was

not obliged to do on the day. His natural tastes were those of an epicurean grand Seigneur
Yet dispossessed as he was of his birthright & thrust into the church by his family, on account of his lameness & presumed incapacity to carry his little head with dignity, he found himself caught in the whirl of the French Revolution & emerged from it second in fame to Napoleon alone.

The commonest stimulus that make men work in England, are money getting and social consideration; the latter in a very narrow sense. There are selfish souls that neither seek nor receive considerable fame. A great deal of vigorous, thought not first class intellect, must be wholly absorbed by the cares of business & the obtaining means of founding a family. I said not first class intellectually because such men can be the heads of the greatest & most successful commercial undertakings and yet find time to make their way to the foremost rank of Science & other careers. Your readers must have little knowledge indeed of the modern world

~~of~~ intellectual society, who cannot point out many such instances. ~~of such~~.
The wish to obtain consideration, is the stimulus that has turned ~~makes~~ so many members of the House of Commons into restless politicians as it proved by the calm that comes over them as soon as they are promoted to the House of Lords and have obtained that stamp of rank which guarantees their ~~consideration~~ acceptance as considerable men.

Competition is another stimulus. It is most powerfully felt by youths at school and college, who slave to obtain the highest places. But when they have got them, especially if they take a college living and are left to themselves in the country, they are apt to close their books, to cease to work their brains, to live like average people and, like them, to die unknown to fame.

The betting ring includes men of high ~~considerable~~ ability. There is also extraordinary effort & a skill worthy

of a much better cause shewn by adventurers & adventuresses in forcing their way into society, and ~~obtaining~~ in compassing their various ends.

It is useless to ~~go on with~~ continue descending the list of motives to exertion, for it is not reasonable to class men who are satisfied with base pursuits among those who might have obtained the highest fame under more favorable conditions. ~~order of men, upon whose kinships I chiefly base my arguments.~~ To be a real genius, a man must have a tendency to look deeply into things and to look at many of them at the same time. His glance must be penetrating, & his field of view, wide. It is ~~absolutely~~ inconsistent with these gifts, that he should be ~~attracted~~ wholly engrossed by frivolous & ignoble objects to the exclusion of ~~rather than by~~ those that are enduring and ~~noble~~ grand. A man of genius may be ~~difficult to~~ slow in rousing himself, but he cannot be wholly base.

The ~~stimulus~~ conditions that form the most appropriate ~~to arouse basis~~ substation for the ~~zeal~~ disposition of a man of genius, are an intellectual eagerness,

or an irritability of nerve, analogous to ~~that~~ irritability of muscle which makes a healthy man miserable, if prevented from exercise. He should have a craving for expression ~~himself~~, ~~an aggressiveness~~ some combativeness, a will that asserts itself. Also he should be disposed to cling with tenacity to the pursuits that may ~~have~~ captivate his fancy, and then he will carry adequate motives for exertion in his own breast, and not being dependent on external stimuli will work ~~honestly~~ courageously, devotedly & continuously to a single end. It is of this stuff that the characters of heroes are chiefly composed.

(~~Physical Vigor.~~ Constitutional Vigor.)

Opportunities

The last group of conditions ~~by~~ to which fame may be ~~obta~~ due, are those which come under the general head of 'opportunities'. I believe they are of much less importance to men of the highest gifts than is commonly believed. The want of education is a

serious evil to ordinary men whose receptive faculties become sluggish after youth & who during boyhood & youth are not goaded by that passion of learning & ~~that~~ have no great facility in absorbing & assimilating ~~absorption of~~ information. ~~that~~ The number of instances is very great ~~that~~, and many appear in my Dictionary, of men risen from the ranks in spite of all hindrances. ~~Luther~~ Porson was the son of a housemaid who had married a weaver and taught himself till it was felt a shame not to give him a good Education. Ampère the son of a peasant in a Frenchy village, devoured in his childhood the only book he could get at, it was an encyclopaedia & he nearly learnt it by heart. He taught ~~the~~ himself every thing, first the elements & more than they, of mathematics, then he expended a few sous in a second hand latin primer to enable him to read Bernoulli's mathematical treatises in that language & he grew to be ~~became~~ a philologist. Cobbett the peasants boy

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who ran away in search of adventure & spent his last ~~more~~ sixpence on a book preferring hunger of body to hunger of mind, & numbers of others, many of whose names will recur to every reader. What makes me think that ~~high~~ abilities of a high but not necessarily the highest order ~~genius~~ ~~are~~ is sure to make itself felt, in spite of opportunities, ~~& not~~ is that these men who have risen from the ranks are not necessarily prodigies. They are tried side by side, in mature life, long after they have outgrown the disadvantages of a bad start, ~~together~~ with those who had begun with good opportunities, and they do not overtop them. There are some prodigies who have risen from below, but ~~not~~ there are many more of several lesser degrees of ability. I argue that if the latter ~~can~~ may arise, then assuredly the former ~~must~~ will do so to a certainty.

Paganini
Donato
Bankers & bag
men men of science

Summary.

I have thus far endeavoured ~~fairly~~ to discuss the degree in which ~~how far~~ high fame is a ~~fair~~ test of ~~high~~ ability. It is the only test that I can employ, is it to be relied on? The results conclusions to which I arrive, are that very high fame is a ~~very~~ safe indication ~~criterion~~ of very high ability; ~~but~~ that the ~~less~~ higher ~~lower~~ the reputation, the more uncertain is its value as a test. ~~On the other hand~~ Conversely I believe that high abilities, if combined with a fair proportion of zeal & ~~health of~~ constitutional vigour are sure to achieve at least a high reputation. But that it does not by any means always happen that high abilities, are so combined.

The practical conclusions I draw from this are, that in testing the ~~truth~~ hereditary influences ~~it is only to be looked~~ ~~confine our enquiries as far as concerns~~ ~~[illegible] to the kindreds of the only~~ ~~highest order of men, or to those~~ ~~whose history is so well known~~

we shall be free from errors of commission when we confine ourselves to men who have attained the highest degree of fame, but ~~that~~ we shall not be safe from errors of omission because the reputation of very able men often fall short of their merits and also because such ~~people~~ persons may be deficient in zeal or constitutional vigour & therefore barren of result and not famous at all.

In short so far as I may confine my argument to kinsfolk of the highest order of reputation, I shall greatly understate the real ~~strength~~ of my case. If it can stand ~~be proved~~ on these grounds alone, à fortiori may it be relied upon as true.

to prove that ~~hereditary~~ genius is hereditary is that very able men are commonly related, but this evidence is ~~exceedingly~~ cogent, only so far as it can be shewn, that very able men are great rarities. ~~otherwise it is of diminished value~~. If it is only 10 to 1 against the birth of a man of capacity in any given family, then it is only 100 to 1 against the birth of two and 1000 to 1 against the birth of three in the same family. But if the chances ~~odds~~ had been 1000 to 1 against the birth, ~~the~~ of a single man, they would have risen to a million against the appearance of two, & a thousand millions against that of three. ~~In~~ dealing with calculations of this description, the example I have given shews that we shall risk running into the wildest results ~~absurdities~~ if we are not very circumspect before we ~~begin~~ accept ~~choose~~ our data. It is with the object of giving more precision to our data than is commonly attempted, that I write this chapter.

The subject of both vital & social statistics has

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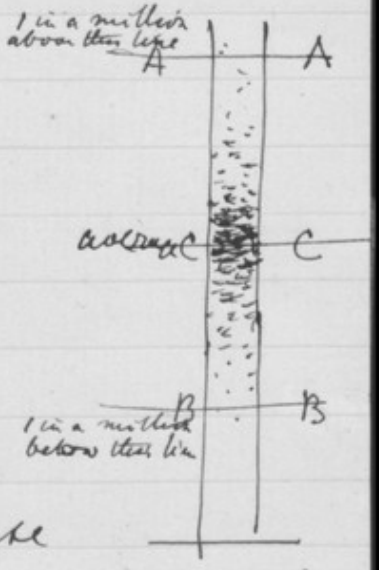
of late years been more than once, so
popular a topic that I ~~doubt not but~~ am sure most of
my readers ~~will be~~ are familiar with the fact
of their wonderful regularity whenever
large numbers of human instances are discussed.
There is hardly any human trait that can be
mentioned, as age at death, number of births, diseases,
marriages, stature, and so on, that
have not respectively their averages
that remain constant for long periods.
~~These averages that are as it were~~ typical of the
human race: whence deviations
occur, but occur equally on either
side of the average ~~& for~~. ~~Thus~~
So without any doubt, there is an
equally constant average of intellectual
capacity.

It is not however with the simple
average of capacity that I propose to deal in
this chapter but with the law that
governs the deviations from that average.
To make myself clear I must
recur to stature, as an illustration.
Suppose a vast number of people

came to be measured, ~~having~~ and dots were marked upon the face of the wall, against which they stood to mark their several heights. The wall would be covered with ~~dots~~ marks as in the sketch. ~~The~~ These would be clustered in vast numbers about the middle or average & become rapidly most sparse, as their deviation from the average was more remote.



The ~~rate~~ law of this decrease in terms of the relative remoteness from the average of the marks, is a matter of theory amply confirmed by practice. It holds ~~holds~~ true ~~wherever there is a true average, that is a type to which~~ in a marvellous variety of phenomena. as bullet marks on a target, gambling ~~chance~~ Events, variability of ~~temperature~~ weather, — every where in short, where the average is a 'true

f 23c r 51

average! (not a haphazard result) that is ~~but~~ one that is constant whenever sufficiently large numbers of instances are considered. &

To apply this law to the instance pictured in the sketch, we must first count the marks & draw a line CC that shall separate the upper half from the lower. This is the average height. Next we must ~~have~~ ~~to~~ take ~~some~~ one other lines, to give a scale. Suppose we draw ~~one~~ AA ~~above~~ & ~~BB~~ ~~below~~ that shall ~~each of them~~ cut off marks at the rate of one in a million. Then ~~there~~ we may divide AC ~~BC~~ into as many parts as we choose & can calculate from theory how many marks per million will be found in each of the divisions. For the sake of ~~compactness of expression~~ more easy explanation suppose the ~~a million~~ number of marks on the wall to have been just one a million, then ~~one~~ a single mark will be above AA & another below BB; 499 999 marks will be between CC & AA & the same

I will suppose for the sake of simplicity, that the distribution of the marks is symmetrical on both sides of the average line. This is not a necessary supposition but it is the one with which I propose to deal & therefore I adopt it.

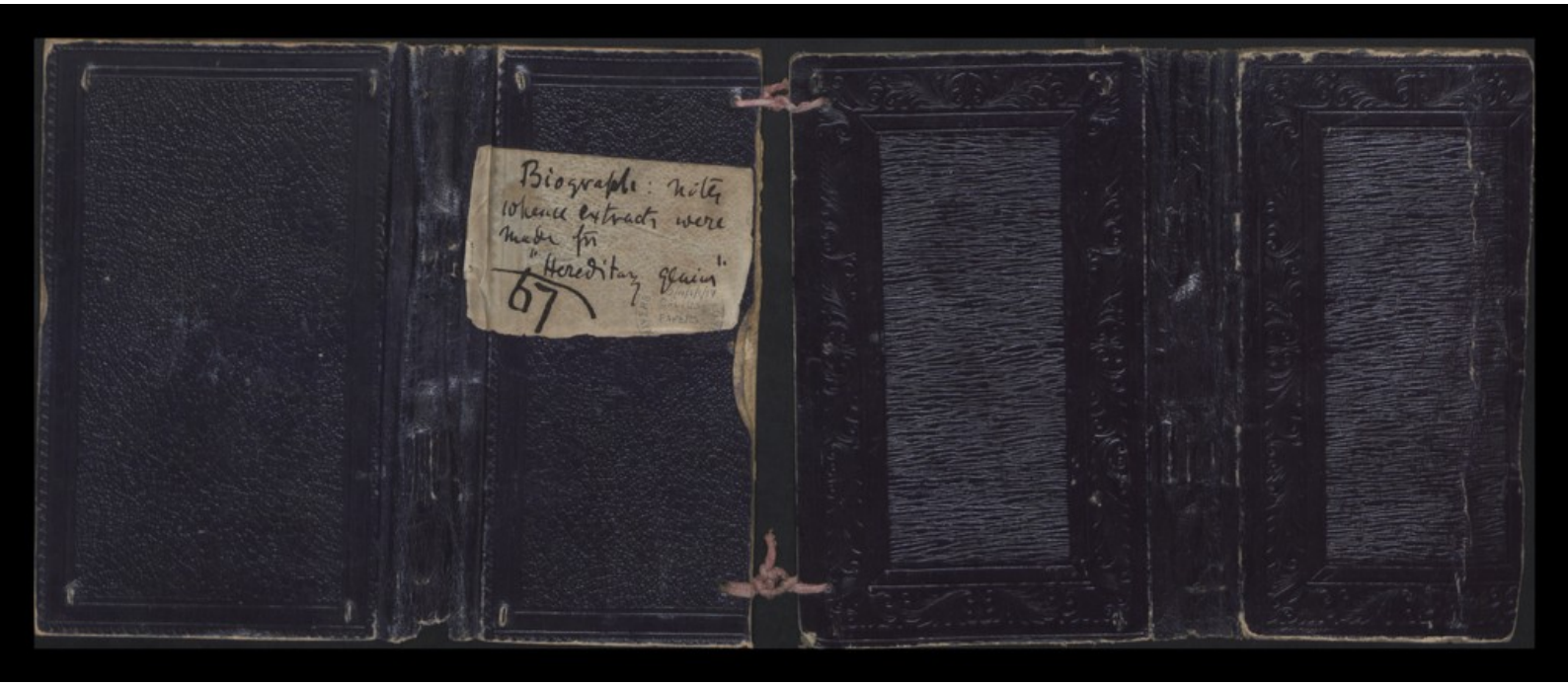
~~CC & AC will be such, the distribution of marks will be symmetrical on both sides of the average line. so that a line BB drawn below it at the same distance as AB is drawn above it will also cut off dots at the rate of one in million~~ we may therefore prolong the graduation downwards & shall arrive at similar results. The lower half will just reflect the upper.

f 23e v

Not wanted

number between CC & BB. Let us now divide each of these latter intervals into 4 equal parts; calculation shows & experience confirms it, that the number of marks in these respective several subdivisions will be 397,172 ; 97,140 ; 5595 ; & 72. (equal altogether to the 499,999.) If we had divided them into 5 equal parts the numbers would have been 344,335 ; 134,251 ; 20,228 ; 1160 ; 25. It is not necessary that the compactness of the marks should be the same above & below the average CA may not be equal to CB & yet the number of marks in their several subdivisions will be the same. I would refer those who wish to know more about this exceedingly interesting & curious law to Quetelet's letters on Probabilities, translated by Downes & published in 1849 by Layton & Co London. It is a handy octavo volume well worthy of study. I will quote one of the many instances that Quetelet gives, there & elsewhere, of the comparison of calculation with fact.

From whose tables in the appendix I have calculated the figures in this chapter.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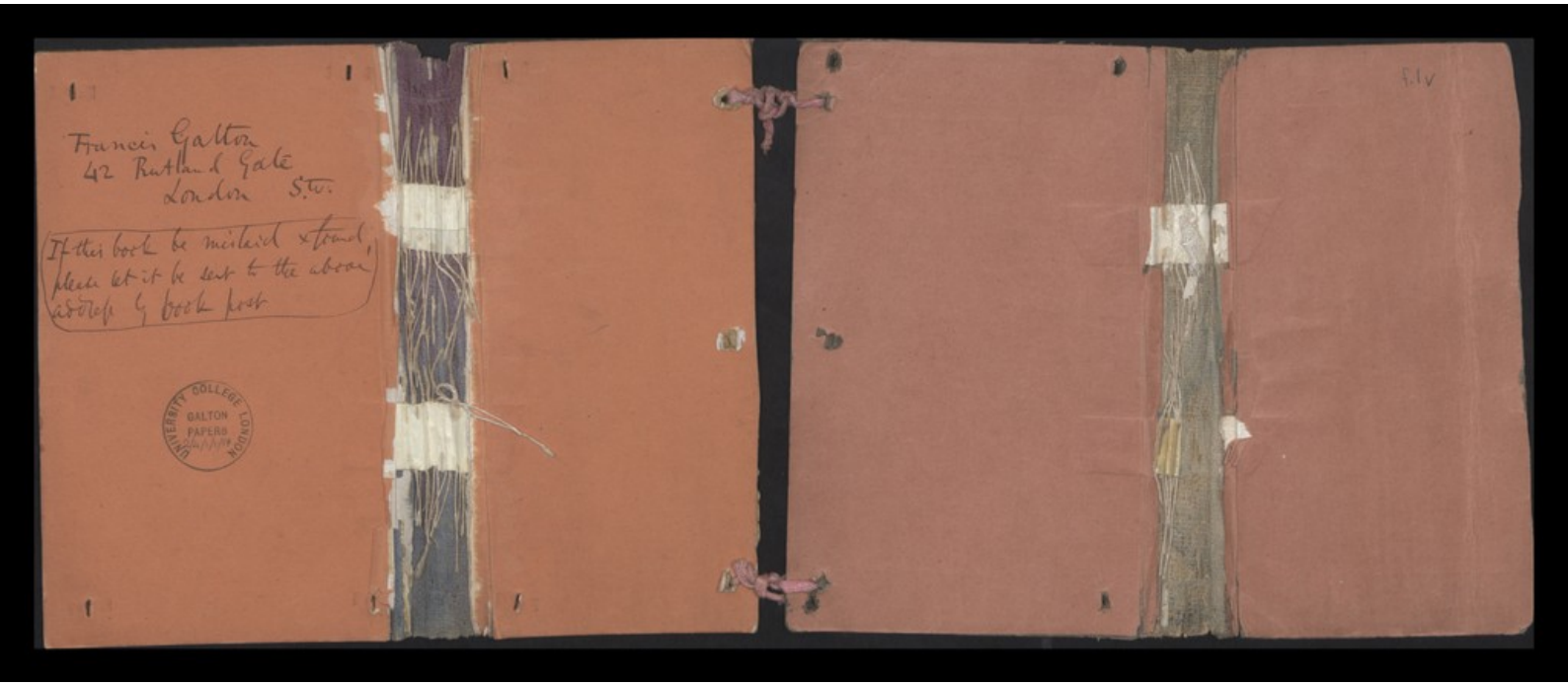
"Hereditary Genius"
67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Science

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? Poussin Nicholas (is no blood relation to Gaspar Poussin)

Raphael. Father a painter of ~~little celebrity~~ merit (Penny Cyc.), some of whose works still exist. He was an amateur, having a strong inclination to paint but no necessity for it "I am not ashamed to be called a professor of that noble art" are his words (see Eastlake's Literature of the fine arts. 1. 187). Both his parents died before he was 12 years old.

Rembrandt

Reni Guido. Father professor of music

(Life by Noël Stainsbury)

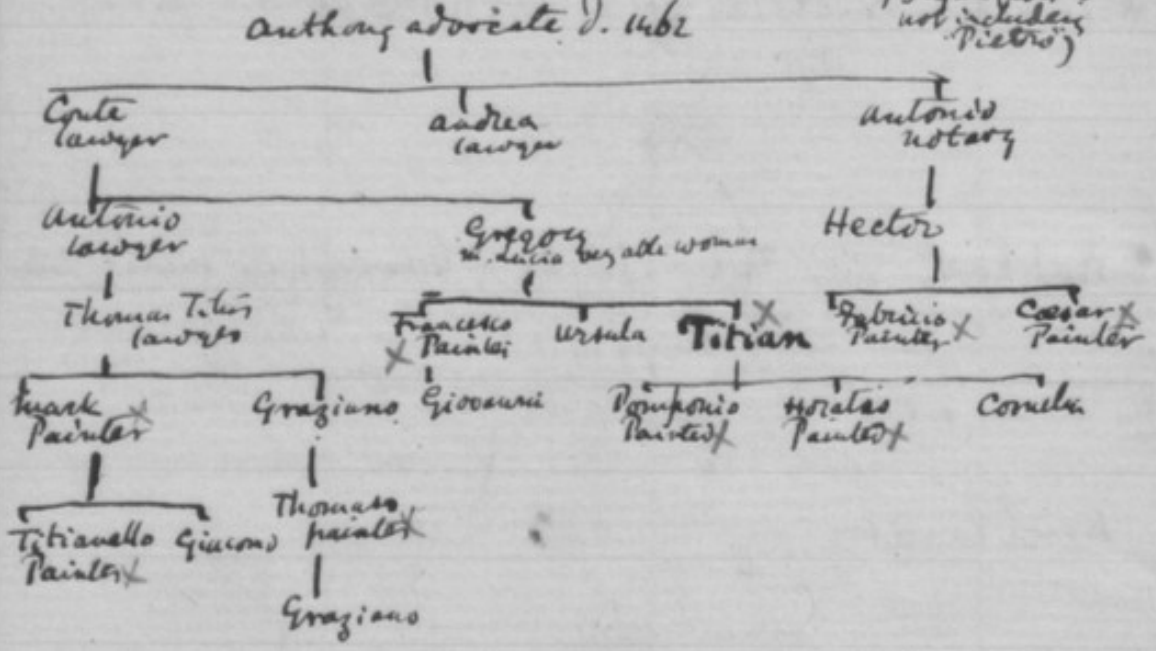
Rubens. Brother Philip juris consult: disciple & friend of the great Lipsius to whose learning having almost attained he equalled in modesty son Albert. secretary of the Privy Council. (a mere post, I think) Rubens was handsome, carriage easy & noble. manners exceeding graceful & attractive. Eloquent. clear intonation

(Giacomo Robusti)

Tintoretto. Daughter Maria a good painter died in prime of life. Son Domenico followed his father but non passibus æquis. (Lanzi)

Genealogy from Northcote's life. (Bryan is incorrect thus Mark is not nephew of Titian but as shown – appendix ×

Genealogy of the Eight Vecellio painters (? 9 Bryan gives 6 not including Pietro)



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Dr Young's Sketch of his own Life

[For Emily.]

If 45 (Supposed to be intended for a new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica)

Young, (Dr. Thomas) a physician, distinguished as an article in the author of several discoveries both in science and in literature, born 13 June 1773, at Milverton in the county of Somerset, was the eldest son of Thomas and Sarah Young: his mother was the daughter of a sister of Dr. Richard Brocklesby, a man well known both in a medical and in a political capacity.

His parents were rather below than above the middle station of life: but they were members of the society of Quakers; among whom education is not only very equally distributed, but the perfect community of rights and pretensions, and the complete contempt of public opinion, not only obviate a great part of the depression of the lower orders, but have a natural tendency to produce, in a person who has any consciousness of his own powers, a sentiment not very remote from ~~something approaching to~~ confidence and presumption. His father followed the fashion of the day, and became a manufacturer of money: he was for a time warmly successful in his (speculations, commercial) pursuits: but though a man of strict integrity, he was at last involved in the ruinous consequence, of the general depression of the value of landed property so fatal to the country bankers. He had ten children: but his eldest son was for a very short time only an inmate of his house: being a favourite with his maternal grandfather, Mr. Robert Davis

of Minehead, a merchant of respectability, who was fond of classical literature, and though not himself possessed of great learning, inspired the infant mind of his grandson with an insatiable ambition to "drink deeps of the Pierian spring", an ambition which ~~greatly~~ probably influenced him more or less throughout life. He had learned to read ~~English~~ pretty fluently by the time that he was two years old, and soon after this, in the intervals of his attendance on a village schoolmistress, he was made to commit to memory a number of English poems, and in a few years, some things in Latin, which he retained without much difficulty, before he knew the meaning of the words.

Before he was six years old, he was indulged with being sent daily to a dissenting clergyman, nominally to write, ~~taught~~ him writing, and the Latin grammar of Lilly, but who had neither talent nor temper to teach anything well. In another year he was placed at a miserable boarding school, near Bristol, and remained there about a year and a half. Here he was supposed to be taught arithmetic, but even at this age he began to be his own master, for he had learned of himself the last rules of the Tutor's Assistant before he had reached the middle under his master's inspection.

His father had a neighbour named Kingdon, who from the station of a labouring mechanic had raised himself by his ingenuity to that of a land surveyor, and was steward to several opulent proprietors. Here he found during his holidays, a never failing source of instruction and delight in three folio volumes of a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; there were also some mathematical and philosophical instruments which furnished the play things most congenial to his taste.

In 1782 he went to a school kept at Compton in Dorsetshire by a Mr. Thompson, who had a tolerable collection of common ~~English and Latin~~ books, and who had the good sense to leave his pupils some little discretion in the employment of their time. Here he remained till May 1786, having acquired a schoolboys acquaintance with

the commonest Greek and Latin classics, Virgil, Horace, Xenophon, and Homer, and with the elementary parts of the mathematics, including practical surveying. He usually rose in summer an hour before the appointed time, in order to be prepared first with his lesson; and in winter he sat up an hour or two later than the rest for the same purpose. With the assistance of a schoolfellow who had a few French and Italian books, he acquired a superficial knowledge of those languages, and amused himself with reading a few chapters in a Hebrew Bible, which his master had left in his way.

In his occasional visits to his grandfather at Minehead, in the intervals of his residence at this school ~~during this period~~, he became acquainted with a philosophical and meteorological sadler and his son; and the great object of his walks was to employ Mr. Atkins's quadrants in attempting to measure heights. He had imbibed from a conversation with Morris Birkbeck a fancy for studying botany; and for the sake of examining plants, he wished to make a microscope from the descriptions of Benjamin Martin: the botany was then forgotten for the love of optics; and in order to make his microscope he thought it necessary to have a lathe: the lathe was made, and optics were ~~the~~ next thrown aside in favour of turning: there was however a demonstration in Martin which exhibited, though unnecessarily, some fluxional symbols; and he was never satisfied till he had read, a year or two afterwards, a little introduction to the doctrine of fluxions.

At the age of thirteen, some circumstances occurred which decided on the subsequent pursuits of his life. A young lady, nearly related by marriage to Sir William Watson, and who had profited ~~by the activity~~ under whose enlightened direction ~~of his enlightened mind to~~ she had been taught employ her own talents to advantage, was recommended to pass a few years in a quiet part of the country for the ~~[illegible]~~ benefit of her health, and ~~a sister of a sister of Miss Davis~~, a sister of Mrs. Young, was recommended to her as a most desirable companion. It was this lady who first noticed and encouraged the activity of ~~the eager~~ her friends' nephew ~~young student~~, ~~then engrossed in~~ at Halling absorbed in the pursuit of the oriental languages; and in common with Dr. Watson, she recommended him to her uncle who was then making arrangements for the domestic education of his grandson Hudson Gurney; ~~then a year or two younger~~ with whom Young, ~~who~~ being about a year older, was ~~to have~~ invited in 1787 to pursued his studies, under the care of a private tutor. The tutor was ultimately Mr Hodgkin, the author or rather editor, of the Calligraphia Graeca: he taught his pupils the art of writing

English ; but he was glad to derive some advice and assistance in his own classical studies from Young, who at the age of fourteen was requested to be the Director general of the Latin and Greek of the whole party: ~~The five years, which he passed in this family, from 1787 to 1792, were perhaps the most profitable of his life with regard to mental and moral cultivation~~: the greater portion of the years they resided in a simple manner at Grumpsbury in Hertfordshire; a few months of the winter only were spent in London, which however was in no other respect to them, than as containing a few booksellers' shops.

About the age of 15, Young suffered from the symptoms of an impending consumption: but the assistance of Baron Dimsdale and of Dr. Brocklesby, and the kind care of the excellent Mrs. Barclay enabled him to weather the storm with no ultimate inconvenience, and even with little interruption to his studies: ~~he recovered himself~~ and the five years which he passed in this family, from 1787 to 1792, were perhaps the most profitable of his life, with regard to mental and moral cultivation. He made himself familiar, in this period, with all the great models of antiquity, obtained a facility of writing Latin, and wrote some tolerable Greek verses, besides reading a good deal of mathematics, especially the principal works of Newton: he also studied botany and zoology with diligence, and was particularly fond of entomology.

His uncle Dr. Brocklesby had already undertaken the responsibility of his future medical education: and had desired to receive regular reports of his literary and scientific pursuits. Among these were occasional specimens of Greek translations, and these were communicated to Burke and to Windham, with both of whom Dr. Brocklesby was intimate. Mr. Burke was particularly indulgent and friendly on these occasions; and it was in great measure to his good offices that Young was indebted for the ultimate extent of his uncle's protection. In the winter of 1791, he attended a course of lectures of Dr. Higgins on chemistry; having already become acquainted with the elements of that science, and having begun to make some simple experiments of his own on a small scale, he was fully prepared for all he saw: not that he was ever particularly fond of repeating experiments, or even of attempting new ones; for he thought the sacrifice of time generally great, and the success very uncertain: and he used to say of experimental investigations, that they were indeed the food of science, but that food was at least as beneficial to the consumer as to the producer: and that it might easily happen

with respect to this intellectual banquet, that "fools made feasts and wise men ate them".

In 1792 he embarked in the immediate study of physic, taking lodgings in Westminster for about two years, while he attended the lectures of Baillie and Cruickshank at the Hunterian school of anatomy, and was a diligent pupil of St. Bartholomew's hospital. In 1793 he made a tour through the west of England, principally with a view of studying the mineralogy of Cornwall: and about this time he became acquainted with the Duke of Richmond, then Master General of the Ordnance, who soon afterwards invited him to accept the situation of assistant private secretary in his house. This indeed was an opportunity for entering into public and political life, of which he saw the advantages: but he had a predilection for the more tranquil pursuits of science, which he thought more congenial to his talents and his habits: though, in a worldly point of view his determination was probably a foolish one; at least so far as it was founded on the expectation of any early or brilliant success in the practice of physic. The offer was made at Goodwood, where his uncle had taken him, in 1794: he proceeded in the autumn to visit through Derbyshire in his way to Edinburgh; having first been admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society in June, when he had just completed his 21st year. In the winter he attended the lectures of Black, Munro, and Gregory: and spent the following summer in a solitary tour, through the Highlands, and returned by the English lakes and through a part of Wales.

The next autumn he went to Göttingen, and took a Doctor's Degree there in the summer of 1796: he also acquired an intimate acquaintance with the language and literature of Germany, which he kept up throughout his life; and he found the academical library extremely valuable in furnishing the books of reference which he employed in compiling his inaugural dissertation. He had intended to extend his travels to the South of Europe: but the victories of Bonaparte anticipated this plan, which he executed 25 years after; while that great conqueror was dying at St. Helena. He passed some time in studying the classic works of Italian art collected at Dresden, and spent two months at Berlin, whence he returned to London in February 1797. He

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found in Germany the love of new inventions singularly combined with a pedantic habit of systematizing the old; and the general spirit of the country rather tended to confirm than to correct the habits of his early education, which inclined him to dwell too much on the effect of trifles, and sometimes to take too much pains in supplying the want of some trifles, in which that education had been deficient.

The regulations of the College of Physicians having made it necessary for him to retrace some steps of his academical career, he went to Cambridge, intending at first to reside there a few years only, without graduating; and ~~on account of his uncle's intimacy with Dr. Farmer~~, he entered in the spring of 1797, as a fellow commoner of Emmanuel, on account of his uncle's intimacy with Dr. Farmer, who was master of that college. He afterwards proceeded in due course to take his regular degrees in physic there: though he did not think it necessary to attend the lectures of any kind, on subjects which he had before sufficiently studied. ~~Dr. Bro~~

Dr. Brocklesby died in December 1797; leaving the greater half of his fortune to his nephew Mr. Beeby, and about half of the remainder to Dr. Young: this was enough to afford him a sufficient degree of temporary affluence or even scanty subsistence, without annihilating or ~~[illegible]~~ much weakening the motives for application to a profession. He retained a part of his uncle's house in Norfolk Street for his books, while he had rooms also at Emmanuel, which were made cheerful by a small collection of pictures that he inherited: he also indulged himself with a horse and a servant of his own: and he passed the summers ~~at Worthing~~ with some friends at Worthing, or elsewhere in the country.

When the necessary residence at Cambridge was completed, he began to consider himself as a candidate for medical celebrity, and in 1801 he took a house in Welbeck Street, which he continued to occupy for five and twenty years. It was not long, however, before he accepted an engagement which in some degree diverted his immediate

attention from the practice of physic, as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution; and for about two years he was the colleague of Sir Humphrey Davy as a lecturer, though his language was never either very popular or very fluent, his compressed and laconic style and manner being more adapted for the study of a man of science, than for the amusement of a lady of fashion. His friends were of opinion that his longer continuance, in the situation of a public teacher, would be unfavourable to his success in physic, and after having lectured for two winters, he gave up the professorship. In the intervening summer of 1802, he took charge of the health of the present Duke of Richmond and his brother Lord George, at the request of their uncle, in an excursion of three months to Rouen with their tutor Mr. Vincent: ~~he~~ staying in the course of the time a visit of a fortnight to Paris, where he had the amusement of hearing Napoleon take part in the discussions of the National Institute. The next year he was appointed to the Office of Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, a place of ~~some small emolument, he~~ and of small responsibility, and of some small emolument.

In 1804, he married Miss Eliza Maxwell second daughter of J. P. Maxwell Esq of Cavendish Square. The next year he went to Worthing, and continued to pass some months there every summer for sixteen successive years. In the beginning of 1810 he succeeded, after a very arduous contest, in obtaining the situation of a Physician to St. George's Hospital. ~~In 1819, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Longitude~~ He had occasion, in 1815, to visit a patient at Paris, and he had great reason to be pleased with his reception in the scientific circles of that metropolis: he had before had the pleasure of receiving Arago and Gay Lussac at Worthing, and ~~in original~~ Humboldt he had seen in London, so that he found himself among his old friends and fellow labourers: he returned to Paris for a few

He was appointed in 1818 by a Commission under the Privy Seal, together with Sir Joseph Banks, Sir George Clark, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Dr. Wollaston and Captain Kater, a Commission for taking the Commissioners [illegible] State of Weights and Measures throughout Great Britain.

weeks in the summer of the same year. In 1818 he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Longitude, with a Salary of £400 a year, under a new Act of Parliament, brought in by Mr. Croker and Mr. Gilbert, having in the first instance been appointed one of the new Commissioners named by the act, though the subject had never been even mentioned to him, till he found his name one morning in the newspapers, as having been proposed in the House of Commons as a resident member of the Board, in conjunction with Dr. Wollaston and Captain Kater. There could be no doubt that such an engagement, though it occupied little of his time, was likely to interfere very much with his medical reputation; but as he never had a family, he was not ambitious to acquire a large fortune, and preferred a competence well secured, to a contingency of greater affluence: and from this time forwards, he considered his salary, together with his own and his wife's property, as affording such a competence. His marriage was happy, though without the comforts of a family: comforts which, for a great part of his life would have been accompanied by deep anxiety, and of which the absence was in great measure supplied by other domestic affections.

In the summer of 1821, meaning to discontinue his professional residence at Worthing, he took the opportunity of making a hasty tour to Italy, which he considered as a part of his education that had before been unavoidably postponed. In about 5 months, he saw all the remarkable cities of Italy, and returned by Switzerland and the Rhine. The next year he went again with some friends to Paris: in 1824 he paid a visit to Spa, and took the principal part of Holland in his way back. It was in this year that he undertook the medical responsibility and the mathematical direction of a Society for Life Assurance; and with the addition thus obtained, his income became adequate to his utmost wishes, without any further dependence on the caprice of public opinion in a medical capacity.

He removed at the end of the Spring 1825, to a house which he had built in Park Square, and continued to reside there for the remainder of his life, having attained, as far

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as regarded himself, all the objects of importance for which he hoped or wished; summum nec metuens diem nec optans, and thinking that non inprudenter vita quod reliquum est, petit, cum fama quod satis est habet.

He was originally indebted, throughout his life, for many of the advantages which he enjoyed, to the friendship of a single family, who had long been kind to his uncle. Of the few particular friends, whose intimacy he cultivated, after his fellow student Grimes, George Ellis was at one time the most prominent: it was from his recommendation and persuasion, that he was induced to contribute a few articles to the Quarterly Review, and it was as a writer in this collection that he first attracted the notice of the public. His pursuits, diversified as they were, had all originated in the first instance from the study of physic: the eye and the ear led him to the consideration of sounds and of light; and a regard to the decorum of his profession prevented his devoting himself too exclusively to any one branch either of literature or of science: for he felt that his patients had a claim on his reputation as well as on his time.

The most elaborate of his later articles in the Quarterly Review were contributed chiefly out of friendship to the persons immediately concerned in it: and one of these, which related to the history of languages, ancient and modern, was the original occasion of his turning his thoughts to the best literature of ancient Egypt, an investigation which led to more of popular success than any other in which he had been engaged. He found that it was easier to gain credit in England for literature than for science; while on the continent he observed that, on the contrary, there was more candour and indulgence among men of science than among scholars.

&c.

He was indebted to nature for a good verbal memory, and he certainly had not bad abilities: but he used to consider himself as more indebted, for the extent of his acquirements, to the habit of close and determined application than to any superiority of natural talent. Such, however, was his indefatigable perseverance, combined with accidental facilities of investigation, that he deserved to be classed among the first rank of his contemporaries, not in one department of science only, but in a multitude of independent departments, not commonly united even in pairs. He might for example have been styled without impropriety, and alone with equal justice, on the title of a biographer history of his life, a physician, a classical scholar, a linguist, an antiquarian, a biographer, an optician, or a mathematician; for in each of these departments of human knowledge he has contributed something to the store of mankind which will deserve to be remembered by distant ages. Whether the public would have been more benefited by his confining his exertions within narrower limits, is a question of great doubt: his own idea was, that the faculties are more exercised, and therefore actually more vigorous, by going a little beyond the minimum only, and overcoming the great elementary difficulties of a variety of studies, than by spending the same number of hours in any one pursuit: and it was generally more his object to cultivate his own mind than to acquire knowledge for others in departments which were not his immediate concern: while he thought with regard to the modern doctrine of the division of labour, that they applied much less to mind

than to matter, and that while they increased the produce of a workman's ~~xx~~ physical strength, they tended to reduce his dignity in the scale of existence from a reasoner, back to a mere machine.

It is indeed so impossible to foresee the capabilities of improvement in any science, that it is idle to form any general opinion of what would be the comparative advantage of the employment of time in any one investigation rather than in another, for almost all inventions, are led as much by accident as by system to their successes. He would probably not have recommended the plan of his own studies as a model for the imitation of others: and he certainly thought that many hours, and even years of his life, had been occupied in pursuits that were comparatively unprofitable. But it is probably best for mankind that the researches of some investigators should be concentrated within a narrow compass, and that while others keep more rapidly through a more extensive sphere of research. He was, particularly averse to any mechanical assistance which he could spare; never, for instance having been in the habit of dictating, nor of allowing any of his writings to be copied for the press: since, he found that the best way to correct them, or to be assured of their accuracy, was to copy them once or twice himself. although but, in many cases he sent his rougher manuscripts at once to the press. He long retained the habits of scholastic in mixing his studies, so as to devote an hour or two only at a time to each: and he thought this alternation useful in enabling the mind to transfer its attention from one object to another with facility, and thus to acquire a versatility of powers. He read but slowly, though he wrote with rapidity, he read but slowly, perhaps. The whole list of the works that he studied, in the course of fifty years, does not amount to

a thousand volumes: while it is said that William King the poet read no fewer than seven thousand in the course of a residence of seven years at Oxford.

Dr. Young

In person he was rather below than above the middle size, and though without the appearance of florid health, he was possessed of considerable muscular strength and activity, which was so uninterrupted by sickness, that he was never confined a day to his bed till late in life. He was fond, as a young man, of athletic and particularly of laborious exercises, and his constant training supplied the place of an early cultivation of gymnastic exercise. As far as the qualities of the mind and feelings are concerned, he may be said to have been born old, and to have died young; he was not fourteen when he took up the resolution of abstaining from the produce of the labour of slaves, and he adhered for seven years to this resolution, without once infringing it. In later life, though the strength of his faculties was not wholly exempt from diminution, he was generally cheerful, and sometime, playful, though seldom very eloquent or very entertaining in conversation. He felt some inconvenience in society from being a little short sighted, and he used to attribute in part to this circumstance the mistakes which he sometimes made respecting the impression produced by what he said or did, or the feelings of others. Though not generally credulous, he was in the habit of relying somewhat too much on the sincerity of those with whom he conversed; he often listened, without the slightest mistrust to a recital which the narrator had no intention whatever to impress on his audience as a matter of fact: and this happened to him the more naturally, as he had himself the strictest regard for veracity; and though he did not deny the possibility of the occurrence of a case, in which it might be justifiable to make an unequivocally false assertion, yet he thought himself fortunate that it had never occurred to him to be subjected to such a necessity. His morality was pure, though unostentatious: his religious sentiments liberal, though orthodox; he was [illegible] well read in the Scriptures, but was fondest of adverting to those passages which point to faith rather than to good works; and if it was allowable to dwell more on one part than another of holy writ, he was most disposed to be impressed with the importance of that text which enjoins the votaries of pure and undefiled religion, to keep themselves unspotted from the w

He kept for many years a memorandum of the books that he read, and the principal part of them are here arranged in the order of their perusal.

II. 1775. Alphabet.

III. 1776. English Testament.

IV. 1777. Bible; Watts's hymns.

V. 1778. Gulliver's travels; Pope's Messiah; Parnell's Hermit.

VI. 1779. Goldsmith's Deserted village; Rack's poems; Lilly's Grammar. Tom Telescope's Newtonian Philosophy; Goadby's weekly miscellany; Robinson Crusoe; Gessner's Death of Abel; Seven Stages of Life.

VII. 1780. Needham's select Lessons; Walkingame's Tutor's assistant &c.

VIII. 1781 Leggo's Exercises; Clarke's Introduction: Phaedrus; Aesop's fables.

IX. 1782-3 Cornelius Nepos; Eton selecta e profanis scriptoribus; Virgil; Enox's Horace; Ciceronis Opuscula; Westminster Greek grammar Greek Testament; Garretson's Exercises.

XI, XII. 1784-5. Xenophon's Cyropaedia; ~~Homer, 7 books~~; Ellis's Exercises; Ewing's Mathematics; Dilworth's bookkeeping; Martin's Philosophy; Ryland's Newtonian Philosophy; Vyse's Mathematics; Ward's Algebra; Pilgrim's Progress; Phillip's Speaker; Littleton and Schrevelius for dictionaries. Howle's Orbis pictus; Veneroni Maitre Italien; Lettere d'una Peruviana; Rodamunt of the books of the New Testament.

XIII. 1786. Homer's 12 first books. Taylor Hebrew grammar; Part of Genesis in Montanus; Priestley on air, volume 1; Penn's Reflexions and maxims; Marsden's grammars of the oriental languages; Robertson on reading Hebrew; Half of Genesis, without points; Lord's prayer in 100 languages.

XIV. 1787. Jones's Persian Grammar; Poeseos Asiaticae commentarii; Huntingford's Greek Exercises; Pindar's Olympics; Homer's Iliad, with Pope, and Clarke's notes; Perry's French Letters; Modèle de Lettres Françaises; Chantaud's Exercises; Epictetus; Lectures for Sunday evenings; Trimmer's Natural History.

XV, XVI. 1788-9. Horne Tooke's Diversions; Part of Bos Ellipses graecae; Goldsmith's natural history, volume 1; Bélisaire; Longinus Tompii; Simson's Euclid; Simson's Conic Sections; Simpson's Algebra; Barclay's Apology; Trusler's Chesterfield; Hume Pompilius; Goldsmith's Roman history; Télémaque; Nicholson's Natural Philosophy; Clark's Heraldry; Ovid's Epistles; Scheller Praecepta stili Latini, Caesar; Ovid's metamorphoses; Terence. Port Royal Méthode Grecque; Watts's Logic; Theocritus Warton; Morelli de Prosodia Graeca; Locke on Understanding.

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XVII. 1790. Pentalogia Graeca; Reynolds's 8 Discourses; World, Lee's Botany; Bonnycastle's algebra; Sheridan on Elocution; Hephaestion Pauwii; Linnaei Philosophia botanica; Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; Simpson's Fluxions; Corneille chef d'oeuvres; Parts of the Monthly Review; Virgil; Lettsom's Fothergill; Demosthenes a Mounteney; Kuster and Leeds; Foster on accent and quantity; Blackstone's Commentaries; Hesiod; Aeschylus; Euripides; Sophocles; Newtoni Principia; Lycophron; Newtoni Optica; History of France, volume 3 (About 1789 and 1790, some a second or third time. Part of Caesar, and of Cicero ~~Opuscula~~; Virgil; Horace; Juvenal; Persius; Terence; Sallust's Catiline; Martial, book 1; Eton Greek grammar; Greek Evangelists; Cyropaedia; part of Homer, of Euripides, of Sophocles, of Aeschylus, of Aristophanes; Rollin's antient history; Gough's history of Quakers; Bonnycastle's astronomy; Euclid six books; Boileau.)

XVIII. 1791. Burke's Reflections; Apollonius Rhodius; Knox's Essays; Bacon's advancement of learning; Bacon's Essays; Nicholson's Chemistry; Cronstedt's Mineralogy; Lavoisier's chemistry; Senecae tragoediae; Black's Lectures, MS.; Racine's works; Milton; Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful; Shakespeare; Potter's Antiquities; Kennet's Antiquities; Huntingford's Greek poetry, with Burney's reviews; Glasse's Samson; Pindar; Aristophanes; Burke's appeal.

XIX. 1792. Cicero; Akinside's imagination; Fabricii Philosophia Entomologica; Geddes on the Moriscoes; Brunckii Analecta; Aristotle's Poetics, Rhetorics, and part of his logics; Withering's botany; Bacon's Essays again.

XX. 1793. Winslow Exposition anatomique; Holdsworth's short hand; Cheselden osteographia, Monro on the bones and nerves; Harveius de motu cordis; Hume's works; Plautus; Menander and Philemon; Farmer on Shakespeare; Haller Elementa physiologiae; Catullus; Tibullus; Propertius; Herodotus.

XXI. 1794. Bath guide; Ovid; Wells on vision; Voltaire's Tragedies; Lucretius; Thucydides; Lucan; Martial; Plato's five dialogues; Xenophontis Memorabilia; Paine and Wakefield; Moliere's works; Tasso; Darwin's Zoonomia; Chesterfield's letters; Goldoni; Some of Swift and of Voltaire; Tacitus; Spectator; Lessing's comedies; Beddoes and Watt on gases; Gottsched's grammar; Gessners erste schiffer.

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XXII. 1795. Don Quixote, Sp.; Rasselas; Beattie's Minstrel; Ariosto; Cullen's Practice; Gunn's Flute; Guthrie's Geography; Johnson's Hebrides; Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd; Thomson's seasons; Tom Jones; Spittler's Entwurf; Blumenbachs Handbuch; Pope's Works; Wielands Oberon, Vicar of Wakefield; Turks Clavierschule.

XXIII. 1796. Hamburg Correspondent, some years; Constitution Française; Celsus; Aphorisms of Hippocrates; Blumenbach, Bildungstrieb; Brandis von Lebenskraft; Hufelands Pathogenie; Grellmans Staatskunde; Wielands Musarion, twice; Tristram Shandy; Castle of Otranto; Schiller's tragedies, Göthe's Schriften, 2 volumes; Nouvelle Heloise; Burke's Regicide Peace.

XXIV. 1797. Göthes Wilhelm Meister; Richardson; ~~Jos~~ Rambler, Evelina Mackenzie's work.

Maclaurin's Fluxions, first part. Butler's analogy.

Arabian nights, Scott, Byron, Fielding, Smollet Butler, Velleius Paterculus, Florus, Vasi, Eustace ~~(Mann of Feeling, Justice de Boulogne) Mackenzie~~

See Books reviewed: the rest of his studies may be inferred from the catalogue of his writings.

He had traced out for himself, at an early period a regular system of reading which he began to execute in his boyhood, and of which he did not wholly lose sight even in his declining age, though many of the names which had been inserted from the testimony of common fame, he afterwards thought unworthy to be retained; and a few omissions were occasionally supplied.

Course of Reading.

I. Serious Poetry: tragic, epic, and mythologic.

Ancients. Homer, Hesiod, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Lycophron, Apollonius Rhodius; Virgil Ovid, Seneca, Statius?

Moderns. Corneille, Racine Voltaire; Dante (1813) Ariosto, Tasso, Maffei (1825), Sperone ( ); Milton, Shakespeare, English theatre; Telemaque, Crébillon?

II. Lighter Poetry: comic, satiric, epigrammatic, lyric, bucolic, elegiac.

Ancients. Pindar, Aristophanes, Anacreon, Menander, Philemon; Plautus, Terence, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Persius, Phaedrus, Petronius (1797), Martial.

Moderns. Moliere, Corneille, Boileau Metastasio, Tasso (1815) Guarini (1800) Redi? Goldoni.

III. History: geography, topography, chronological history, palaeography, biography.

Ancients. Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon (1824) Aelian (1825) Arrian, Livy, Sallust, Caesar, Lucan, Cicero, Suetonius, Tacitus.

Modern. Hume (1824) Smollett (1825) Robertson (1824) Guthrie, Millot (1824) Voltaire (1806); Guicciardini? Davila? Machiavelli? Fontenelle? Potter, Kennet, Boswell (1808)

(5) f.12r (17)

IV. Philosophy : logical, metaphysical, rhetoric, grammar.

Ancient. Demetrius Phalereus (1825), Demosthenes, Aristotle, Cicero, Lucretius, Quintilian (1825) Hephaestion

Modern. Watts, Locke, Burke, Malebranche? Priestley? Hartley? Bacon, Bossuet? Behmen, Dryden (1825) Aldrich? Berkley?

V. Moral : ethical, political, legal, epistolic, commercial.

Ancient. Cebes, Epictetus, Plato, Xenophon Lucian? Antoninus? Cicero, Seneca Pliny junior (1823).

Modern. Montesquieu (1825). Piccolomini? Boccaccio? Lettere Italiane? Blackstone, Bacon, Castiglione (1825) Fontenelle? Voiture, Behmen? Rousseau, Voltaire Memorial (1799) Labruyere? Bossuet? Addison, Johnson, Knox, Adam Smith (1825) Locke? World, Burke, Richardson (1797) Fielding, Goldsmith, Chesterfield, Burney (1797) Radcliffe (1804, 1823)

VI. Arts Reynolds's Discourses

VII. Sciences.

Ancients. De re rustica (1825) Aratus (1798) Aristotle? Oppian (1821) Nicander (1807) Athenaeus? Pliny (1823-4) Oribasius? Celsus.

Moderns. Too various to be enumerated. Button?

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A few favourite passages from his common place book may serve as a specimen of his sentiments and opinions.

Fortuna fortes metuit, ignavos premit. Senec. Med.
Nunquam potest non esse virtuti locus. Sen. Med.
Qui statuit aliquid, parte inaudita altera,
Aequum licet statuerit, haud aequus fuit. Sen. Med.
Pars sanitatis velle sanari fuit. Seneca Hippol.
Alium silere quod voles, primus sile. Sen. Hipp.

Fata si liceat mihi
Fingere arbitrio meo
Temperem zephyro levi
Vela, ne pressae gravi
Spiritu antennae tumant.
Lenis ac modicum fluens
Aura nec vergens latus
Ducat intrepidam ratem
Tuta me media vehat
Vita decurrens via. Seneca Oedip.

Qui genus jactat suum Aliena laudat. Seneca Herc.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.
What matter where, if I be still the same
And what I should be? Milton. P.L. i.
The invention all admired and each how he
To be the inventor missed; so easy it seemed
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. Milton P.L. vi.

Oft times nothing profits more
Than self esteem grounded on just and right
Well managed. Milton. P.L. ~~x~~ viii.

6) f. 135 (18

His works and essays, though not extremely voluminous, are probably more numerous ~~than those of any~~ and various than those of any other British author.

(1.) A short note on Gum Cadanum, with a criticism on Longinus, signed with his initials, and inserted in the Monthly Review for 1791, was probably his first appearance before the public. The verbal criticism was admitted by Dr. Burney to be correct.

(2.) In the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1792, Observations on the Manufacture of iron: an attempt to remove some objections to Dr. Crawford's theory of heat.

(3.) Entomological Remarks. Gent. Mag. Dec. 1792: on the habits of spiders; on a passage of Aristotle; with an illustration of the Fabrician system, and a plate of the mouth of an insect.

(4.) Observations on vision. Phil. trans. 1793. P. 169: explaining the accommodation of the eye from a muscular power in the crystalline lens; a theory not altogether new, but immediately claimed by John Hunter as a discovery of his own.

(5.) Contributions to Hodgkin's Calligraphia Graeca. 4. Lond. 1794: including Lear's curses in Iambics

(6.) Description of an Opercularia. Linn. trans. III. P. 30: Lond. 1797: read 1794: the Opercularia aspera of Gaertner, called by Persoon & Cryptospermum Youngii, ~~from according~~ from the name here suggested.

(7.) Some Notes and an Epigram in Dalzel's Collectanea Graeca. 8. Edinb. 1795

(8.) De corporis humani viribus conservatricibus Dissertatio. 8. Götting. 1796: an inaugural dissertation, collected from a multiplicity of authors.

(9.) Translation of Lichtenstein on the genus Mantis. Linn. trans. VI. P. 1: read 1797.

(10.) The Leptologist. British Magaz. 1800: a series of Essays on Grammar, Criticism, Geometry, Painting, Manners, Riches, Exercises, Medicine, and Music; some of them reprinted afterwards; others rather puerile than judicious: (11, 12) there is also an account of the French calendar and measures, and ~~an~~ an essay on the morals of the Germans.

(13.) Experiments and inquiries respecting sound and light. Phil. trans. 1800. P. 106: the motion of the air observed by means of smoke, and that of strings with a microscope; the harmonics of strings suppressed at pleasure.

(14.) ~~A letter to Professor Robison respecting~~ A Bakerian lecture on the Mechanism of the Eye. Phil. trans. 1801. P. 23:

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describing a new optometer, and ~~experiments made~~ showing that the eye retains its power of accommodation under water; measuring also the dispersive power of the eye.

(15.) A letter ~~on~~ respecting sound and light. Nich. Journ. Aug. 1801: in answer to Professor Robison of Edinburgh.

(16.) A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy. 8. Lond. 1802: presenting a mathematical demonstration of the most material problems in mechanics and in optics; and containing the first publication of the general law of the interference of light, which ~~was~~ has been considered as the ~~author's~~ happiest ~~effort~~ result of all the author's efforts.

(17.) A Bakerian Lecture on the Theory of Light and Colours. Phil. Trans. 1802. P.12: developing the law of interference, and entering into all the details of the theory to which it leads; dwelling upon the difficult points with somewhat more of candour than would have been consistent with the spirit of making converts. (18.) An account of some cases of the Production of Colours. P.387: a simpler statement of some applications of the same law, intended to present the arguments in a more concentrated form.

(19.) A Reply to Mr. Gough's remarks. Nich. Nov. 1802. P.1: with some subsequent letters, relating principally to the coalescence or composition of sounds.

(20.) Journals of the Royal Institution. 8. Lond. 1802, 3: a first volume and a part of a second were edited and chiefly written by Dr. Young.

(21.) Experiments and calculations relative to physical optics. Phil. Trans. 1804. P.1: another Bakerian Lecture, continuing the demonstration and application of the laws of interference of light.

(22.) A Reply to the Animadversions of the Edinburgh Reviewers. 8. 1804: a defence of the papers printed in the Transactions against two articles supposed to be written by Mr. Brougham; it was very little read, partly from not having been very liberally distributed among the author's friends: he fancied that the price of a shilling would not deter the most parsimonious from sending for it, and that he might as well recover the few pounds that the printing had cost him: but it so happened that he never received any account of the sale of a single copy.

(23.) To an Imperial Review, which was an unsuccessful speculation of some booksellers in 1804, he was induced to contribute several medical and some other miscellaneous articles. The works that he reviewed were Dumas Phisiologie, Darwin's Temple of Nature, Blackburn on Scarlet Fever, Percival's Medical ethics, Fothergill's Tic douloureux, Crichton's Table, Nisbett's Watering Places, Rowley on Madness, Hutton's Ozanam, Buchan on Sea bathing, Robison's Astronomy, Winterbottom's Sierra Leone, Macgregor's Medical sketches, Wilson's Philosophy of Physic, Richerand's Physiology, and Joyce's Scientific Dialogues.

~~(24.) A little afterwards he gave to the British Critic a Review of Lin~~

(24.) An Essay on the Cohesion of Fluids. Phil. Trans. 1805. P.71: containing many of the results which were published about a year after by Laplace as new: the mathematical reasoning, for want of mathematical symbols was not understood; ~~and~~ from a dislike of the affectation of algebraical calculation, which he had observed in the French, the author was led into something like an affectation of simplicity, which was equally objectionable.

(25.) A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts - 2v. 4to. Lond. 1807: This elaborate work was the result of the unremitting application of five years, two while the author was engaged in giving the Lectures at the Royal Institution, and three more in compiling the mass of references contained in the second volume, and in incorporating their results with the text of the first. By means of numerous plates and indexes of various kinds, he had endeavoured to render the book as convenient for occasional reference as it was correct for the purposes of methodical study: but it never repaid the bookseller's expenses; and whatever merits it possessed were primitively discovered, many years after its publication, by the natural philosophers of the continent.

(26.) Remarks on looming, a horizontal Refraction. Nich. July 1807. P. 153: supplying some deficiencies in Dr. Wollaston's theory.

(27.) A table of chances, with remarks on wagers. Nich. Octob. 1807. P. 116.

(28.) A theory of covered ways and arches. Nich. Decemb. 1807. P. 230.

(29.) Remarks on a pamphlet of Professor Vince. Nich. Apr. 1808.: in this and some subsequent papers the author points out, perhaps with a little more acrimony than is intended, the unphilosophical fallacy of Vince's supposed refutation of the hypothesis of Newton regarding the cause of gravity.

(30.) A table of the rate of spreading of shells.

(31.) Calculation of the rate of sound in Solares or Lunares. British Critic: [illegible] to allege etc. Below Lunar Atmosphere. Nich. June 1808. P. 417.

(32.) Determination of the figure of a gravitating body. Nich. June 1808. P. 208.

(33.) Calculation of the attraction of a Spheroid. Nich. Aug 1808. P. 273

(34.) Many articles, and criticisms on some others, in the Retrospect, for two or three years.

(35.) Computation of the depression of mercury in the barometer. Nich. March 1809, P. 215; Octob. P. 81: a continuation of the paper on the cohesion of fluids.

(36.) Remarks on the Friction of wheels: in Buchanan's Essay on Wheelwork & Glasg. Phil. trans. 1808. P. 184: principally subservient to an intended Croonian Lecture

(37.) Hydraulic investigations.

(38.) A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Elements of the Medical Sciences. 8. Lond. 1809: these lectures were given for two seasons at the Middlesex Hospital; they were little frequented on account of the usual miscalculation of the Lecturer, who gave his audience much more information in a given time than it was in their power to comprehend.

(39.) A Croonian Lecture on the functions of the heart and arteries. Phil. trans. 1809. P. 1: attempting to demonstrate that the larger arteries have little or no concern in propelling the blood by their muscular power.

(40.) A numerical table of elective attractions. Phil. trans. 1809. P. 145: with remarks on the sequences of double decompositions; shewing that if numerical expressions of elective attractions are possible, their effects in

double decompositions may be compendiously expressed by tables of sequences only. (41.) A Memoria technica for elective attractions. Nich. Apr. 1809: this was intended as a supplement to the same paper; reducing the table of attractions into the form of twelve Latin hexameters, allusive to the battle of Trafalgar.

(42.) Account of the Pharmacopoeia Londinensis in Cumberland's London Review. 1810.

(43.) To the ~~Quarterly~~ earlier volumes of the Quarterly Review according to the custom of modern reviewers he contributed a variety of articles, ~~which~~ which frequently contained more of original research than of mere criticism. Vol. I Laplace Action capillaire. II Haslam, Pinel, Cox and Arnold on insanity; ~~II~~. Laplace Réfraction extraordinaire. III. Hereulanensia. Jones on the Gout; Mémoires d'Arcueil VI. Cuthbert on the Tides VIII. Davy's Chemical Philosophy IX Blackall on Dropsies X. Adelung's Mithridates; Goethe on Colours XI. Malus, Biot, Seebeck and Brewster on Light; Bancroft on Dyeing; Davy's Agricultural Chemistry; Adams on Petrifaction XIII. Wells on Dew XIV. Jamieson and Townshend on Languages: Pym and Fellowes on yellow fever; an article printed but not inserted in the work. XIX. P. 411. Inscription on the Sphinx restored and translated. (45.) Theory of the Tides. Nich. July, August, 1813.

~~(46.) Berzelius on Definite~~

(44.) An Introduction to Medical Literature, including a System of Practical Nosology. 8. Lond. 1813: a work of considerable labour, but trifling in comparison with the Natural Philosophy: it contains an abstract of Berzelius's Animal Chemistry from the Swedish, translated without any previous study of the language. A second edition was published in 1823, by a bookseller who purchased the copyright for fifty pounds: the references to the later journal are added by the author, and an essay on Palpitation, is inserted which first appeared in the fifth volume of the Medical Transactions.

(46.) Berzelius on Definite Proportions. from the German; appeared in several successive numbers of the Philosophical Magazine, from Jan. 1813 to April 1814.

(45.) Remarks on the employment of oblique rudders, and on other alterations in the construction of ships. Phil. trans. 1814. P. 303: the substance of a report before presented to the Board of Admiralty relating to Sir Robert Seppings's improvements, with some additional illustrations

(46.) An investigation of the thrust of soft substances. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary Ed. 2. 1815, Article Pressure.

(47.) A practical and historical treatise on consumptive diseases. 8. London. 1815: a condensed abstract of every thing that had been said and done with regard to consumption: it was published in 8 or 9 months from the time when it was begun. The resolution to undertake it was formed from a wish to retrieve a domestic misfortune, by a particular claim to public notice in a limited department of practice: but the attempt was not in this respect successful: and perhaps it was better that it should fail: a practitioner in a single class of diseases

is almost sure to become, if he does not begin as a charlatan.

(48.) In the eighteenth volume of the Archaeologia, London, 1816, appeared some remarks, on Egyptian Papyri, and on the Inscription of Rosetta, annexed to a communication made by Sir William Hamilton, Bart.: they contain a key to the principal heads of both the Egyptian inscriptions. First edition, thirty-four impressions taken from professional rather than professional reasons. Parallels are possible.

(49.) ~~Remarks on Evanescence~~ An investigation of the pressure sustained by the fixed supports of flexible substances. Phil. Mag. Sept. 1815: applied to the hoops of casks, and to dock gates.

(50.) An algebraical expression of the values of lives. Phil. Mag. Jan. 1816: with a diagram.

(51.) Account of some Theban Manuscripts. Light's Narrative. 4. Lond. 1816.

(52.) ~~Remarks on the dispersion of the Lunar~~ Phil. Mag. Feb. 1817. ~~Corrected.~~

(53.) Letters of Canova and two memoirs of Visconti, translated from the French and Italian. 8. Lond. 1816: 2 volumes of 200 pages, remarkable only for the celerity with which it was performed. Cantrix collection Criticism

(54.) It was in 1816 that he complied with an application which had been made to him by Mr. M^c^vey Napier to cooperate in the publication of a Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and he continued to furnish a number of articles in various departments of science and of literature till its completion in 1825. His articles are Atwood; Addendum to Annuities; Bathing; G. Beccaria; Bloch; Borda; Boulton; Bramah; Bridge; Brisson; Bryant; Camus; Notes on Carpentry; Cavallo; Cavendish; Chromatics; Cohesion; Condamine; Coulomb; Dolland; Dolomieu; Duhamel; Egypt; Fermat; Fluents; F. Fontana; G. Fontana; J. R. Forster; J. G. A. Forster; Fourcroy; Frisi; Guyton de Morveau; Herculaneum; Hydraulics; Ingenhousz; Lagrange; Lalande; Lambert; Languages; Lemonnier; Leu; Malus; Maskelyne; Mason; Méchain; Mesnier; Orme; Pallas; Pauw; Poisson; Preservers of life; Roadmaking; Robison; Rush; Steam Engine; Tennant; Thomson Count Rumford; Tides; Tooke; Wakefield; Watson; Weights and Measures; Polarisation of light, by Arago, translated, with Notes.

(55.) ~~Translation of some Greek inscriptions. Light's Travels. 4. Lond. 1818.~~

(56.) Remarks on some theorems relating to the pendulum. Phil. trans. 1818. P. 95; in a letter to Captain Kater.

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(58) Specimen of a Greek manuscript in the possession of Lord Mountnorris. Archaeologia vol. XIX. 1819 8vo

(59.) Appendix to the second edition of Belzoni's travels. 4. Lond. 1821

(60.) Remarks on the probabilities of error in physical experiments, and on the density of the earth, considered especially with regard to the reduction of experiments on the pendulum. Phil. Trans. 1819. p. : computing the density of the earth from the comparison of the experiments on the pendulum at various points

(61.) The Nautical Almanac was edited by him from the year 1819 to the time of his death, for the remainder of his life.

(62.) Remarks on Laplace's latest computations of the density and figure of the earth. Brandes' Phil. journal. 4to. p. 22. Nov. 1820: determining the ellipticity on the supposition of central forces varying as the distance.

(63.) He furnished quarterly to Brandes' Philosophical Journal about 20 pages of Astronomical and Nautical Collections, beginning in 1820: the greater part was original, or translated by himself. Delroni has

(64.) Remarks on Laplace

(65.) Elementary Illustrations of the Celestial Mechanics of Laplace. 8. Lond. 1821: there are some additions relating to the motions of waves and of sound, and to the cohesion of fluids. The illustrious author of the Mécanique Céleste appeared to consider the geometrical mode of representation as tending rather to an obscuration than an illustration of his work.

(59)

(63.) An account of some recent discoveries in Hieroglyphical Literature and Egyptian Antiquities, including the author's original alphabet as extended by Mr. Champollion. 8. London 1823: with a translation of some Greek manuscripts on papyrus, the most remarkable of which was Mr. Grey's "Antigraph" of an Egyptian original; the discovery of this coincidence was the having been the immediate cause of the publication of the volume.

(63.) Hieroglyphics, collected by the Egyptian Society of Lond. 1823: a collection of plates of Egyptian antiquities subservient to the study of hieroglyphical Literature, lithographized at the expense of about 50 subscribers but not publicly sold. The second number consisting of plates 16 to 40, contains nearly all that is known of the interpretation of the hieroglyphics the arguments for the interpretation being exhibited in a comparative index. The subscription not being equal to the expense, the deficiency was jointly supplied by Dr. Young and his friend Gurney: and the work was afterwards continued at the expense of the Royal Society of Literature, Dr. Young still undertaking to superintend it.

(64.) Remarks on annuities. Ph. tr. 1826: correcting an error of Dr. Price, and stating the value mean value of human life as checked by reducing it to an algebraical formula.

(65.) A simple integrable expression for the Atmospherical Refraction. Phil Trans. 1824. p. 159: a form resembling some of Mr. Woods hypotheses, but excluded by him as physically inexpressible. While it affords a closer agreement with astronomical observation than almost any other law that can be assigned.

(66.) Remarks on Spohn and Seyffarth. Phil. Journ. Oct. 1826: in a letter to the Rev. William Hamilton.

f 16

Ampère andre marie 263

born at Lyons 1775 — Rarely endowed. vast vigour of brain.
d. 1834 — very sensitive. universal genius.

Father a merchant — well informed & highly esteemed
was guillotined

Mother J. A. Sarcey de Sutières — sweet disposition
actively benevolent.

First shewed as a child remarkable powers in arithmetic — then devoured books
of every kind. — wonderfully tenacious memory — could repeat
in advanced age ~~columns of~~ long passages of things like heraldry
falconry wh he had read in an Encyclopaedia, as a child.
He was a ~~[illegible]~~ "chétif" ~~[illegible]~~ boy. —
wretched looking
His fathers execution quite paralysed his mind. at 18 for a year
On his recovery he ~~[illegible]~~ read poetry & enjoyed scenery
with enthusiasm. (story of the spectacles — gave him sight at 18)
at 30. Suddenly the sense of music came upon him
Suddenly sound too — the spectacles [illegible]
after much ill health — d at 61

Fell suddenly in love at 22 & for the first time in his life &
married Julie Carron

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

(Ampère 263

f 175

(Arago's eloge) He was a great oddity, utterly unmethodical, very absent. The cares of his professorship and small matters of management were intollerably irksome to him. He knew everything but seems to wanted ~~that~~ perseverance in any direction. He was always flying off. Though the read so voraciously when young he had a distaste for books ~~when~~ in his latter life. The students made great fun of him. He was very simple & credulous, awkward to an extreme. Arago thinks he lost much by not being educated in a public school. — He took no sort of care of his health. Very religiously brought up by his mother but he afterwards had agonies of doubt. The result is not mentioned.

p 98. Ampère religious doubts. "Si c'était vrai cependant! écrivait-il le 2 juin 1815... malheureux que je suis!... d'anciennes idées ne me dominent pas assez pour me faire croire, mais elles ont encore la puissance de me frapper de terreur. ! Si je les avais conservées intactes, je ne me serais pas précipité dans un gouffre."

Ampere see next page

f.17v

f.18r **Arago** Domenique François (see also p. 244) 1

French astronomer (Lebz self.) 1786 – 1853.

(autobiography – notice biographiques)

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GALTON PAPERS

Middling. Father was "caissier de la monnaie" at Perpignan

made great progress almost unassisted in mathematics even at 12 yrs old
Entered Polytechnic at 17 after a brilliant examination. shared in the great geodesic survey & was received into the academy at the unusual age of 23. Died oct 47.
Three brothers at least, all distinguished in different professions

Jean. General in the Mexican service
Jacques Etienne Victor. Traveller & author
* Etienne Dramatic author of considerable repute

yes

Emmanuel a barrister, elected at the early age of 34 "membre du Conseil de l'ordre – Politician republican.

f. 18v

South of France
fam. of probably at one time came from Spain.
b. 1786 d 1853

Arago François

f.19 264

repeated in p 1.
which see

Father was Licencié en droit, (solicitor?)

Had to educate himself mainly (in mathematics), for examination to enter the Polytechnic - he had conceived a passion for that career. Passed with extraordinary success at 17.

At 23 was elected member of the Academy of Sciences. By that time he had not only measured the arc of the meridian in Spain but had cooperated with Biot in many important physical experiments - barometric & on refraction.

gradually weakened & sunk. d. oct. 67.

Had sons

Aristotle life by Blakesley f 205 2

Greek Philosopher, ⊥ by Beurer 1587 Schott 1603 Blakesley 1839
384 BC – 322

Nicomachus friend & physician to Amyntas II. King of Macedonia and author of ~~some medical treatise~~ now lost works on medicine & on physics,

Phoestis

Wealthy lost his parents at an early age.
very particular about his dress
Health said to be weak but his industry was marvellous
Probably Restless – ~~He did~~ not stand still – lecture, but walked up – down as he did so. Hence the Peripatetic school. –
He went set 17 to Plato. who called him "the sort of intellect of his school."
& his house 'the house of the reader' (ὁ νοῦς τῆς διατριβῆς)
1. Arimnestus

married ~~to~~ twice. to Pythias and by a left handed marriage. ~~the~~ to Herpyllis

1. Nicomachus (by Herpyllis)
1 daughter Pythias who married 3 times lastly to Metrodorus an eminent physician by whom she had a son named (? Aristotle)

The son of Nicomachus was

~~His grand~~ His daughter of Pythias (Pythias daughter) ~~was mother~~ and of Metrodorus, a physician of eminence & according to Cicero, considered by some the author of the Nicomachean Ethics, ascribed to Aristotle.
Callisthenes the philosopher who accompanied Alexander to the East was the son of Aristotle's cousin

f. 20v

Bacon's works by Montagu – In the last vol (vol XVI) contains his life and in the appendix to it are a number of notes on Bacon's ancestry.

B. Sir Anthony Cooke is described by Camden as "vir antiquâ serenitate" – (state worthy) Lloyd says contemplation was his soul, privacy his life, and discourse his element. Lord Seymour standing by when he died his son remarked 'some men govern families with more skill than others do kingdoms' × therefore recommended him to the government of his nephew Edward VI "Such the majesty of his look & gait that awe governed: such the reason & sweetness that love obliged all his family: a family equally afraid to displease so good a head and to offend so great" – He taught his daughters all the learning of the day. They were

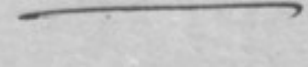
see over

f. 225

1. Mildred — married to William Cecil, Lord treasurer of England
2 Ann — Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper
3 Katherine — Sir Henry Killigrew
4 Elizabeth — Sir Thomas Hobby & subsequently to John Lord Russell.
5 ? — Sir Ralph Rowlet

C. A very interesting & full account of Sir Nicholas Bacon — He was the first Lord Keeper that ranked as Lord Chancellor — (Quote the 1st paragraph taken from Lloyd.) He was fond of science, gardening & house building just like his son. (See G he was much affected by gout & stone)

D Anne Lady Bacon. quotes Biographia Britannica from article on life of Anthony Bacon She translated Bishop Jewell's 'Apology for the church of England' from Latin to English in so florid & exact a manner that it was published to common use by special order of Archbishop Parker



Speddingh.1 — no reason to suppose he was regarded as a wonderful child.
Son of Elizabeth's Lord Keeper & nephew of (Cecil) her principal Secretary, must have early imbibed a ~~wo~~ deep sense of the dignity of a statesman's calling

Bacon Lord (see opposite) 12
continued next page. b. 1561. d 1626 f.23

Sir Nicholas Lord Keeper of the Gt Seal. a distinguished lawyer and statesman twice married 1. to daughter of W. Fernley of West Creting Suffolk 1510 – 1579

Anna, a widow 2nd daughter of Sir Antony Cook preceptor of Edw. VI eminent for piety virtue & learning exquisitely skilled in Latin & Greek.

Francis Ld Bacon.

Very Early. The queen delighted in his wit gravity judgement & called him her young Lord Keeper. Died at 66. (His propensity to observation was very precocious)

One Anthony a half brother Sir Nathaniel was a first rate painter highly praised by Walpole. He was of great consideration & the first of James's baronets

Anthony had weak health but had a considerable share of the intellectual power which distinguished this remarkable family

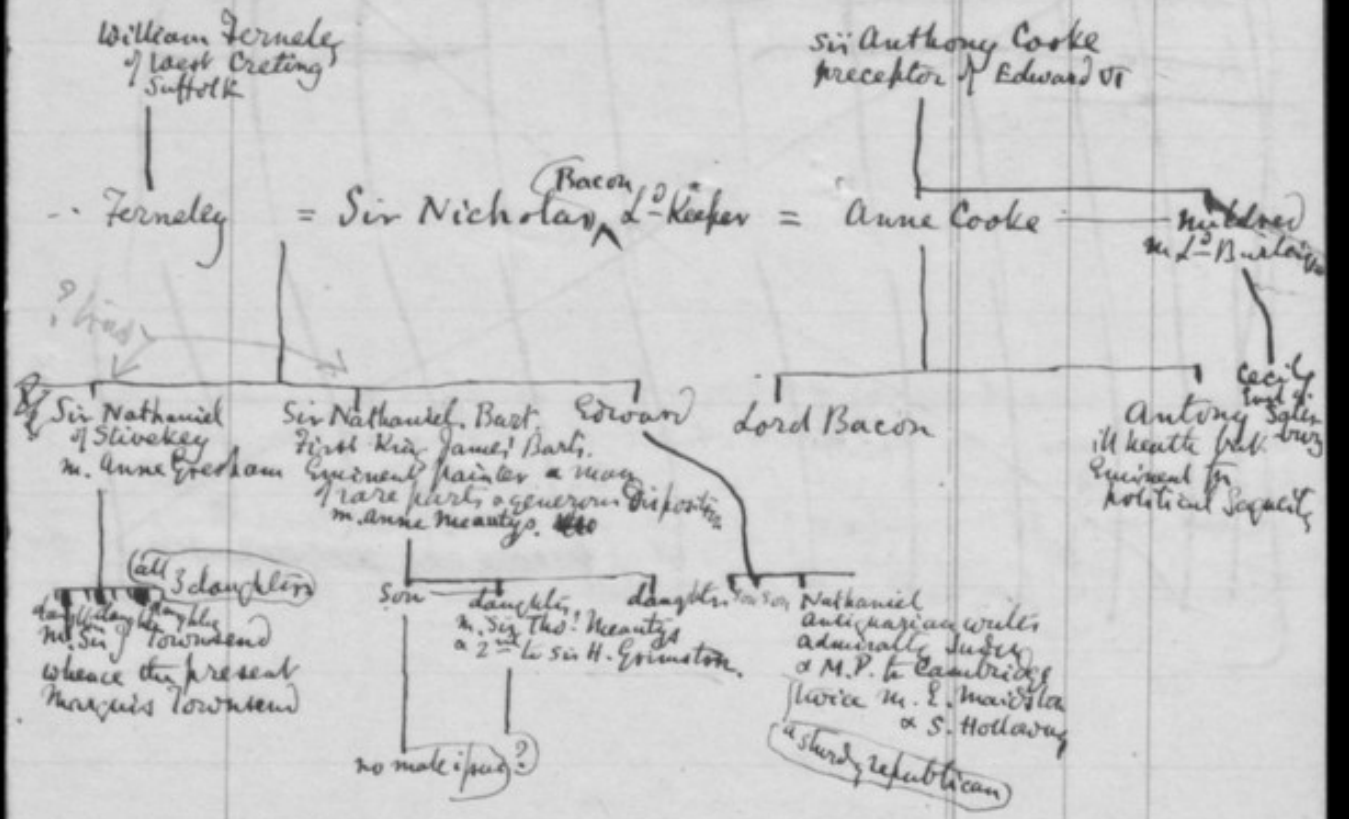
he married the daughter of B. Burnham an alderman of London. He was greatly attached to her

No children at all

(? a relation) Bacon John (Sculptor) Life by Revd Richard Cecil b. 1740 d. 1799

Bacon (continued)

f.24r



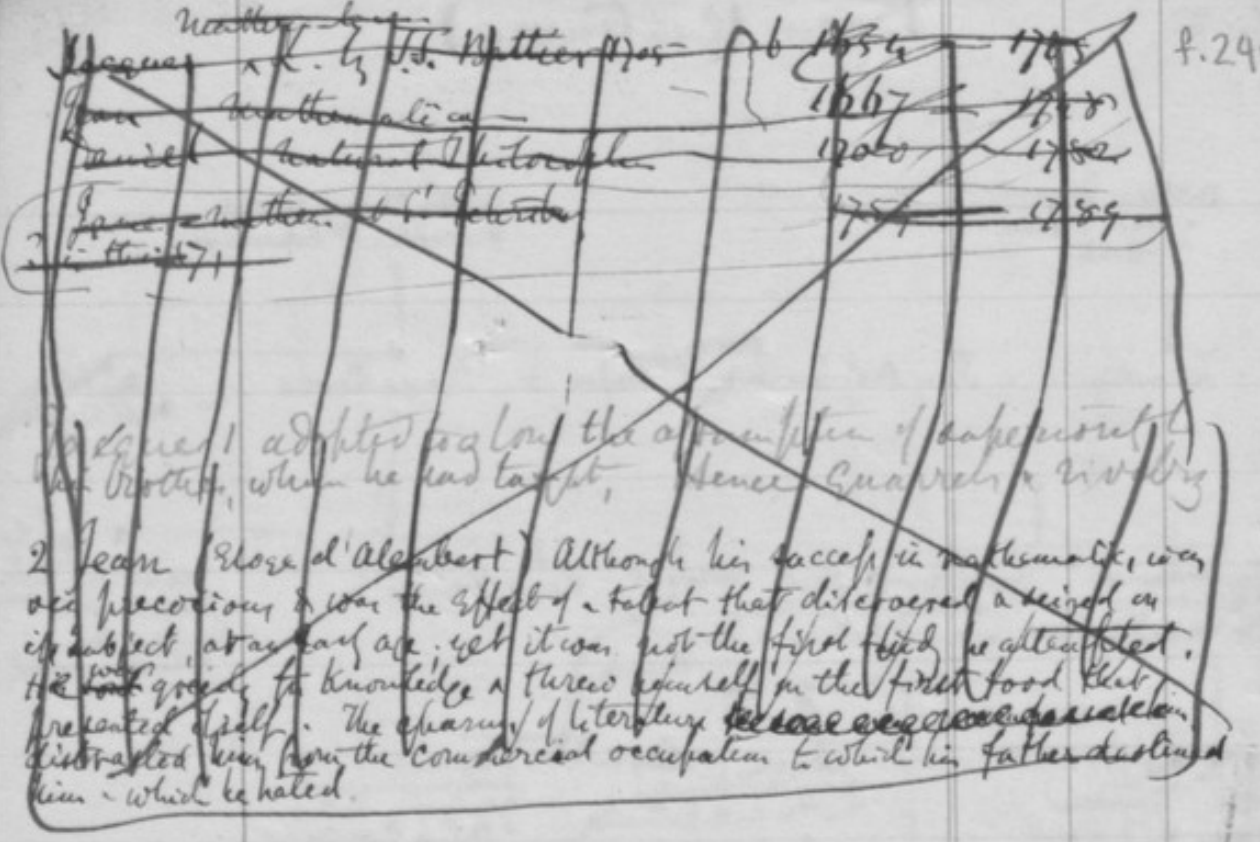
Mem the 2 Nathaniels are often confounded. New Biogr Dict III, 476.

Of Sir Nathaniel of Stiveke b. 1546 his father remarks in 1568 (when Ld Bacon was 7 years old) "indeed of all my children he is of best hope in learning"

Of Sir Nathaniel Bart Walpole considers him to have "really attained the perfection of a master. Peacham in his "Graphice" says more in my opinion deserveth more respect & admiration for his skill and practice in painting than master Nathaniel Bacon of Broome in Suffolk, not inferior, in my judgment to any skilfullest master.

See Raleigh

f.24v



~~Jacques mathematicien x K. by J.S. Bottier 1705 — 1654 — 1705~~
~~Jean mathematicien — 1667 — 1748~~
~~Daniel natural Philosopher — 1700 — 1782~~
~~Jean mathem. at St Petersb. — 1754 — 1789~~
~~3 in this 71~~

~~Jacques 1 adopted to glory the assumption of superiority of his brother, whom he had taught. Hence quarrels & rivalry~~

~~2 Jean (Eloge d'Alembert) Although his success in mathematics was very precocious & was the effect of a talent that discovered & seized on its subject, at an early age, yet it was not the first study he attempted. He was greedy to knowledge & threw himself on the first food that presented itself. The charms of literature ~~[illegible]~~ distracted him from the commercial occupation to which his father destined him & which he hated.~~

Bernouillis (p(14))

f 25

Jacques mathematician
Life by J. J. Battier 1705 — b. 1654. — 1708
Jean mathematician — 1667 — 1748
Daniel natural philosopher — 1700 — 1782

James mathem: at Petersburg — 1759 — 1789
(? is this No 7)

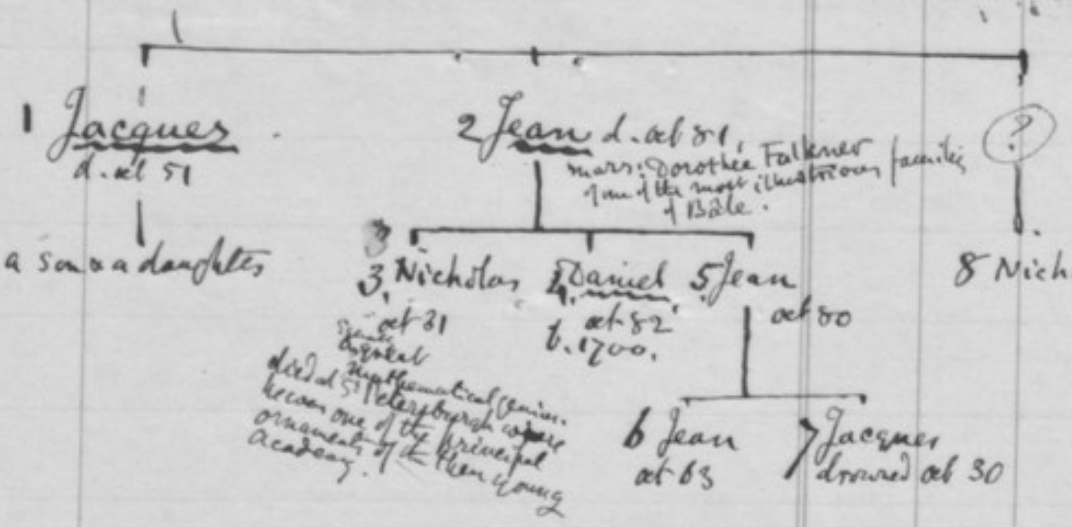
Jacques (I.) adopted too long the assumption of superiority to his brother, whom he had taught. Hence quarrels and rivalry.

Jean (2) (Eloge d'Alembert) although his success in mathematics was very precocious & was the effect of a talent that discovered and seized on its subject, at an early age, yet it was not the first study he attempted! He was greedy for knowledge and threw himself on the first food that presented itself. The charms of literature distracted him from the commercial occupations to which his father destined him & which he hated

Bernoulli

a family of eminent Swiss Mathematicians & men of Science.

f. 26



1. Destined t the church, early zeal for mathematics which he accidentally became initiated. a mathematician of the highest originality & power. b. 1654 d. 1705 (Fontanelle Eloge, member of French academy - Brilliant melancholic temperament. He was sure but slow

2. Destined for commerce but left it for science & chemistry. Member of French academy. b. 1667 d. 1745 (D'alembert Eloge. former Eloge in Mem: acad. Sciences. 1747.)

3. Mathematician (Eloge in Mem: Acad. St Petersbourg t III)

4 Physician botanist & anatomist. Member of the academy. very precocious. wrote on Hydrodynamics. Obtained 10 prizes. for one of which his father had competed. & this never forgave him for it. (Condorcet Eloge in Mem: Acad. de Paris 1782.

5. Jurisconsult & mathematician & physicist. obtained 3 prizes of the Academy member of the academy. Professor of Eloquence & a great orator - would have been a great mathematician if he had not loved oratory more (D'alembert 158)

6. Astronomer, mathematician & philosopher. was received as doctor in the latter at the age of 13. wrote many works, chiefly in

7 Physician & mathematician married Euler's granddaughter died at age of 30. drowned when bathing

8 a Cousin. Mathematician. member of the academy

also
9 Jerome naturalist. of the same family (? relation) b. 1745
10 Christopher Economist naturalist & physician (? if relation) b. 702

Bichat Marg Francis Xavier 16

French Physiologist of great performance & more promise.
b. 1771 — d 1802

Biographie Generale — Buisson Presis Historiques f27r

Jean Baptiste Doctor of Medicine ~~Montpellier~~ in the country

Buisson was his cousin, & also a physiologist of promise who died young like Bichat.

Early as a student. Eminently so at 22 in Paris
died at 30. from typhus caught in the dissecting room

f27v

~~Hourens Elogi hitsiipa~~

Life by Burton
Dr Johnson

Boerhaave Herman b. 1668 near Leyden d 1738 18

Celebrated physician, attained to an immense reputation. The founder of clinical instruction – Good botanist

f28r

A Clergyman

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

Fontanelle stuff

~~Mary Drolenveaux daughter of a burgomaster of Leyden~~

Lost his mother at 5. 3 other children. Father married again & had 6 more children. Kind step mother. Father died at 15 leaving him "sans secour, sans conseil, sans bien" taught mathematics to pay his way.

Carefully educated in literature but shewed a passion for medicine, and mainly educated himself in it, for his teachers were mediocre. and a distrust of theology. He was always reverent. He was a universal, learned man.

~~Sickly in infancy~~

Laid up for 4 years as a boy – that seems to have directed his thoughts to medicine

Exceedingly precocious a remarkably youth – strong constitution, but he overworked it at last. he took no exercise. died at 70

His brother Jacques was intended for ~~theol~~ medicine but took to the church. He helped his brother considerably in all his chemical experiments.

Mary Drolenveaux daughter of a burgomaster of Leyden

One single daughter grew up. 3 died in infancy

He was very fond of his pupils. He looked on his class as his adopted children. His character seems to have been perfectly balanced.

Boyle Hon Robert Life of Thos Birch 1744 b 1627 d 1691

Boyle Charles 4th Earl of Orrery (Epistles of Phalaris) (the Orrerys called after him) b 1676 d 1731

Boyle John Earl of Cork & Orrery Florilegium Swiftii Translator of Pliny b 1707 – 1762

Boyle Richard 3rd Earl of Burlington 4 Earl of Cork. Popes Epistle to Dedicated to him b 1695 1753

Boyle Hon Robert
"the great Christian philosopher"
Roger Boyle married Joan Naylor of Canterbury

Sir Geoffrey Fenton Sec^y of State for Ireland married...

Richard 1st Earl of Cork commonly called the great Earl: maybe Lord high Treasurer of Ireland. Distinguished himself at the time of the great rebellion by his energy & military skill (Died at 78
He made a large fortune by improving his Irish estates)

Catherine "the crown of all his happiness ... religious virtuous loving, - the happy mother of all my hopeful children"

Noble - was the 14th child.

Began experimenting at 20. died at 65

Five all did well ~~& daughters~~. all prosperously married
one inherited the title & 5 were created peeresses & 7 daughters married peers

Never married

Boyle Hon Robert. b. 1627 - d 1691 Life by T Birch 1744
" Charles 4th Earl of Orrery (Epistles of Phalaris - Orrery called after him) b 1676 - d 1731
" John (? 5th) Earl of Cork & Orrery
writer on Swift Translator of Pliny 1707 - 1762
" Richard 3rd Earl of Burlington 4th Earl of Cork. Pope's Epistle IV dedicated to him 1695 - 1753

f 29v

~~Life by Gassendi 1654. Weistritz 1758 Helfrecht 1798~~
~~Lit. Brewster 1841.~~

Buch Baron Leopold von
Geologist & Scientific writer b 1774 – d 1853

Buch came from an ancient & noble family which reckons among its members not a few authors & statesmen.

Vogt / Buch
v. Humboldt
Kosmos VI

Became a geological author at 23.

d Oct 79

Never married

Buckland, William D.D. ~~Rev. Dean~~ Dean of Westminster 23
Eminent Geologist b 1784 – d 1856 f. 315

Educated at Oxford

Frank Buckland

[illegible] 1788, [illegible] Bazile [illegible]

Condorcet Stage

Buffon G. L. Comte de b 1707 d 1788. 24

"Majestate naturae par ingenium"

Naturalist & Mathematician

f. 32 r

Life
J. Aude 1788
Bazile 1863
Condorcet Eloge

A councillor of the Parliament of Dijon

Mother Buffon disait tenir surtout de sa mère dont il parlait avec adresse et complaisance

Educated for the law but had an irresistible bias to science. at first to physics & mathematics afterwards zoology

Voltaire said he had "le corps d'un athlete et l'âme d'un sage." nature gave him every advantage. la taille, le port, la figure, la force, et une ardeur en tous sens

d oct 81.

Married Mlle de Saint Belin

One son whose abilities were considerable & whose attachment to his father was extreme He was guillotined as an aristocrat

f.32v

~~Life of Thesmaizeaux 1712~~

~~Berriat Saint Prix in his edition of~~
~~Boileau gives a genealogical tree of the family~~

f. 33

in Brodie's Life (continued)

p. 84 Dr. Baillie was a nephew of William Hunter.

91. Young one of the greatest philosophers of the age & second to none but Davy.

98. Mr. Cæsar Hawkins Grandson of Sir Cæsar Hawkins "Sergeant surgeon" &c.)

(48)

58a
f. 34r

Brodie Sir Benjamin
autobiography in Hawkins life of him

grandfather appears to have been involved
in Jacobite matters
"paternal grandmother had the reputation of
being a person of very considerable abilities, & I
have formerly seen some of her manuscripts which
seemed to prove that this really was the case"
Father "lived almost constantly with Lord
Holland, to whom as well as his brother
Charles James Fox, he was sincerely
attached "- - -" he was altogether remarkable
for his talents & acquirements. He was well
acquainted with general literature & was an
excellent Greek & Latin scholar - - - He
was endowed with a large share of energy &
activity; but - - - I cannot doubt he was a
disappointed person - - In the beginning of his
career he had reason to expect that he wd
rise high in his profession & there is little
doubt

doubt that his expectations would
have been realised if Mr. Fox had
continued longer in power. He paid
great attention to the duties of his
parish & knew every one of the 700 or 800
individuals belonging to it. And besides
this he attended more than any one of
the neighbouring gentry to the public
business of our part of Wiltshire as a
magistrate & deputy Lieutenant &
in other ways. Thus he acquired
a considerable local influence beyond
that which with his moderate fortune he
could have acquired otherwise.

Mother says nothing about.

Brother "My elder brother became a ~~barrister~~
lawyer & has since obtained the highest place
in his profession as a conveyancing barrister"

The second brother was selling out but failed in
business & died. Cousin Lord Denman the Chief Justice.
married f. 72. daughter of Serjeant Sellon - Sellon's practice.

Brodie Sir Benjamin

58a 48
f. 36

Ex 7. Involved in Jacobite troubles, his wife had the reputation of being a person of very considerable abilities & some MSS of hers are said by Sir Benjamin to seem to prove that such really was the case.

7. a Clergyman. Lived almost constantly with Lo Holland to whom as well as to his brother C. J. Fox he was sincerely attached. He was altogether remarkable for his talents & acquirements: Literature & Classics. He had large energy but was a disappointed man. Had Fox continued in power he wd certainly have risen. He paid great attention to the duties of his parish & acquired a large local influence.

Not mentioned

Lo Denman the Ch: Justice

Two

Eldest brother obtained the highest place in his profession as a conveyancing barrister. The second brother was getting on but failed in business & died.

married d of Serjeant Sellon ("Sellon's practice")

?

Eldest son. Professor of Chemistry Oxford

Cassini born where? ~~four generations of eminent astronomers~~
~~Every member of this family except one~~
~~have made for themselves a name in astronomy~~
~~Nouv: Biogr. U.~~ succeeded by one, a naturalist.

Jean Dominique had an immense reputation in his day. Was invited to France from Bologna with the offer of a pension by Colbert. Founded the Observatory of Paris d oct 87 strong constitution - calm temper religious mind. Became blind married. Geneviève Delaitre

son Jacques son of above - author of theories on the figure of the Earth d oct 89

gr son de Thury son of Jacques received into the Academy oct 22 - Geodesy of France. d oct 70

gr gr son Jacque Domenique son of de Thury succeeded his father as director of the observatory - finished the carte topogr: de la France d oct 98

gr gr gr son Alex: Henri Gabriel son of J. Dom: ~~naturalist~~ popularised found of natural ~~lawyer~~ history - "opuscules phytologiques" no taste for astronomy member of the Institut d of cholera oct 48
He was a lawyer, president of the Cour royale at Paris & peer of France.

Cavendish Henry

f. 38

350

Who was Lord Charles – Mathews

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GALTON PAPERS

Celsius andrew. 1701—1744 f. 39

Swedish astronomer first employed the centigrade thermometer

gr: father Olaus Celsius theologian

father Magnus Nicholas Celsius Mathematician & botanist.

Good education

Condorcet Jean A. N. Caritat de 45

b. 1743 – d 1794 metaphysician – Mathem: f 40

From Arago's Eloy.

Father M Caritat captain of cavalry younger brother of of a distinguished bishop – also nearly connected with the archbishop of Vienne M. d'Ise de Saléon also with the Cardinal de Bernis

Mother Mlle de Gaudry very devout devoted her son to the Virgin & to dress in white, for 8 years like a young girl

Noble, well educated through his uncle's ~~intervention~~ superintendence

Precocious ~~Early~~ (as a mathematician, then as a moral philosopher

insatiable & universal curiosity – too receptive nor (original enough at first

celebrated as a man of science before ~~ret 51~~

d ret 51. poisoned himself to avoid the guillotine.

His wife was a Grouchy ~~[illegible]~~ one of the most beautiful women women of her day published an elegant & correct translation of Adam Smith.

(Condorcet (45)

f. 4/5

(Vol III)

St Beuve quite dissagrees with Arago's ~~about~~ lofty estimate of Condorcet's character.
He shews him malign and bitter with a provoking exterior of benignity.
~~He got into a great rage about~~ Previous to the revolution (when he was at 46) he was "l'homme de l'ancienne chevalerie et de l'ancienne vertu" to use Voltaire's phrase. He was "heureux, florissant, illustre, generalment honoré et aimé dans la société avant '89" He had no shew of vainness but the fact was he had a superb confidence in his own ideas of ~~human~~ the future of man & was so well satisfied in these that he cared little for disagreements of opinion in lesser matters.

In the revolution he was venemous in his attacks.-

~~His instincts of conscience were not strong.~~

He had no brilliancy, nor imagination. His principal faculty was to combine to unite & to organise. He had definite ideas carefully thought out & often ingenious, on every subject scientific or social

p. 27 "Condorcet restera, quoi qu'on fasse, le plus manifeste exemple de ce que peuvent engendrer de funeste un coin d'esprit faux et d'esprit de système opiniâtrèment logé au sein des plus vastes connaissances et de ce qu'on appelle lumieres, un germe de fanatisme et de malignité developpé au cœur d'une nature primitivement bienveillante, l'application indiscrète et outrée des méthodes mathématiques transportées dans les sciences sociales et morales, ..."

~~brothers~~ Champollion ~~1. Jean Jacques 1778 – 1.~~ ~~2. Jean François 1790 – 1832~~ f. 41 ✓

~~(a) Interpreter of hieroglyphic writing~~

~~(b) Historical & antiquarian author~~

Cuvier

f. 42 (46

Fath. a Swiss officer

accomplished women who took especial care in Cuvier's early education.

Middley intended for the diplomatic Service but gave all his time to natural history

Changed his residence to Paris & became known aet 26.
d aet 63
on brother Frederick early devoted himself to natural history and was little inferior in talent though he never accomplished anything comparable in scientific value. except his "Hist. of animals"

marr: widow of Duvaucel

4 children all died before him

D'Alembert (Jean le Rond) 227

f. 43

Le Argental
1st volume of Bastien's Edition of his works

Father M. Destouches commissary of artillery
Abandoned by his parents & exposed in a public market by the Church of St Jean le Rond near Nôtre Dame in Paris – His parents claimed him after. How he obtained his surname is not known

Mother Mdlle de Tencin a lady celebrated for his talents & adventures – authoress of several works. Sister of Peter Guerin de Tencin Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons. – When D'Alembert began to exhibit proofs of extraordinary talent she sent for him & told him she was his mother – He said "you are only my step-mother – the glazier's wife (who brought him up) is my mother"
Went to a school where he was dissuaded from mathematics & poetry – the glazier's wife discouraged him & ridiculed his pursuits when he did anything he thought original, he constantly found he had been anticipated – Every where discouraged he tried to abandon mathematics, but his passion for them was far too strong. admitted into academy of Sciences at 24. Hence forward ~~continued progress~~ a career of honour.
a man totally free from envy – (? constitutional infirmity) very charitable

Never married. curious relations (like those of Swift & Vanessa, &c.) with Mlle de Espinasse.

Mlle de Tencin originally a nun but renounced her vows & both her sisters were adventuresses (made many liasons) – She allied herself closely to her brother the cardinal, loved him passionately & devoted herself to his advancement – she managed her house and set 34 devoted herself wholly to political intrigue. She & her family form a singular & curious group. 2 sisters, one Mme Ferriol mother of Pont de Veyle & of d'Argental. the other the Countess of Grolée. 2 brothers, one the Cardinal the other ~~the~~ François President à mortier au parliament de Grenoble.

Her house was a noted centre of Emmanuel men. de Cet. 68.

Nephews Pont de Veyle (great song writer) a ~~poet~~ a selfish man adramatist full of spirit ~~but~~ He was brought up by a pedant & made "disgusted with study

d'Argental

Darwin Dr Erasmus
Physiologist & poet

f. 44 72b

Miss Seward's life
Metyard's life
of Wedgewood
p 406

Robert Darwin of Elston was one of the Early founders of the Spalding Club

d oct 70

Twice 1st Howard & 2nd - Collier widow of Col Pole.
3 sons by first wife

Charles died young from a dissection wound. full of promise
He obtained gold medal of Edinburgh university for a medical essay
? Erasmus

Charles one of the 2 sons of Robert. Eminent living naturalist
author of the origin of species by means of natural selection
Many other grandchildren -

Naturalists in the Darwin family

Sir Francis

~~Rev~~ W. D. Fox

? Reginald

Edward son of Sir F

Charles

~~the ol~~ D. Darwin father wrote

Tomelling

f. 45

Meteyard's life of Wedgewood p. 406 f. 46

Darwin, ~~like Wedgewood~~, owed as much to industry as to genius. ~~He had~~ sprung from a lettered & intellectual race, as his father Robert Darwyn Esq. of Elston, near Newark was one amongst the early members of the Spalding Club.

Darwin

Robert Darwin

Erasmus Darwin

Erasmus died full of promising dissection

Robert

Sir Francis

Charles

Erasmus

Reg

(Cat leaf)

Davy Sir Humphrey f.47 73

Life by Dr Davy

A carver in wood

not particularly precocious.
First published Essays aet 21 Prof: Chem: at N. Institutn
aet 23 d. aet 51

Dr Davy physiologist. ~~chemist~~

Mrs Apreece

no children

De Candolle

f. 48r 74

Premier syndic of Geneva on 2 occasions

wholly & is almost a solitary instance of complete recovery & nearly died of it aet 7. recovered

very precocious;
A student from infancy, a great versifier. had hydrocephalus
His essay aet 26 on being admitted Doctor of Medicine was
a very masterly one. d aet 63

Many Generations

f. 48v

~~Act 19. Determined to renounce all books & endeavoured to efface from his mind the knowledge he had been taught so as only to employ the power which he had gained by the discipline of his college to investigate the fundamental principles of human knowledge ab initio. — According to the custom of men of his birth & position he engaged in the profession of arms~~

f 495

De Candolle b. 1778
(from Flourens' Eloges) d 1841 ætat 63

His family by male line came from one of the most ancient of the Provence nobility — an ancestor ~~[illegible]~~ joined the reformed religion & fled to Geneva 1590 He became a man of political importance there —

His Son de Candolle's father (?) became the chief syndic

De Candolle's mother was great niece of the famous Genevese Lefort who was at the same time high admiral general in chief, & first minister of Peter the Great

His infancy resembled that of Cuvier both had mothers spiritually & tender both were of delicate health & of a most happy disposition.

~~[illegible]~~ not being able to share in the pursuits of other boys De Candolle became studious He was very fond of verse making at a very boy — no sign of science but very fine & an elegant taste — He first collected flowers simply to sketch them. His soon became ardent.

f. 49v

He studied at Paris & wrote a memoir that gave him some reputation at 20 — ~~Became member of the Academy at 22~~

He was very fond of society — liked ladies society — Had warm friends

At Oct 15 or 16 his previous delicate state of health ceased & he became very vigorous

His son takes after him

p. 257

"Tournefort ayant constitué la science, Linné lui ayant donné une langue, les deux Jussieu ayant fondé la méthode, il ne restait qu'à ouvrir à la botanique l'étude des lois intimes des êtres; et c'est ce qu'a fait M. de Candolle

Des Cartes René

f. 50r 75

Born at La Haye in Touraine b. 1596 – d 1650
Philosopher & Mathematician. There is probably scarcely a name on record, the bearer of which has given a greater impulse to mathematical & philosophic inquiry than that of Des Cartes – He invented notation of indices to express powers. – Described a curve by its coordinates – Discovered law of refraction of light.

An officer of some distinction & a councillor in the Parliament of Rennes

Penny Cyclo – "He is one of the many instances of ~~the~~ great delicacy of constitution being combined with the highest order of mind"

& from dislike of the Jesuit system of teaching. He wished to see the world.

Joined the army for distraction from his metaphysical thoughts. – paired of till 20 A feeble sickly child, then boy & youth – life always des-
Health weak throughout life. slept frequently & long

Insatiable curiosity from childhood. in his 8th year was called the young philosopher d oct 53
went to Sweden at the invitation of Queen Christina – as an asylum from persecution of the church

oct 19. "Determined to renounce all books and endeavoured to efface from his mind the knowledge he had been taught so as only to employ the power which he had gained by the discipline of his college, to investigate the fundamental principles of human knowledge ab initio" – according to the custom of men of his birth & position, he engaged in the profession of arms.

? Never married

One illegitimate daughter died in childhood of scarlet fever. deeply mourned by him

1596
1736
140 years
differ
impossible

b 1736 d 1813

Lagrange the mathematician was his grandson
see Lagrange Nouv: Biograph: Univers:

some error here

Euler Leonard. b. 1707 d 1783 f. 51r 82
of Bâle.

Father Paul a calvanist clergyman a good mathematician
he had studied under Jacques Bernoulli
Mother Marguerite Brucker

Taught mathematics by his father but destined for the
church - at Bale the younger Bernoullis discovered his
talents. His father ultimately left him free to follow his vocation
He wrote an important essay at 19
Happy & pious disposition.
Began to lose the sight of one Eye aet 28 became quite blind aet 63 d aet. 76

Mlle Gsell daughter of a painter & his second wife.
3 sons ~~children survived him~~

Jean Albert at 20 was director of Observatory of Berlin.
Charles physician & mathematician
Christopher - served in Russia - astronomer

26 grand children survived him

Forbes Edward f.52 87

~~Geologist &~~ Naturalist ~~Historian~~

~~His~~ immediate paternal ancestors were most of them characterised by great activity & energy — the men were fond of travel, fond of society & social pleasures, free handed & better at spending than saving money —
Grandparents by mother's side, no information.

Father a banker

uncles 1 died in Demarara; 1 in Surinam, 1 lost in Africa

moth Gentle & pious, possimately fond of flowers. a taste the ~~[illegible]~~ transmitted to her son the future prof: of Botany

Educated as a physician.

Constitution ~~weaken~~ impaired by fever caught in Greece.

From early childhood he displayed remarkable moral & intellectual powers. As an Edinburgh student he travelled & wrote on the nat. history of Norway. — d. of kidney disease at 39.

Three. 1 died by drawing in Australia. 1 accidentally killed in America, 1 is an excellent mineralogist always travelling - latterly exploring the mines of S. America. A love of roving certainly runs in the blood of the Manx Forbes & in none of them was it stronger than in Edward. (Geekie) ~~also chemist~~ ... manufact. at Birm.

David F. of Birm.

Married

no children

Galileo Galilei f. 53 88

Father Vincenzo considerable talent & learning. wrote on the theory of music

Intended for a medical man – broke loose, when a student & took to mathematics.

Became blind

As a child used to construct mechanical toys discovered the properties of pendulum whilst a student (& before he knew any mathematics) – ~~made perfection~~ d. oct 82

2 brothers & 3 sisters.

1 brother seems to have attended to natural history

Never married

3 natural children, 1 son & 2 daughters

at least 2 nephews

Gauss

f.54 267

Siberian Traveller

Gmelin & John George

botanist & chemist.

John Conrad b. 1707 — Samuel Gottlieb b. 1744

John George b. 1709

Philip Frederick b. 1721 — John Frederick — Leopold

John Fred. is the most important of the Gmelins

brothers at least 2 & both of some eminence

John Conrad - physician of repute

Philip Frederick - physician botanist & chemist. made scientific journeys in Russia & wrote many monographs.

at least the following nephews

Samuel Gottlieb - sent by Catherine II on a Scientific mission to Siberia - taken prisoner & died

John Frederick. in the Caucasus Naturalist. Compiled works on Botany

Great nephew Leopold - Chemist

Gregory James f. 56r 110

Mathematician & inventor of very acute & penetrating genius.

This genius was hereditary in the Andersons

David Anderson had a singular turn for mathematics & mechanics. His brother was prof: Math: at Paris

A ~~Scotch~~ Presbyterian clergyman

... Anderson

Of an eminent mathematical family. She taught her sons

Had invented & pub: account of his reflecting telescope at 24, d at 34

One brother, David

of remarkable math: genius, but a merchant.

married

One son prof: medicine in Aberdeen

3 nephews sons of David eminent mathematicians
2 great nephews & 2 grand children all eminent in Science.
There have been 16 Professors in this remarkable family.

f.56v

Fontanelle Stages
Conversation Sequence

Haller Albert von
(Swiss) b. 1708. d 1777
The father of modern physiology

Father Nicholas Emmanuel had the reputation of being an able lawyer — an hereditary pious family.
Mother Anne Marie Engel daughter of one of the members of the Supreme council of the Republic.

(The accounts of his early talents are as extraordinary as any on record)
Very precocious — intended for the church but he inclined to physic
Feeble & delicate as a child — rickety. Exceedingly laborious. He wrote upwards of 200 treatises

Early constitution — died 69
took opium immoderately.
(see Arago Eloge of Volta p229)

Married 3 times & had ~~seven~~ children who survived him

Gottlieb Emmanuel wrote various works on the history & literature of Switzerland.

20 Grandchildren

f.58

William Harvey M.D. b. 1578 d. 1657 æt 79

From life prefixed to his works pub: in 1st vol by the Sydenham Society

Little is known of his parents — Father is styled 'Gentleman'

7 sons & 2 daus

5 of ~~Harvey~~ Wm Harvey's brothers were merchants of weight & substance, chiefly trading with the Levant & most of them made large fortunes One was MP for Hythe — One sister d. young nothing is known of the other

'The Merchants Mark of Commerce' 1638 by Robert, is dedicated to all the brothers — who were remarkably attached to each other throughout their lives — They were also fondly attached to their mother as shewn by the very touching Epitaph on her tomb stone.

Wm Harvey marr: but d. s.p.

His nephews were numerous merchants & several made fortunes and achieved titles (?)

1578 b. 1627

To his wife he calls Heneage Finch [illegible] & leaves him a legacy to his assistance & making it. According to Burke's Peerage Sir Heneage, the father, Speaker of the H. C. married Eliz dau of William Harvey.

All the brothers were very choleric

Wm was a little man with a round face clear complexion & little black eyes, full of spirit. He became gouty & had fanciful ways. He kept thinking mad at night time & slept ill.

Harvey Dr
Circulation of the blood.

f.59 129

Cambridge

d 79

Hooker

f. 60

Joseph Hooker of Exeter
of family of author of Ecclesiastical Polity

Ancestor

Sir William Hooker = Dawson Turner — Botanist ? Dawson Turner ?
botanist
(only surviving son)

Prof: Henslow = Botanist

D. Joseph Hooker = ~~Miss Henslow~~
botanist

(Hooker)

one of the children has a wonderful instinctive knowledge of plants

3 independent of children

Herschel Sir William f.61 130

Jacob a musician of Hanover narrow circumstances

Educated as a musician – came to England with the band of the Hanoverian Guards, & became organist at Bath by all wh he had obtained some knowledge of mathematics made his own telescopes & became a renowned astronomer ob 43
d ob 83

5 brothers & four sisters

Miss Caroline Herschel's cooperation in all her brother's labours was of the most helpful character ob 98 received gold medal of the Astronomical Society

Miss Mary Pitt

Sir John Herschel one of the foremost philosophers of the day

Grandson Meteorologista

Hooker Sir Wm
Botanist. Director of Kew Observatory

f.62 132

Intended for trade. Publ: tour in Iceland ao 24

d ao 80

Daughter of Dawson Turner. naturalist

Dr Joseph. one of the foremost naturalists of the day. marr: daughter of Professor Henslow. the botanist

Several Children.

Humboldt. Alex: von Humboldt Wilhelm von. f. 63 134

(the great traveller & physical philosopher) (the eminent philologist & diplomatist)

An officer & a wealthy person of some distinction

Both were carefully educated. The difference of their tastes was conspicuous at the University. Alex: for Science. Wilhelm for philology

Alex: first work as a naturalist was oet 21

Wilhelm: wrote several memoirs at an early age – his first great work oet 33

Alexander d. oet 90
Wilhelm d oet 68

Apparently neither were married.

Hunter John the greatest Anatomist of England & Surgeon 135
Hunter William very eminent Anatomist & Surgeon, having a reputation in his day inferior only to that of his brother f. 64

A Farmer

7th child was from youth of a sedate & studious disposition

Hunter William first studied for the church but was diverted to physic through the influence of Dr Cullen. never married. d. aet 65

Hunter John youngest. Education almost wholly neglected
7 other children
Mrs Baillie
was a cabinet maker from 17 to 20. when he offered himself as assistant to his brother William in the dissecting room, where he rapidly distinguished himself.
d. aet 65 angina pectoris

John married Anne sister of Sir Everard Home the ~~physician~~ surgeon
authoress of lyric poems ~~set to~~ some of which were set to music by Haydn.

niece Johanna Baillie authoress - dramatist d. aet. 89
& nephew Matthew Baillie MD eminent physician d. aet. 72

Huyghens Christian
Astronomer & physicist.
born at the Hague 1629 d 1695

f.65 137

Constantine author of "Monumenta Desultoria" secretary to 3 princes of Orange. d æt 90, and a mathematician. He bravely, though a politician, ~~both the~~ avowed himself the friend of Des Cartes.

Very precocious (condorcet Eloge 69)
Made great progress, especially in mathematics, as a boy. published on mathematics æt 22
d 48.
of overwork

Elder brother Constantine succeeded his father & accompanied William III as his secretary, to England.

Never married

Jacobi f. 66. 26 8

Jussieu family

f.67r

(from Eloges of Flourens)

The family came from the Lyonnais hills which separate the valleys of the Loire & the Saone — They were notaries generation after generation at length Laurent, one of the family in 1680, broke through the family traditions & became chemist at Lyons — He had 16 children of whom 3. Antoine Bernard & Joseph "have ranked under different titles among the most celebrated botanists of an epoch that was the most brilliant in respect to that science" — The mother of that numerous family Lucie Cousin kept them strongly united & mutually helpful (see p. 48) only one of all the 16 married — He took his father's shop (his name was Christopher) nothing more of him ~~or his family~~ but his son was Adrien adopted by Bernard then also Joseph & then also another son ~~brother~~ Laurent (see over)

f67v

Antoine (Jussieu) b. 1686 d 1758

Had a love of observation for plants as a child. – It became a passion when he was a youth & contrary to all the plans of his father he insisted that he could turn his thoughts to nothing else but the observation of nature. The father yielded & allowed him to go as student to Montpellier. – Rapid success – & at Oct 23 succeeded Tournefort (there was one between two a few weeks) as professor of Botany

Bernard (Jussieu) is the great one

Nothing particular as a child or boy – had no particular taste for Botany – even at 18 had not although he had travelled on a botanising tour with his elder brother Antoine – very uncertain what profession to follow, took to medicine – Antoine however called him to Paris & made him his

f.68r

assistant demonstrator (mem: the 2 Hunters) & this post he always held under different chiefs — He became a most patient observer — was exceedingly attached to his brother — He was a calm composed, man — In the letters between him & Linnaeus the contrast of character is very striking (Linnaeus was impatient & energetic he was born the same year as Buffon)

Bernard was exceedingly orderly temperate & sober, very simple in his habits, & very kind to his neighbours. — a patriarchal home. Became blind

*

Joseph (Jussieu) was not stead, like his brother but was successively or rather at once, botanist, engineer doctor, & traveller — He was botanist to the expedition to Peru, sent to measure a degree of the meridian — returned used up & died —

Laurent (Jussieu) nephew of Bernard unknown how far he was the interpreter of Bernard's thoughts & how far original. — became professor & therefore chief to his uncle (who was then 71) ael 22. (Bernard refused the post, he was happier where he was) Laurent was academician ael 25

Became blind first with one eye then gradually the other.

All the botanists of this family ~~has~~ were very short sighted

He had a strong constitution, tall figure & all his appearance was that of a man of thought, always master of himself — He was very simple in his tastes & had a long & healthy old age d ael 88.

Adrien Jussieu son of Laurent the only male heir of the Jussieus — succeeded his family as professor. — married & had 2 daughters. (? what became of them

(d. 1853) b. 1797.

End of the Jussieus

f.68v

Jussieu Antoine Laurent de
(French)

145
f.69

mother — Lucie Cousin
Father ~~? father~~ Laurent de Jussieu. Physician

under { Anthony Physician & eminent botanist
Bernard de one of the first botanists of his day. Curator & to the Jardin du Roi became and botanical demonstrator
Joseph. Mathematician & botanist - went with French expedition to Peru.

Here were 16 children

the youngest of the family
b. 1704 d. 1779 aet 74. almost imbecile. His health had been ruined by fevers. died of gangrene.

blind. b. 1699 strong health virtuous amiable man

Antoine Laurent de
Admitted into the Academy aet 25. Began the "Genera Plantarum" aet 40
d aet 88

X This is the great one of the family

both were blind

Son Adrien educated as a physician but devoted himself to botany & succeeded his father - wrote numerous papers.
d aet 56

Lagrange Joseph Louis f: 70 152

born at Turin, ~~[illegible]~~ Italian by birth. b 1736

author of the calculus of variations – He was also a great extender & generalizer of existing theories

Descartes was his grandfather (Nouv. Bibl. gr: Univ:)

Stuff

Had been treasurer of war at Turin, but ruined himself by speculations.

Marie Thérèse Grass daughter of a physician at Cambiano

Was precocious but in ~~classics~~ literature. He had no ~~[illegible]~~ early boyish taste for mathematics

Was appointed prof: of Mathematics to the military college of Turin Oct 19 at 25.

he was a famous mathematician. He & D'alembert were rivals but not opponents. Succeeded Euler as Prof: of Mathematics in Berlin. He subsequently returned to Paris & held various appointments there.

He was foreign associate of the Academy at Paris

Of 11 children he was the youngest & the only survivor.

He was silent & wrapt in study – He overworked & had bad health. d at 77

Laplace says in his funeral oration "Among those who have most effectively extended the limits of our knowledge, Newton & Lagrange appear to have possessed in the highest degree the happy art of detecting general principles, which constitutes the true genius of science. This art joined to a rare elegance in the exposition of the most abstract theories, characterised Lagrange."

Married

2nd to daughter of the celebrated astronomer (Lemonnier) whose father was also an astronomer & whose brother was an eminent physician & naturalist

La Place Pierre Simon f. 71 153

Poor farmer in a village of Calvados – Basse Normandy

(at 19 or 20 Professor of Math: at Military Coll: Paris)

He never would speak of his early humble years. – But it is known that he was precocious & had a prodigious memory. Barely 24 when he entered the Academy of Sciences. – Napoleon tried him as an administrator but he wholly failed. ~~He~~ "He was always searching after subtleties." He was a d at 78 after a short illness vain man who did not ~~justice~~ acknowledge the previous labours of others.

Married

Charles Emile General. & Senator Still living Enquire further

Leibnitz Godefroy William f.72 154
born at Leipsic 1649 d 1719 calculus of differences & philosopher.
?6

Gr Father (maternal) Guilliaume Schmuck Prof: of Jurisprudence at Leipzig
Father - Prof: of ~~Jurisprudence~~ morale (? casuistry) & greffier of the university of Leipzig

Catherine Schmuck
her brother was a renowned juris consult.

Strong - seldom ailed except latterly - a great appetite drank little. Prodigious activity - Every thing interested him Equally. Subject a little to giddiness & to gout
Father died aet 6. mother took charge of his Education
Very precocious, read every thing & viz classics - Eminent in law & history & politics & philosophy & mathematics. before 22. d aet. 70 gout.
He had a great taste for poetry - knew a vast deal by heart. Even in his old age, almost all Virgil.

Never married

One nephew a sister's son was his only heir.

Linnæus

f.73 156

Clergyman. had a fair garden of various trees,

Strong health - except some gout. Slept but little. He was a poet by nature, though he never versified.
Ill taught - Had the strongest predilection for botany but his intellectual development slow. Began to be of high repute at 24. He had a curious want of power in learning languages. He could not speak French. Always wrote correspondence in latin
d æt 71 gout &
ultimately ulceration of the bladder.

married "His domestic life does not bear examination, for it is well known that he joined his wife, a profligate woman, in a cruel persecution of his eldest Son, an amiable young man, who afterwards succeeded to his botanical chair (Encyclopædia)
Charles - He was a botanist of distinction, though far from equalling his father.
x Otters

No grandchildren by the male line

Locke John

f.74 162

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Not strong in health - asthmatic. but very active

d at 72

Sister married Mr Jerome King

nephew Lord Chancellor King

Napier of Merchiston

f.75 163

Father Sir Archibald was
Only 16 years old when Napier was born. He was master
of the mint of Scotland.

Was apparently aet 44 when engaged on his
logarithms d aet 67

Mar 1st daughter of Sir James Sterling of Keir & had one
child Archibald, privy Councillor to James VI &
was created Ld Napier
2. daughter of Sir James Chisholm. — & had 5 sons &
5 daughters

Newton Sir Isaac Royal Society Catalogue of portraits. p. 82 f. 76 150

Sir Edmund Turney collection of history of town of Grantham contains memoirs of Newton

Isaac

Miss Ayscough – she married a second time.

(Cat. of R.S. Portraits) Her sister's grandchildren were Charles Hutton the Mathematician & James Hutton the Geologist.

Small and weak as a child – his life despaired of. Strong & free from all ailment when grown up

Exceedingly precocious. "The three grand discoveries which form the glory of his life were conceived in his mind before the completion of his twenty fourth year" Libr. U. Knowledge. Life of Newton.

d. aet 85 of the Stone.

An only child

Turner's Grantham f.77r

p.149 — an only child.

p.159 Newton's mother was Hannah Ayscough daughter of James Ayscough of Market Overton by Margaret daughter of — Blythe of Stroxton — both of them ancient families — She remarried to Barnabas Smith by whom she had Mary Benjamin & Hannah each of which had issue remaining

160 His half sister Hannah Smith was married to Mr Pilkinton

167 His nephew John Conduit succeeded him as master of the mint

4 nephews & 4 nieces of the half blood his heir of the whole blood was John Newton whose ~~gr~~ grandfather was Sir Isaac's uncle. (it sp'd be see p 169)

174 Sir Isaac often heard his mother say

that he was so small when
he was born that he could
have been put into a quart pot.

The brother of Newton's mother
was the Revd Wm Rector of
Burton Coggles. — He had been
of Trin Coll: Camb. & took his
degree 1637

h. 169 Newton's father had 2 brothers
& 4 sisters

~~Two~~
There were 4 in the family, besides Newton
Generation

167 The Hon Sir Michael Newton Knight
of the Bath was the chief mourner
at Sir Isaac's funeral (What relation?)
he is not in
Newton's pedigree
h. 169 (ascending)

f. 78

b 1620 — 1640

Newton Ayscough — Ayscough b.

was young when Newton was born because the mars again & had a second family

Sa. Ia. Newton b 1642

x ? [illegible] 1650 ? insert a

1720

mother — mother b say 1700

Janet Hutton

T. Charles Hutton — Isabella Maitland

b 1737 d ad 83

younger child — mother not young

General Vignolles — 2nd dau (Camilla) marr Capt C Vignolles

Not clever — Military — Sec Duke of Kent

Reg H. Vignolles — C. Vignolles

rector of St Pauls

Not clever — Cov Gard

11 K

mother 1620 — 37 years — aunt ad 40 at birth 1657

u'

Newton b. 1642 — dau (ad 40 at birth) 1697

Hutton b. 1737

collateral

Oersted Hans Christian
Oersted Anders Sandoë

231
f.79

An apothecary

Hans Christian
Oct 44 announced his great discovery of Electro magnetism
noble old philosopher

Brother Anders Sandoe — Eminent Danish Statesman & legal writer was past 78 oct.

d. inflam: lungs oct. 84

Sister Sophia married Oehlenschlager

Pascal Blaise

f.80 200

"one of the sublimest spirits in the world"
Bayle.

Grandfather treasurer of France at Riom
~~Grandmother~~

Etienne President of the Court of Aids in Auvergne
a learned & respectible man & able mathematician.

Mother daughter of the Seneschal of Auvergne.

Carefully educated by his father - he devoted himself to his son, having high hopes of him
Most precocious weakly health the bent of his infantine genius was
decidedly mathematical but his father kept him away from them
& directed him to classics - as long as of any use viz till oct 12
Only son had a sister Mme Perier.
at 16. produced a treatise on conic sections that provoked
the incredulity & wonder of Descartes - oct 19 invented a
calculating machine, that excited great wonder. Oct 25 left
mathematics wholly for religious contemplation - He was
naturally deeply pious - very ascetic he was weakly &
further injured himself by asceticism & oct 39 after years
of wretched health

Pliny the Elder
Pliny the Younger

f 81 198

naturalist
Pliny the Elder a most industrious compiler & student of extraordinary learning, very parsimonious of his time - left us little he is an author devoid of criticism - grace & noble
Had 1 sister who married Caius Caecilius & was mother to

author of the Epistles
Pliny the Younger - very precocious a man of great accomplishments & a good statesman frugal & temperate twice married.
His 2nd wife Calpurnia (the only one named) was a very accomplished woman. - no children.

Porta John Baptiste f. 82 189

An uncle Vicenzo della Porta superintended his education.

Noble family

A youthful prodigy. — Great activity of mind & universally accomplished wrote well on many subjects beside science & at 15 — founded societies & gave a notable impulse to the study of natural science.
A younger brother shared his ardour for study

Unmarried

f. 83 r

VILLA ANTONIA

A

CANNES.

HOTEL & PENSION,

Pour Familles, etc.

TENU PAR GEORGES-GOUGOLTZ.

Vue de la Mer en plein-midi.

Mr George Rennie FRS the
eminent engineer d. March 1866. He was
Son of an eminent father who was the
well known architect of Southwark
& Waterloo Bridges. — Mr G. R.
was Vice Pres: Royal Society & had
contributed papers to many the
Philosophl: Trans, of that Society.
He assisted his father in early life
in the E. India Docks — Plymouth
Breakwater — Bell Rock Lighthouse
He was brother of Sir John Rennie
Equally renowned as an Engineer.

f. 83 v

St Hilaire

f. 84 270

Auguste (Botanist

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Saussure H. B. de · f. 05 192
Swiss Geologist & physicist.

Nicholas writes on agricultural subjects

Uncle Charles Bonnet, helped the superintendent, his Education

Carefully Educated

d. 59 constitution injured by mountain climbing & anxiety about money affairs

Son Nicholas Theodore d. oct 78
naturalist & chemist.

Socrates (not literature but philosophy)

f. 86 116

Sophronisem a sculptor

Phoenarete a midwife

Immense constitutional vigour. Endurance in war & bivouac could drink immensely & was never drunk. could sit up all night. Believed he was tended by a ~~His~~ daemon who whispered good counsels in his ear

Xantippe the shrew

3 children

Stephenson George
Stephenson Robert

f. 87 194

A fireman at a colliery

George. inventor of the locomotive steam engine one of 6 children – self educated – a big raw boned fellow. married Fanny Henderson, oct 19 – His savings were used up in supporting his father & in procuring a substitute for the militia. became through steady slow advances engineer to a colliery £100 a year oct 41 – His first steam engine was made oct 43. – Got the prize for the best design of a locomotive oct 49 – & thenceforward his fortune was made
d oct 47

~~[illegible]~~

X? Only child Robert – ~~excellently~~ as well as ~~his father~~ – then afford (having only £100 a year) educated was precocious & industrious – afterwards to Edinburgh University – eminently successful as engineer
"as the father may be called the founder of the great school of English railway engineering, so may the son be termed its brightest ornament
d oct 56

Allan Stephenson (see Athenaeum obituary Jan 6 1866)
Skerryvore Light

(Volta)

(Arago Eloge) 237 He was tall, had noble & regular features, like those of an ancient statue. a large forehead deeply furrowed. a ~~bright~~ penetrating, but calm eye.

Strong a rapid intelligence, large & just ideas, affectionate & sincere character ... Ambition, love of money, spirit of rivalry dictated none of his actions — : the love of study was his solitary passion 194 He united in the highest degree creative genius & the spirit of steady industry.

233-4 Napoleon made a great deal of him pushed him forwards in many ways to make him instrument of the representation of Italian science, but Volta had no ambition - He never took part in public action or public speaking

His scholars idolised him

His language was lucid, sometimes roaring in animation. but always simple & modest.

In 1778 - Electrophorus — Researches on inflammable gas. ~~and Electricity of Hydrogen~~ Eudiometer - Dilatation of air. Atmospheric Electricity instruments to measure - Flame as an attractor of Electricity from the air. Suggested bonfires as conductors, never tried, (Arago thinks fact from the black countries, compared with more favourable agricultural countries might these some results) Electricity due to evaporation - he shares this with Lavoisier & la Place. l'Oltaic pile 1800 (no account given by Arago of the reasons that led Volta to construct it) Also, that he did not do much that was original but he had an immense reputation

~~Dalton~~ Volta (next page) 352

f. 88v

Volta. alexandre f 89 353

born at Como 1745 d 1827

Fath Phillippe Volta

Moth Madeleine de Conti Inzaghi

He distinguished himself early at college. Began to write on electricity at 24.
Voltaic pile at 55.
For the last 6 years he only lived for his family d at 82

Married at 49 to Therese Peregrini
2 sons survived him 1 died at 15 full of promise

Wollaston William Hyde M.D. 199

f. 90

Red? Francis Wollaston F.R.S. "a peculiar taste for intellectual pursuits of the more exact kind appears to have been hereditary in the family" (Engl: Cycl.)

work 3d son

died 52

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Watt James f.91 197

Fertile invention – besides Steam engine – copying machine – share in discovery of composition of water – copying sculptures. Few men had read so much, or remembered what they had read with such accuracy – a prodigious & orderly memory singular clearness in explaining. –

A ship chandler, baillie & merchant & ~~a local~~ for upwards of 20 years town councillor, treasurer & baillie of Greenock. – celebrated for his zeal & intelligence.

Miss Muirheid. had a relation a professor

Very delicate as a child. fond of experiment

At 21 he had attracted the notice of the authorities of the University of Glasgow as an ingenious philosophical workman. d. ~~at~~ 83

John lost at sea ~~at~~ 23

Married his cousin Miss Miller & then a 2nd wife Miss Macgregor of Glasgow

by 1st wife James d. unmarried ~~at~~ 79. a man of much natural power & a daughter who married Mr. Miller of Glasgow

Gregory d. ~~at~~ 27 – intimately attached to Sir Humphrey Davy & observations on Basalt

Wolf Christian

f. 92

354

f.93r

59, Montagu Square,
London, W.

ap. 16½/69

My dear Galton

I have only just received a reply from Clerk Maxwell who it seems has been away & enclose it to you together with your slip -

It appears I was misinformed as to his own connection -

In addition to that

he writes of Colin Maclaurin
the famous mathematician
the inventor of "Maclaurin's
Theorem" I may state
that I myself heard
from his descendant &
namesake Sir Colin
Blackburn — that the
Theorem as traditional
in the family does not
refer to the case of
Taylor's Theorem when

f. 94

h = 0 — but to the proper mode of making half & half — He used to lay down that the ordinary way of putting the beer to the ale was wrong, for it made the ale worse, whereas if you put the ale to the beer it was right, <u>because then you make the beer better</u> —

This may come in a proper to the Brewers draymen, if ever you introduce them — Yours truly

W. F. Pollock

80 Hereford Road
Westbourne Grove
W

15 April 1869

Dear Pollock

I only found your letter in a heap of others when I came home from Paris. I am sorry I can give Galton little assistance but I am glad to have the thing before my mind as I may have opportunities of consulting genealogical old wives in Scotland.

I suppose Duncan Gregory of the "Examples" will be inserted in his place and his brother the Prof^r of Chemistry at Edinburgh. The latter had a son who was said to be clever, but I have not heard of him.

I forget if Olinthus Gregory of Woolwich was of that stock. Rob Roy Macgregor was related to the Revd John father of James, and is said to have experimented on James to see if he could be made a man of.

I do not know anything about the logarithmic Napiers family I may have enquired if the fighting ones were of the same breed.

There was a long descent of ministers of the name of Row (pronounced Roo) from a reformer of that name who was of note in Fife and some of his descendants were of note one as an historian.

But they worked for the honour of the family even when they were stupid and I suppose their parishioners in that case took the name into account.

When the Bernoullis are discussed I hope they will be spelt right without 2 i's

There are a good many notable men of the name of Law in the last century related to Ld Ellenborough

Colin Maclaurin the mathematician had a brother John, one of whose sermons is considered the best of all Scotch

sermons. He had clerical descendants and I believe in the female line the Blackburns' (Sir Colin, Professor Hughes) mother whose name was Gillies, of Glasgow. and my father-in-law Principal Dewar's mother whose name was Janet Mc Laurin were of the family

Yours truly
J Clerk Maxwell.

f.97

Lord Auckland { 1st Lord diplomatist
(Bishop)
(Governor General
&

& Elliot

Plunket — Lo Chancellor Irelg
Son Bishop

Magee ? the Archf. & Bish

Hoods — Lo Hood
Lo Bridport
& Bart } all for naval Servn

Hyde Parkers.

Franklin Benjamin

William Frankl, Duane = dau = R. Bache Postmaster of the United States
last royal Govern of N. Jersey
William Temple Frankl
Editor of works of his Gr: Gallery
Benj: Frankl, Bache journalist & printer
Philosophers

Le Vicomte

f.98

Arago ~~Dominique~~ François
the great philosophe

See other slip of paper

François Jean Jacques ~~Etienne~~
the philosophe

Emmanuel
b. 1812
Lawyer & politician
at 20 published verses
& wrote for the theatre
at 25 left the theatre & studied for the bar
in 1846 he took a
prominent part in
the revolution as
a hot republican.
Since the coup d'état
has been out of active life

Alfred
Painter of some merit
Inspecteur general
des Beaux Arts

literateur Français artist
the harum scarum travellers

See more in
Biogr Univ:

f. 99

Arago 4 brothers

1788–1836

Dominique-François (the Philosopher)

Emmanuel the politician (see other bit of paper)

Alfred the Painter Insp: Gen! des Beaux Arts

Jean

a General in the Mexican service driven [illegible] by an anj'st charge of [illegible] & rendered great service in their war of independence

Jacques

Literary man & travellers became Earl as a student of art then travelled widely: on his return threw himself into literature founded several journals ~~became blind~~, became Director of the Theatre at Rouen became blind. & still wrote actively

Étienne

Dramatic author a most prolific writer Not republican, ~~a most~~ held office under the provisional government but exiled under Napoleon III

f.100

Geoffroy, Saint Hilaire (Etienne)

Celebrated french naturalist one of Napoleons

Savans in Egypt.

B. Château a distinguished officer of engineers, highly appreciated by Napoleon & died of the fatigues of war after austerity.

S. Auguste Zoologist.

who adopted his two sons these, both of them, were authors.

B. mem St Hilaire is the Christian name of the above & of Barthelemy, — it is the surname of Auguste the Botanist

Aristotle

Up Callisthenes, his mother Hero, was a cousin of Aristotle
(? about the) a philosopher. Great independent & wanting in tact

f. 102r

= Andersson (? his profession)
mathematical genius said
to be hereditary in his family.

?

?

David. Presbyterian
Minister. Had a singular turn
for mechanics & math:

Alexander
Prof: Math:
at Paris

Revd John Gregory = { Daughter
inherited genius of her
family & taught mathem:
to her sons

David
had all the genius of his family
but was a merchant in twice. 32 children.

James b. 1638.
invented reflecting telescope
Eminent mathematician.

David b. 1661
Prof: math: Edin:
& subsequently
Savilian Prof: Oxf:

James
Succeeded David
at Professor
in Edinburgh

Charles
Prof: Math:
St Andrews

daughter &c

James b. 1674
Prof Medicine
Aberdeen

David
Succeeded
his father
as Prof: Math
St Andrews

Reid
the meta-
-physician

John b. 1724
Prof: Philos: & Medicine
Aberdeen. afterwards
Prof: Med: Edin:

James
Succeeded his
father as
Prof: Medicine
Aberdeen.

? Alison
were related

Revd Arch = Dorothea
Alison
author of Essays
on Nature & Taste

James.
Prof: Medicine
Edinburgh

See Chalmers Biogr
Olinthus Gregory ? a relation
Also Gregory of
& the civil Engineer

Sir Archibald
Alison cr: Bart
b. 1792 Historian of Europe

Wm Pulteney
Alison
Prof: Med Edinburgh
& 1st Phys: to the
Queen in Scotland

Gregory (see next page) f.102v 109

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Gregory, James; mathematician; inventor of the reflecting telescope; a man of very acute and penetrating genius.

He was the most important member of a very important scientific family, partly eminent as mathematicians, and largely so as physicians. The following pedigree is necessary to explain their relationships, but I should add that I know it does not do full justice to the family. The talent came from the Andersons, of whom I wish I knew more. We may accept, at least, the following letters for the subject of this notice: f., g., gB., B., 3 N., NS., *N*S., S., 2 P., and 2 Pp.

— Anderson (? his profession). mathematical genius was said to be hereditary in his family.

? Name.

? Name.

Alexander, Prof. Math. at Paris.

David, Presbyterian Minister. Had a singular turn for mechanics and mathematics.

Rev. John Gregory. = Daughter, who inherited the genius of her family, and taught Mathematics to her sons.

James, born 1635; invented reflecting telescope; an eminent mathematician.

David, had all the genius of his family, but was a merchant. Married twice, and had thirty-two children.

James, b. 1674. Professor of Medicine at Aberdeen.

David, b. 1661, Prof. Med. Edinb. and subsequently Savilian Prof. at Oxford.

James, succeeded David as Prof. Med. at Edinb.

Charles, Prof. Math. St. Andrew's.

Daughter. &c.

James, succeeded his father as Prof. Med. at Aberdeen.

David, succeeded his father as Prof. Math. St. Andrew's.

Reid, the famous metaphysician.

John, b. 1724, Prof. Philos. and Med. Aberd.; then Prof. Med. at Edinb.

Rev. Arch. Alison. "Essays on Nature of Taste."

= Dorothea.

James, Prof. Med. Edinb.

Sir Archibald Alison, created Bart., Author of "History of Europe."

Wm. Pulteney Alison, Prof. Med. Edinb. and 1st Phys. to Queen in Scotland.

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Sir Geoffrey Fenton
Principal Sec State
for Ireland

Cathen = Richard Boyle
1st Earl of Cork

Michael Boyle

Richard
2nd Earl
& created Earl
of Burlington
~~Charles~~
~~Earl~~

Lewis
created
Visc: Boyle
dsp

Roger
cr: ~~Earl~~ of Orrery
~~Boyle~~
was Lord Pres:
of Munster

Roger

Francis
created
Viscount
Shannon

dsp

Robert
the philosophe

Michael
Bishop of Waterford

Richard
archbishop
of Tuam

Michael
archbishop
of Armagh
& Lord Chancellor
of Ireland

Son created
Visc: Blessington

Son

dsp.

Charles
~~3rd Earl~~
~~Friend of Pope~~

Richard
4th Earl
friend of Pope

Lionel Charles
cr: Baron
Boyle

John
succeeded
to Earldom
of Cork
as 5th Earl
friend of Swift.

Boyle Robert
the Christian philosophers

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Kant Immanuel 26 q.

f. 105

fatta mathematicum) Ampere (1800-1864 et 64) f. 106

S. Jean Jacques Antoine, Eminent in modern French Literature — A man of very original mind ~~bent~~ educated by his father but ~~left free~~ allowed to follow his natural inclinations ~~followed the rom~~ ~~Travelled much wrote largely on archaeology & on foreign~~ He travelled much ~~in an intelligent~~ with a philosophical & scientific object. Was Professor of modern French Literature at the College of France

f. 107

D'Alembert had a curious romantic & platonic attachment to Mrs Esterhazy

Argental Charles. Aug. Fériol Comte de. 1700 – 1788

~~First~~ ~~employed in the~~ Diplomatic ~~servi~~ Confidant & great admirer of Voltaire ~~& the de~~ who confided his writings to his charge. a polished literary critic, i



JAMES SMITH, ESQ. OF JORDANHILL, F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c.

Our late distinguished townsman, whose death we recently noticed, was born in Glasgow on the 10th of August, 1782. He was the eldest son of Archibald Smith, Esq., an eminent West India merchant in this city, and of Isabella, Robertson, the correspondent of Mrs Grant of Laggan, and who died a few years ago in her 101st year.

Mr Smith was educated at the Grammar School and University of Glasgow. He was for many years a sleeping partner in the West India House of Leitch & Smith in this city, but never took any active part in business. His tastes directed him to literary and scientific pursuits and the fine arts. He was in early life an enthusiastic book collector, particularly in the department of early voyages and travels, in which he has left a large and valuable collection. His love of yachting was one of the most prominent features in his life, and it was lifelong. His first stroke in a yacht of his own was in the year 1800, his last in the year 1865. He was one of the earliest members of the Royal Yacht Club, now the Royal Yacht Squadron, and was one of its earliest and latest commodores of the Royal Northern Yacht Club.

Most of Mr Smith's scientific and literary researches were connected with his love of yachting. His earliest paper in any scientific publication was a letter in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of an unbonnetted shorthead keel, to the Secretary Lord Napier, in the Firth of Forth, discovered by him in accidentally hauling from his yacht. In dredging, the mission which was peculiarly his, his original researches were principally a minute comparison, confirmed by dredgings from his yacht and exploring lines, in the superficial deposits of the existing shells of the Firth of Clyde, with those of the latest geological formations. In this investigation he found that a large proportion of the shells in those deposits, which do not now exist in the Clyde, are still to be found in the Arctic Seas. This led him to the conclusion announced to the Geological Society in 1836, of the existence before the present state of things, of a colder climate than the present—a conclusion which, though opposed to what geologists had previously believed, is now universally accepted. In continuing his investigations, Mr Smith found reason to distinguish the deposits in question into two, in the older of which a considerable proportion of shells are now extinct, but in the later of which—and which therefore belongs to what is called the recent period—every one of the shells has been found still existing, though many of them only in the Arctic Seas. This is the period of long repose of the land, at a depression of about 40 feet below the present sea level, which has left the modern shores on the West of Scotland fringed, at an elevation of 40 feet, with that old sea cliff which is so marked a feature in its scenery.

From 1820 to 1826 the health of members of his family caused Mr Smith to reside successively at Madeira, Gibraltar, Lisbon, and Malta, and valuable geological papers on each of these localities attest the zeal with which he pursued his favourite science.

His residence at Malta was the occasion of the remarkable series of investigations by which he is best known in literature and theology. These were first published in 1848 in "The Voyage and Shipwreck of St Paul, with Dissertations on the Life and Writings of St Luke, and the Ships and Navigation of the Ancients."

The part of the volume which relates to the voyage and shipwreck of St Paul has been adopted by all critics and theologians who have since written as exclusively entitling all doubts and contested questions as to the narrative in the Acts. This work is a remarkable instance of originality, ingenuity, and research, and of the application of practical knowledge of seamanship and geology to the elucidation of a point of literary and theological interest.

The minute study of the writings of St Luke, to which Mr Smith was thus led, contributed him to a view on the much-contested question of the construction of the first three Gospels, which was first published in the "Dissertation on the Life and Writings of St Luke," to which we have referred, and which were afterwards worked out in greater detail in a separate "Dissertation on the Origin and Connection of the Gospels," published in 1855. On this subject Mr Smith's view, which differs from any previously taken, though not accepted to the same extent as his conclusions as to the voyage of St Paul, has had many followers. He was engaged in the collection of materials for a more extended dissertation on the same subject when interrupted by his last illness.

As this subject is of even more importance, and Mr Smith's views as it has widely known than those of his other work, our readers will perhaps thank us for giving, as briefly as possible, a statement of what those views were.

It has long been felt by critics that the difficulties, or at least the points which require to be explained and accounted for, in the connection of these Gospels are not so much their differences as their agreements. To three writers, writing independently, would probably have such close resemblance, and so entire sacrifice of the same new sentiments that they did write independently. They must either have drawn from a common written source, or the one from the other. Which was the cause of their remarkable agreement? Mr Smith's answer is founded on the two traditional notices which have descended to us from the early Fathers, and on the researches of the writings themselves, and may be shortly stated thus:—

1. Peter wrote in Hebrew (Aramaic) a contemporaneous memoir of those events in our Lord's history in which he was personally concerned.

2. Matthew wrote and published in Hebrew and Greek a history of our Lord's life, making use of Peter's memoir.

3. Luke wrote a history of our Lord's life in Greek, making use of Peter's Hebrew memoir and Matthew's Hebrew and Greek history, and also of the accounts of other "eye-witnesses and ministers of the Word."

4. Mark translated Peter's memoir into Greek, with little addition or omission, the additions being chiefly parenthetical explanations of Jewish terms and customs—not incorporating any part of Matthew and Luke, but the wording of his translation being probably affected in some measure by his having in his mind, or before his eyes, the previous translation of parts made by Matthew and Luke.

The theory accounts for almost all the resemblances in the three Gospels. In the third edition of his dissertation, on this subject (1866), Mr Smith observes a remarkable confirmation of his view by the publication of Dr Cureton's translation of the newly-discovered Syriac version of St Matthew, in which Dr Cureton, and Mr Smith, see the representative, not of the Greek text of the Hebrew original. In general, and with the exception of some cases in which it is clear that Luke used an independent authority, there is no mention, even the slightest, omitted by Luke which is not expressed or implied in Matthew or Mark; but there were three circumstances which, Mr Smith says, till the discovery of the Cureton Syriac, "remained to be so expressed manner." First, that the daughter of Jairus was an only daughter; second, that the withered hand which was cured was the right hand; and, third, that when the disciples pulled and ate the ears of corn on the Sabbath, they "rubbed them with their hands." The explanation Mr Smith says, is now clear. These details are all found in the Cureton Syriac, though not in the Greek of Matthew. They were, therefore, in the Hebrew, though not in the Greek original, and those Luke took them.

Mr Smith was an honoured member of many scientific societies—of the Royal Society, the Geological Society, and the Royal Geographical Society of London, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was President of the Geological Society of Glasgow and of the Archæological Society, and was for many years President of the Architectural Institute in this city, and was interested in its successes for its benefit, and for the improvement of its valuable museum.

Mr Smith was at all times a moderate politician, his politics being Conservative, but in many particulars leaning to the Liberal side. He contested the burgh of Greenock in the Conservative interest in 1837, but unsuccessfully, and made no other effort to obtain a seat in Parliament. He adhered to the Established Church at the Disruption, though otherwise using strongly a measure which would have made the Disruption unnecessary, and to us for many years by the General Assembly in vain for the repeal of Patronage.

Mr Smith enjoyed vigorous health till the spring of last year, when a slight stroke of paralysis affected his body, without affecting his mind. A further attack towards the close of last year terminated in his death at Jordanhill on the 17th inst.

Mr Smith was married in 1808 to Mary Wilson, second daughter of Dr Alexander Wilson, Professor of Astronomy in our University, whose speculations on the constitution of the sun are now generally accepted. By her, who died in 1867, he had nine children, of whom three only survive—one, Archibald Smith, Esq., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, a member of the Chancery Bar, married to a daughter of the late Vice-Chancellor Parker; and two daughters. He leaves also issue by two deceased daughters—the wife of Walter Buchanan, Esq., late M.P. for Glasgow; the other the wife of the late William Hamilton, Esq. of Mount.

Mr Smith's funeral, which was entirely private, took place yesterday from Jordanhill. His remains were interred in the family burying ground at Roseneath.

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Sclater the naturalist

brother of Sclater-Booth

(? official position)

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Lives of Men of Letters & of Science
who flourished in the time of George III
by Lord Brougham

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Voltaire
Rousseau
Hume
Robertson
Black
Watt
Priestley
Cavendish
Davy
Simson

Vol II

Johnson
Adam Smith
Lavoisier
Gibbon
Sir Joseph Banks
D'Alembert

In preface adds the names of

Lavoisier
Euler
Lagrange
Clairault
La Place

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Barante Littérature Française

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SIR DAVID BREWSTER:

HIS LAST DAYS AND DEATH.

REMARKS BY

PROFESSOR LYON PLAYFAIR, SIR JAMES Y. SIMPSON, AND MR DAVID STEVENSON,

AT THE MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, ON THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1868.

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EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY TURNBULL AND SPEARS.
1868.

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SIR DAVID BREWSTER:

HIS LAST DAYS AND DEATH.

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EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY TURNBULL AND SPEARS.
1868.

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SIR DAVID BREWSTER:

HIS LAST DAYS AND DEATH.

PROFESSOR LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., Vice-President of the Society, said—Gentlemen, before beginning the business of this meeting, I wish to refer to the lamented death of two of the office-bearers of this Society. Dr Burt, a member of our Council, was well known as a public-spirited citizen, who has long usefully devoted himself to the development of our institutions, and who, by his genial disposition and honesty of character, endeared himself to all those who enjoyed his acquaintance. The other loss has had a more marked relation to us, because in the death of Sir David Brewster this Society has lost its President, and this country one of her

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most distinguished philosophers. This is not the time to refer to the benefits which Sir David Brewster has bestowed upon science. These have been so numerous and important, that we may expect a special evening to be devoted to their consideration. If Professor Tait, who is so capable to do justice to the merits of his deceased friend, were to undertake this subject, I am sure the Royal Society would hail with pleasure the announcement of his intention. Such a record of the achievements of a great philosopher has a much higher purpose than that of an *éloge*, for while they become landmarks in the progress of science over new and untrodden paths, they indicate the method by which future progress is to be attained. Sir David Brewster entered this Society so long ago as 1808, and has been a constant contributor to its Transactions. In announcing to us at the opening of the session the death of Faraday, he said that there was only one person living who had, like Faraday, taken all the medals of the Royal Society of Lon-

. f. 117 r

don—the Copley, Rumford, and Royal medals. There is no one living now to claim this high honour, for the "one" so modestly hinted at was himself. In Brewster and Faraday the nation has suffered a heavy loss. Both were great philosophers and ardent Christians. We point to them as conclusive proofs that science and infidelity are not akin. I dare not trust myself to speak of the last days of Brewster. The perfect calmness and kindly consideration with which he wrote farewell letters to the public bodies which had honoured themselves by honouring him during life, were perhaps to have been looked for in one who viewed death as a means of attaining a higher and purer knowledge of God and of His works. But it is given to few men to possess, as he did, their mental faculties unclouded to the last. A week before his death I had a long letter in his own handwriting, showing the liveliest interest in the affairs of the University, and in some optical discoveries regarding which he frequently corresponded with me. A few

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days after, while his mind was still clear, but his bodily frame weaker, he dictated a letter to the Council of this Society, in which he took a touching leave of his old associates and of the Society itself, and left to it, as a precious legacy, a research nearly completed, which formed the deathbed study of the old philosopher. I am sure that the Society would not have wished to commence the business of this evening without some allusion to the death of their venerable President, and without some expression of sympathy with his widow and family. I therefore invite, from the body of the Society, a resolution which will record the sense of our own sorrow, and of our strong sympathy with that deeper personal affliction which is felt by the widow and children of so great and good a man.

Sir J. Y. Simpson said—It happens that I was the last Fellow of the Royal Society who conversed with Sir David Brewster before his death. Specially, I be-

f. 118 r

lieve, on this account, I have been requested by the Council to draw up a minute with reference to him. Most willingly do I comply with that request; and I beg therefore to move the following resolutions expressive of our admiration for his genius and of our regret for his loss:—

"The Royal Society of Edinburgh hereby record their deep sense of the great loss which the Society have sustained by the death of their late venerable and esteemed president, Sir David Brewster.

"Early in life an earnest worker and a happy discoverer in some of the most recondite fields of physical knowledge, Sir David Brewster has, during the last sixty and more years, continued with ceaseless energy to pour into the contemporary stream of science and literature a series of contributions of rare excellence and originality. At last he has passed from among us, as ripe in fame as in years; for he has reaped all the highest academic and other distinctions, both domestic and foreign, which a British philosopher can possibly win; and in his chosen departments of

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research he has left behind him no name more illustrious than his own.

"The Society further resolve to send a copy of this minute to Lady Brewster and the other members of Sir David Brewster's family; at the same time expressing their sincere sympathy with them in their late bereavement."

Perhaps the Society will kindly bear with me while I venture to add to these resolutions a very few remarks. With you, Mr President, I hope our colleague Professor Tait will, at some early meeting, give us a full *resumé* of all the wonderful discoveries and inventions in science, and specially in optical science, which we owe to the genius and researches of Sir David Brewster. But permit me to make one or two observations on other matters, not scientific.

As early as the age of twelve, Sir David became a student at the University, and he was still a student in the truest sense of the term during the subsequent seventy-five years of his life. While yet only ten years old, he constructed a telescope (with his friend Mr

f.119r

Veitch)—a trait significant of the chief future bent of his work and genius. Few men, we all know, have ever been more successful in detecting and unfolding some of the most hidden laws of nature, and in observing and generalizing some of her most obscure phenomena. His self-imposed task only ended with his life. And on this subject it seems to me that I carry almost a mission from him to us—from the dead to the living; for when I last visited him at Allerley, when he was within a few hours of death, when he was already pulseless, his mind was perfectly entire and perfectly composed; and on asking him, among other matters, if he wished any particular scientific friend to take charge of his remaining scientific papers and notes, he answered me "No; I have done what every scientific man should do, viz., published almost all my observations of any value, just as they have occurred." He then explained that he had left one paper on Film forms for the Society, and went on to express an earnest regret that he had not had time to write for

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the Society another, descriptive of the optical phenomena which he had latterly observed in his own field of vision, where there was a partial degree of increasing amaurosis, which, he thought, might be yet found a common form of failure in the eyes of men, ageing and aged like himself. He described the appearance of this partial amaurosis minutely and energetically, telling me, for your information, that the print of the *Times* newspaper had begun for a year or two past to look at one part in his field of vision as if the white interstices between the letters "were lightly peppered over with minute dark powder;" and this amaurotic point was, he observed, latterly extending like the faint extending circle around a recent ink spot on blotting-paper. The clearness, and the vigour, with which he detailed all this, and more, were amazing in one already so very weak, and so very near the last ebb-wave of the tide of life.

Let me remark further, that his death has broken asunder several curious links by which, through him as it were, we felt con-

f. 120r

nected with the past. For example,—as I was reminded when lately down in that part of the country,—he was the last of the stars that forty years ago dwelt on the banks of the Tweed, and formed the constellation of friends that then and there clustered around the Great Wizard of the North at Abbotsford, where Sir David, then Dr Brewster, was a constant and welcome visitor. In the first years of this century—1802-1803—he was much, when in London, with Cavendish, connecting us thus with the grand band of philosophers who at that date made the science of England so renowned. Married, first, to a daughter of the well-known James Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, he thus carried us backward, as it were, to the time—more than a hundred years ago—when Johnson, Blair, Home, and others, disputed so acrimoniously as to whether Ossian's poems were true or false; ancient or modern. I would make only one remark more in this direction. Professor Fraser told me today what I have heard before with regard to

f.120v

the almost mathematical exactitude and correctness of his mental work, that in the seven years during which he (Professor Fraser) was editor of the *North British Review*, Sir David Brewster contributed an article to every number; and he had been a contributor for years before to this, as to other periodicals. But the certainty of his work was more wondrous than even the amount of it. For he was in the habit of stating—as Professor Fraser informs me—not only the day when his first slip of paper would arrive, and the day when his article would be finished; but his manuscripts came as they were written—day after day, and sheet after sheet—without the aid and necessity of correcting the latter by the revisal of those preceding. In these literary and scientific articles, he thus worked with the methodized precision and regularity of a mechanical rather than of a mental machine.

Sir David Brewster must have been originally endowed with a robust and iron constitution. Few men ever reached the age

f.1215

of eighty-seven with an intellect so unimpaired and an ear so acute. In later years, however, he had repeated attacks of serious illness. But since he attended the meeting of the British Association at Dundee in Autumn last; where he was carried out from one of its crowded meetings in a state of syncope, his health has rapidly declined. He died ultimately of an attack of pneumonia and bronchitis. A rigor, ushering in the fatal illness, occurred eight days previous to death. From the date of its occurrence, he felt and stated that the grasp of the cold hand of death was now fixed upon him, and that he had very few days to live. Yet, though feeble and weak, he rose and worked for a few hours daily. Three days before he died he insisted on dressing and going into his study, where he dictated several farewell letters, and amongst others, one to our secretary, Dr Balfour. "Permit me," he plcd with those around him, and who anxiously wished him to remain quiet, "permit me to rise once more, for I have still a little work to

f.121v

do." "I know," he added, "it is the last time I shall ever be in my study." Towards the end of that day's exertions his friend and pastor, Mr Cousin, visited him. "My race," said he to Mr Cousin, "is now quite run. I am now of no use either to myself or to others, and I have no wish to linger longer here." "Yet," he added after a while—"yet it is not without a wrench that one parts from all those he has loved so dearly." To Mr Phin, and other clerical friends, he freely expressed in these—his last days—the unbounded and undoubting faith of a very humble and a very happy Christian. No shadow of doubt ever once seemed to cloud his mind. In his march toward, and through, the river of death, it seemed, as I heard a friend remark, as if Christ were ever whispering into his ear, "Fear thou not, for I am with thee," "Be of good cheer, it is I." Like my former dear friend and old school companion, Professor John Reid, he appeared to be impressed with the idea that one of the great joys and glories of heaven would consist in

f.122 r

the revelation of all the marvels and mysteries and laws of creation and science by Him by whom "all things were made;" and who, as Professor George Wilson held, was not only the Head of the Church, but "the Head of the Schools of Science," as he is indeed the centre and origin and source of all Science. "I have," he remarked to me, "been very happy here; but I shall soon be infinitely happier there with my Saviour and Creator.' As death drew more and more nigh, the one idea of his Saviour, and of his being speedily and eternally with Him, grew stronger and more absorbing.

His elder daughter arrived from a great distance about twenty-four hours before he died. "He often," she writes me, "during that time spoke of the different members of his family whom he would meet in Heaven. On one of these occasions he paused, and seemed to gather up his strength to say, with a wonderful power and emphasis, 'I shall see Jesus too —Jesus who created all things—Jesus who made the worlds—I shall see Him as He

f. 122v

is.' I said, 'You will understand everything then,' and it seemed to me as if the 'Oh yes,' of his answer came out of the very fulness of content. Once I said to him, 'I wish all learned men had your simple faith.' Again there was the pause, and each word was dropped out with a never to be forgotten weight of meaning: 'I have had the light for many years, and oh! how bright it is. I feel so safe, so perfectly safe, so perfectly happy.'"

A near connection, but not a relative, who in former years often lived in his house, and latterly formed one of the three loving watchers by his deathbed, writes me this characteristic and striking anecdote:—"When we were living in his house at St. Andrews twelve years ago, he was much occupied with the microscope; and, as was his custom always, he used to sit up studying it after the rest of the household had gone to bed. I often crept back into the room on the pretence of having letters to write or something to finish, but just to watch him.

f.123r

After a little he would forget that I was there, and I have often seen him suddenly throw himself back in his chair, lift up his hands, and exclaim, 'Good God! Good God! how marvellous are thy works.'" Remembering these scenes I, on Sunday morning (the day before he died) said to him that it had been given to him to show forth much of God's great and marvellous works, and he answered, "Yes, I found them to be great and marvellous, and I have felt them to be His."

As a physician, I have often watched by the dying; but I have never seen a death-bed scene more full of pure love and faith than our late President's was. His deathbed was indeed a sermon of unapproachable eloquence and pathos in its silence as well as in its words. For there he lay, this greatest and most illustrious of modern philosophers, this hoary grand arch-priest of science, passing fearlessly through the valley of death, sustained and gladdened with the all-simple and all-sufficient Chris-

A.123v

tian faith of a very child; and looking forward with unclouded intellect, and bright and happy prospects, to the mighty change that was about to carry him from time to eternity. "I feel," writes the lady whose note I have last quoted—"I feel that words express very little of that death-bed, for the marvellous triumph of mind over matter, of grace over nature, was shown, not so much in words as in the whole spirit of the scene. I never saw a soul actually pass away before, but I thank God I have been present when his passed away. The sight was a cordial from Heaven to me. I believed before, but *now* I have seen, that Christ has truly abolished death."

I hope I shall be kindly excused by the Society if I have dwelt too long on the task which the Council have imposed on me. May I be permitted to add one single remark more? Sir David Brewster appears to have left for us all a deep, and touching, and marvellous lesson, alike in his life and in his death. In his life he has

f. 124 r

shown us what a gifted and gigantic intellect can effect, when conjoined with industry and energy, in the way of unveiling and unfolding the secret laws and phenomena of nature. In his death he has shown us that one, possessing an intellect so gifted and so gigantic, could possess also and lean upon the faith of a pure and simple-hearted Christian. That faith made, to him, the dreaded darkness of the valley of death, a serene scene of beauty and brightness. May God grant that it do so to every one of us. His spirit even now seems to me to be beckoning on the votaries of literature and science, here and elsewhere, along that path which he has so gloriously trodden—upward and heavenward and Christward.

Mr David Stevenson, civil-engineer said —In common, I am sure, with all now present, I have listened with great satisfaction to Sir James Simpson's beautiful notice of the late distinguished Principal of our University and President of our Society,—whose numer-

f. 124v

ous and valuable contributions to science and literature, during a lifetime remarkably prolonged, call not only for special acknowledgement in this Society, but demand the substantial recognition of his fellow-countrymen. I most cordially concur in the sentiments that have been uttered, and especially in the feeling of sympathy that has been expressed for Lady Brewster and the other members of the family, in the bereavement which has taken place; and I have therefore to thank the Council of the Society for their considerate kindness in affording me this opportunity, which I cheerfully embrace, of seconding the motion which Sir James has submitted to the meeting in terms at once so eloquent and so appropriate to the circumstances in which we are met together this evening. I am well aware that this is neither the time nor the place to refer to matters of a personal nature. But I am sure the Society will not accuse me of trangressing the bounds of strict propriety if I venture, in a single sentence, to add that, for myself and other

f.125

members of my family who have unfortunately had occasion to differ from Sir David Brewster, it is my own as I know it is their sincere desire, that in the grave which has closed over the veteran philosopher all past animosities may not only be buried, but be for ever forgotten.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the public business of the Society proceeded with.

f 127

Recueil des Eloges Historiques par Flourens

1st vol lives of Cuvier Blumenbach Geoffroy St Hilaire Blainville Leopold de Buch — also Fontanelle & a history of the French Academy.

2nd the Botanists — Jussieu & Candolle &c 1857

there was a 3d forthcoming

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f.129r

Belle Vue
Ambleside

I Dixon begs to say
as the Lady will first
stay on she will
have no rooms
to let at present

Poetry

m	+	s	d	s+d	o
		some			
		3	1	some	
		4			
24	9	2	?		
		4	1		
		3	?	?	
			3		
		1	1	?	
			1	[illegible]	
		1	1		
		2	5	many	
		1	2	?	
		1	3		
		2	?		
		1		14	
		2	1		
		27	19		
		some	+3?		

Science

m	+
33	13
ch 29	o 4

o 4

f 129 ✓

s	d	s+d
1	1	
1	1	
3		4
2	4	many
1	?	
1		4 died young
	some	some
	1 ?	
3		
1	3	
1	?	?
1		~~8~~
1		many
1	some	?
		?
4	3	
1	~~8~~	
1	some	
6	5	
0	1	
1	?	
2	0 ?	
3		
2		
36	16	8
	+3 some	+3 many
	+5 ?	+3 ?
	16	8
or	12	16
	5	3
	33	27

Yeng 22/66

Of those who had sons at all who grew of

Aristotle
Bernoulli Jan
Bernoulli John
Brahe
Brodie
Buckland
Buffon
Cassini
Darwin
De Candolle
Euler
Galileo
Emelin
Gregory
Halley
Herschel Sir J
Kepler
La Place
Linnaeus
Napier Baron
Saussure
Stephenson
Volta

Sey 30 24
54
+ 14
+ 3 × some = 12
+ 3 × ? = 3
24 | 83 | 3.5
72
1 10

Total 36 sons
33 daughters
27 sex unknown
96 to 33
or 3 to 1

23.

f. 130

Biographical Dictionary of Philosophy
by G. H. Lewes. 1857. He defines Philosophy as metaphysics in direct antithesis to Science

Names used those with * are printed in Capitals

Several ancient philosophers including ×Socrates and closing with

Plato
× Aristotle
Pyrrho (Sceptic)
Epicurus
Zeno (Stoic)
then a few others
× Proclus.

Abelard
Algazzāli a thoroughly original Arab writer
Giordano Bruno
Bacon
× Descartes
× Spinosa
× Hobbes
× Locke
× Leibnitz
× Berkeley
× Hume
× Condillac
× Hartley
× Darwin
× Reid
× Kant
× Fichte
× Schelling
× Hegel
× Cabanis
Gall
× Compte Auguste

Se

Priestley

The book sent me by Mr.
Hodgson was

Memoirs of J. Priestley
by James Yates MA FRS

From the Christian ~~Records~~
Reformer A.D. 1860.
with numerous corrections
& additions

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f. 132

Sloane Sir Hans

On a monument by the side of the road in Chelsea churchyard facing the thames x near the foot of Battersea bridge is this inscription.

"To the memory of Sir Hans Sloane Bart, President
"of the Royal Society, and of the Royal College of
"Physicians, who in the year of our Lord 1753, the
"92nd of his age, without the least pain of body
"and with a conscious serenity of mind, ended
"a virtuous and beneficent life. - - "

Wheelock

From Macmillan's Magazine April 1866 (p.545)
(Article by W G Clark.)

"William Wheelock was born at Lancaster on May 24th. 1794. His father, a house-carpenter, not as has been said a blacksmith – was a man of probity & intelligence. His intellectual strength came from the mother's side. She is still remembered as a person of remarkably powerful and cultivated mind, though she never attempted any literary task beyond the humble one of contributing annually enigmas and charades to the Lady's Diary. Of such trifles her son was fond to the last. To both his parents he was always dutiful and affectionate. The family consisted of two sons and three daughters the other son, a child of remarkable promise died at the age of ten. From his earliest years, William Wheelock was passionately fond of book. At a very early age he had read through all the volumes in his father's little library, which included among others the "Spectator" ... He was always reading. He who as a man took such keen interest in all the serious pursuits of men, as a boy never shared in the amusements of boys. This was attributed – and the cause will surprise those who only knew him in his robust and vigorous manhood – to the bodily languor produced by ill-health. He suffered from an obstinate derangement of the digestive organs which was finally removed by the treatment of a wise physician after an accident at 72.

Archimedes

f.135 361

Bacon Roger

265

f. 136

Berzelius James, Baron. f. 137 15
Swedish Chemist 1779 — 1848

Parish schoolmaster at Wäversunda Sweden.

Midding. very ill educated in chemistry - taught himself chiefly.

At 18 he had quite taken his own line in his master's laboratory & at 69

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Blumenbach John Frederick f.138 17

naturalist b. 1752 – d 1840

Flourens Eloges Historiques

Gave lessons

~~Domestic~~ "Possessed every virtue & knew how to make others value the virtues of domestic life."

Middle; condition.

Had a passion for osteology at 10 yrs died at 88

~~Life by Dr Wm Berton 1745 – Dr Johnson~~

~~He was very fond of his pupils – he looked on his class as his adopted children. His character seems to have been perfectly pleasured.~~

Brahe Tycho f.139 20

Astronomes b 1546 – d 1601

Life
Gassendi 1654
Weisfritz 1756
Helfrecht 1758
Sir D Brewster 1841

Otto.

Steno maternal uncle took charge of Tycho & alone 1th family countenanced his astronomy.

Family noble and ignorant, despised Tycho's pursuits He was intended first for the army & afterwards for the law. but he worked out the elements of astronomy for himself when a boy and gave his whole heart to the science.

d – 55

Married much below his station

Two sons a four daughters

Bramah Joseph
mechanical inventor of singular fertility
b 1749 — d 1814

f.140 21

A farmer in Yorkshire

Humble, intended for a farmer; then apprenticed to a carpenter thence engaged by a London cabinet maker whence he speedily rose. by his many inventions locks; hydraulic press. water closets, pipes & pumps & printing Bank notes
Very precocious taste for mechanical pursuits d oct 1815 from a severe cold due to exposure.
Eldest of 5 children

Brown Robert

266

f. 141

never married

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Copernicus

351
f. 142

Euclid f.143 362

Franklin Benj

292

f. 144

Galen

105

f. 145

Began to write when still very young. d about 70

Galvani

f. 146 106

He own bent was to the church, but ~~he~~ followed anatomy & physiology ~~with ardour~~ at his parents instances & followed them with ardour

Professor of anatomy Bologna, oct 25 d oct 61
1 brother certainly.

Lucia Galeazzi daughter of his former teacher - ~~the~~ ~~kind~~

Guericke Otto de f. 147 111

Inventor of air pump - first to shew the elasticity of air astronomer.

Fontanelle Eloge
Conversations Lexicon

d. oct-84

One son at least

Halley Edmund f. 148 128

His chief discoveries in variation of compass. Measurement of heights by barometer. Theory of the trade winds. First construction of a table of mortality. Paper on constructing logarithms

St Paul's school & Oxford

Discovered the ~~the~~ variation of the compass before the left school. At 20 published a paper in the Philosop. Transactions — He had prodigious information, activity of mind & body. d oct 86
, great sprightliness & vivacity, and

Mar: Daughter of Mr Tooke auditor of the Exchequer

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Hooke Robert

f. 149 131

Clergyman

her delicate constitution in childhood - left
to follow the bent of his genius, which was mechanical.
He was unsociable & suspicious, valued & set by
esteem. For the last 2 or 3 years of his life he was wholly
absorbed by his inventions & studies.

Kepler

f. 150r 151

A petty officer ruined by an acquaintance & reduced to be a tavern keeper.

Catherine Guldenmann a perverse woman, of a rude & passionate temper, d. 1615
Her husband separated from her

A 7 months child, sickly & weakly

Noble but decayed family. cost of education paid by the Duke of Wurtenburg. distinguished himself at college. but the accident of a vacant post of astronomical lectureship at Gratz ~~dis~~ which he obtained, directed an his efforts to astronomy.
He said "he derived from his mother a habit of body more fit for study than for other kinds of life" see Libr: U. Knowledge p. 242.
He had an ardent restless character. Laborious & burning to distinguish himself. d. at 59 of a fever.
Elder broth John

~~Married to a perverse woman – they separated when Kepler was at a youth~~
First married to Barbara Muller von Muhleckh. 3 children – all attacked with small pox. favourite son died.
Then proposed in order to 11 women & finally married Susanna Reuthinger

1 Son. Louis by first wife ~~& one daughter~~ Susanna
3 Sons ~~by the~~ by 2nd wife ~~& 2 daughters~~ when married } all died young except Susanna who married & was early widowed.

f. 150v

~~Laplace says in his funeral oration~~

~~"Among those who have most effectually extended the limits of our knowledge, Newton & Lagrange appear to have possessed in the highest degree the happy art of detecting general principles, which constitutes the true genius of Science." This art joined to a rare elegance in the exposition of the most abstract theories, characterised Lagrange"~~

Priestley f. 151 360

Reamur R. A. Ferchault de f. 152r 190

Had been called the Pling of the 18th century. He was a singularly universal genius an eminent observer of the habits of animals. an improver of mechanical process - metallurgy porcelain. — Thermometer

Independent Fortune - brought up to the law but followed science

d. oct 74
of a fall from his horse.

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f.152v

Cousin Sloggs
Sharkey Bingo Dick

Rumford Count
(Benjamin Thompson)

f. 153 191

Cuvier Eloges
Sparkes Biogr Dict.

-- Thompson (in America)

Ruth Symonds daughter of a farmer - married again

Father died when he was a child. his mother ~~Orphan~~ married again - Grandfather provided for him & indifferent Education - Handsome - & Exceedingly winning in address - ambitious - The King of Bavaria was greatly taken with him ~~& made him Count~~ He was made a German Count. He did great good service to Bavarian army administration - Put an End to mendicity. In London he established the Rumford medal. He was a morose man in age. filled d oel h 1 of fever with himself - & was despotic - only drank water.

Married a rich widow - & 2nd Lavoissier's widow, but this was not a happy marriage - incompatible tempers.
1 daughter

Dr Young.

f. 154 368

"One of the greatest philosophers of the age and second to none but Davy" Sir B. Brodie autobiogr. Mem: p. 81

Statesmen

F.1

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2/4/1/1/19

Lord Brougham. Statesmen of the time of George III

f. 1735. d. 1820

f. 2

Vols I

- Lo Chatham
- Lo North
- Lo Loughborough
- Lo Thurlow
- Lo Mansfield
- Lo Chief Justice Gibbs
- Sir Wm Grant
- Burke
- Fox
- Pitt
- Sheridan
- Windham
- Dundas
- Erskine
- Percival
- Grenville
- Grattan
- Wilberforce
- Canning
- Sir Samuel Romilly
- Franklin
- Frederick II
- Gustavus III
- Empress Catherine
- The Emperor Joseph

II

- Lo Eldon
- Sir Wm Scott (Lo Stowell)
- Dr Laurence
- Sir Philip Francis
- Horne Tooke
- Lo Castlereagh
- Lo Liverpool
- Tierney
- Lo St Vincent
- Lo Nelson
- Horner
- Lord King
- Ricardo
- Curran
- Charles Carroll
- Neckar
- Madame de Staël
- Mirabeau Family
- Carnôt
- Lafayette
- Prince Talleyrand
- Napoleon
- Washington

III

- Robespierre
- Danton
- Camille Desmoulins
- St Just
- Sieyes
- Fouché
- John 4th Duke Bedford
- Earl Camden
- John Wilkes
- Lord Ellenborough
- Lord Chief Justice Ba
- Thos Jefferson
- Marquis Wellesley
- Lord Holland
- John Allen

- Walpole
- Bolingbroke

12 9 4

19

Strike out the 4 kings:
Dr Lawrence
Sir P. Francis
Tierney
Carroll
[illegible]
Duke Bedford
Wilkes

15 [illegible]

Grop total 63 names
Hereditary [illegible] 25
net total 63-15 - 48
or ½ shows hereditary abilities

Adams f.3 10

— 5 John 2nd President U.S. distinguished Amer: Statesman educated for the law soon gained great reputation & practice in it. was an active politician at 30. 1735 – 1826

Life by G Gibbs 1848 –
C. F. Adams

— 5 John Quincy 6th President U.S. Minister ~~plenipotentiary~~ in Berlin Russia & Vienna 1767 – 1848

Life by Seward 1849 – Josiah Quincy.

Yes

Charles Francis. Minister in London. author of life of John Adams

Artevelde { James van Brewer of Ghent ... d 1345
Philip van killed at Roosebeke ... d 1382

f. 4r

Jacob. a brewer. became the great popular leader in the revolt of Flanders 1336. and exercised sovereign power for 9 years when he was murdered.

a very prudent woman

Philip van. well educated & wealthy kept aloof from politics till aet 42 when he was dragged into them by the popular party. when he was elected Captain by acclamation. He led the Flemish bravely against the French but was finally defeated - slain.

4r

~~Dictionary Life~~

f. 4v

~~Bacon Lord b. 1561 – d 1626 L by Bradley. D. Mallet 1740~~
~~Basil Montague 1825 Ld Campbell~~
~~L Sortain; Macauley; W H Dixon.~~
~~Macvey Napier 1857 Ellis 1861~~

~~Bacon Sir Nicholas 1510 – 1579~~
~~Lord Keeper~~

~~× Bacon John (Sculptor) Life by Revd Richard Cecil b 1740 1799~~
~~? relation~~

~~Sir Anthony Cooke – Enquire.~~

Bedford John 4th Duke of f.5r
b. d 1771 & 8th Earl

William 1st Duke

William Ld Russell patriot (X)
executed 1683

Wriothesley 2 Duke KG

Wriothesley 3d Duke
↓
0

John 4th Duke KG (X)

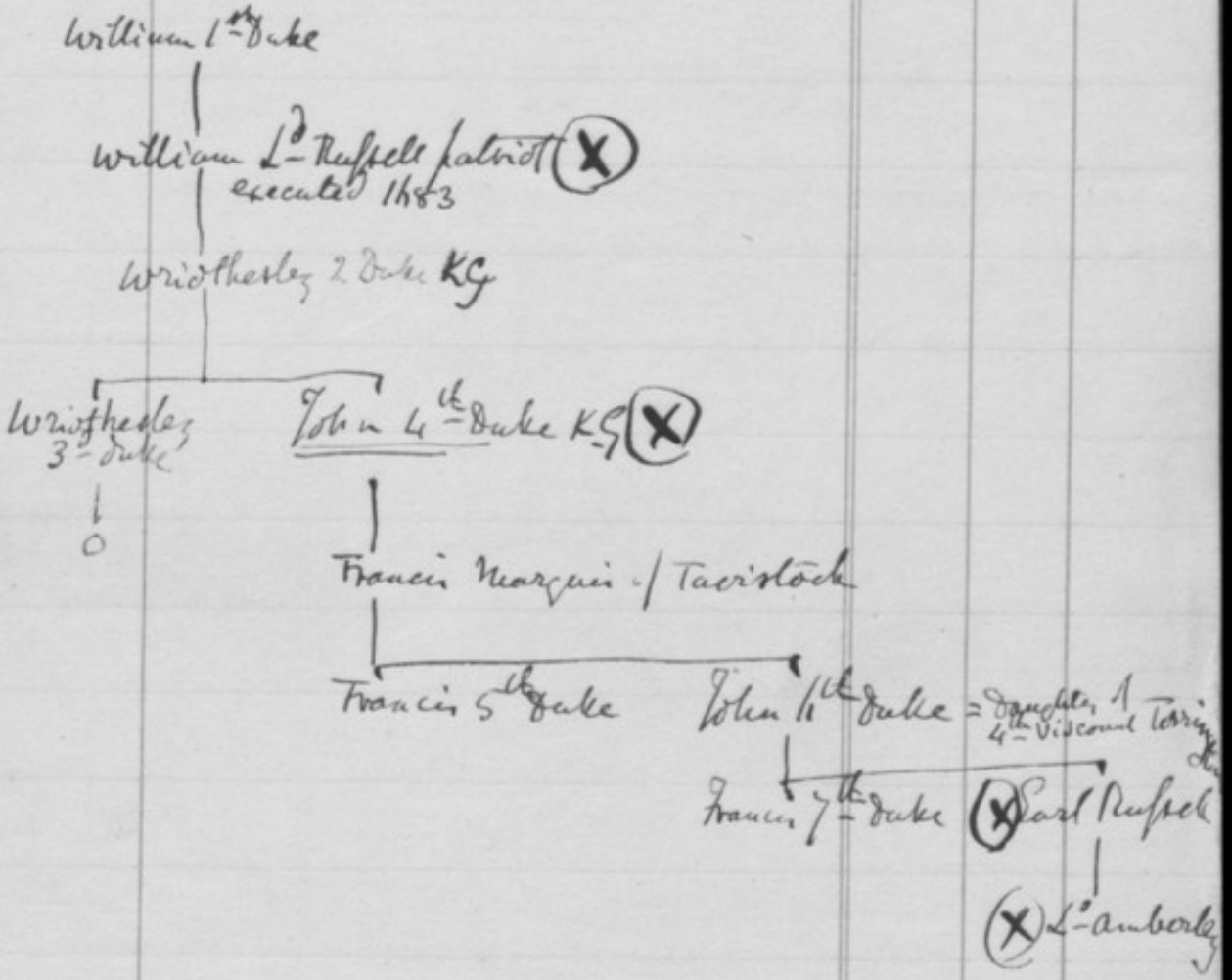
Francis Marquis of Tavistock

Francis 5th Duke

John 6th Duke = Daughter of 4th Viscount Torrington

Francis 7th Duke (X) Earl Russell

(X) Ld Amberley



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	Bolingbroke		f.6	358

Wm Cecil Lord Burleigh ~~Lord~~. f.7 32

(Queen Elizabeth's Great States man.)
the ablest minister of an able reign.

Lord Treasurer of

Life
Collins 1732
Nares 1828

Richard Cecil
Master of the robes to Henry VIII

Noble, Educated at Cambridge there distinguished for the regularity of his conduct & the intensity of his application
d. oct 78
Was prime minister for upwards of half a century

(The was eminent for learning & he was affectionately attached to her.)

married (a) a sister of Sir John Cheke (b) Mildred daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke director of ~~the~~ Edward VI studies. & therefore sister of Lord Bacon's mother

See Bacon

by (a) Thomas Earl of Exeter by (b) Earl of Salisbury & 2 daughters who married. 17th Earl Oxford & William Eldest son of Ld Wentworth

Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury. weakly constitution & deformed. Educated at Cambridge succeeded his father as prime minister under Elizabeth, then under James & created Earl Salisbury the same day that his Elder brother was created Earl of Exeter. He was unquestionably the ablest minister of his time but cold hearted and selfish

Camden Earl

f. 8

Lord Chief Justice Sir John Pratt d. 1724
He married twice & had in all 4 sons & 7 daughters

Charles Pratt. Ld Chancellor created Earl Camden
married daughter of Nicholas Jeffreys d 1779. He had one son
and 5 daughters of whom

John Jeffreys
Created Marquis Camden KG
Lord Lieutenant Ireland Chancellor
of University of Cambridge. d 1840.

Elizabeth = 1st Marquess
of Londonderry.

George Charles
President of Archeological Society
died 1844 (enquire)

Canning George

f. 9 47

Eton & Oxford. began the "Microcosm" oct 16 Early taken up by the Whigs. brought into Parliament oct 22. Under sec.^y of state oct 25
d. oct 57

One

Lord Canning Governor Genl of India during the Indian Mutiny

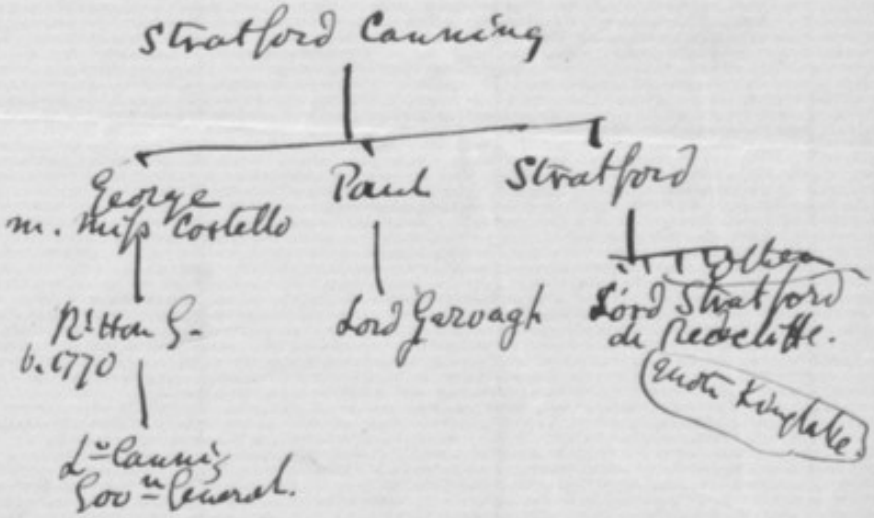
Canning

f. 10

Canning life of prefixed to his Speeches. by Therry.

p. 5)

Stratford Canning



- George m. Miss Costello
  - Rt Hon G. b. 1770
    - Lt Canning Govn General.
- Paul
  - Lord Garvagh
- Stratford
  - Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. (Quote Kinglake)

George the father of the statesman was a man of considerable literary acquirement Miss Costello great beauty & high accomplishments. They were separated from the rest of the family after George the father died 1771. Mr Canning then took to the stage – not very successful Uncle Stratford educated him – nothing very precocious – at 15 he was an eminent scholar at Eton & began the Microcosm with other friends. He was the avowed Editor of it

Cavour f. 11 91

Father Made a large fortune by corn speculation
& created Count.

Colbert

f. 12r 72

a family ~~that~~ gave many distinguished servants to France

uncle Odart merchant, became a considerable financier

Educated by the bankers of Cardinal Mazarin

worked 16 hours a day

Early appreciated by Mazarin & recommended by him as his successor d. oct 64
He was both controller general of the finances & minister of the marine ae 49

Charles statesman & diplomatist

Jean Baptiste, statesman. He had great intelligence & firmness of purpose. He commanded the expedition against Genoa in 1684
Jacques Nicholas archbishop. Member of the Academy

{Jean Baptiste son of Charles diplomatist
{Charles Joachim prelate

& others in the next generation

f. 12v

~~Miss Seward's Lifes~~

Melyard ~~Life of Wedgewood by~~ p. 406

Clive Lord f.13 71

Life
Malcolm
Macaulay

respectable but poor – sent to many schools at all of which he was mischievous & feasless but shewed no signs of learning.
Distinguished himself at siege of Pondicherry Oct 23 After the black hole when he was Oct 32 he was considered the mainstay & only hope of the British in India. Created Lord Clive Oct 35 worried politically, he committed suicide Oct 49.

Condé the Great.

Henry I. "la vraie âme de son père" who was the Huguenot leader had not the talent of a General but great bravery & devotion

Henry II Prince de Condé neither brave nor talented

Charlotte de Montmorency

Showed early talents of many kinds at 22 was entrusted with the army against the Spaniards. d aet 65

Marr: Clémence de Maillé, ^ niece of Cardinal Richelieu

1 Son

Henry Julius distinguished himself in war under his father, ~~was a liberal patron of letters~~. but was a strange d aet 66
man. exceedingly attentive to his health & avaricious. laughed at by the court. Exceedingly clever in some way, but utterly useless & unloved he became hypochondriacal & believed himself dead

[illegible]

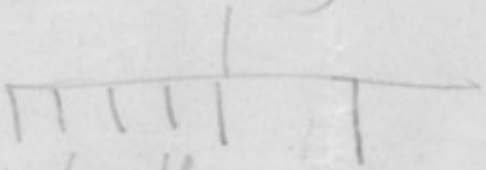
f. 15

Cornwallis

Kayes life – see pref

(who were the Phillipsons his uncles to whom Junius refers – to which of his uncles does he owe that advice)

5th Baron Cornwallis
(Created 1st Earl) mass dau of Ld Townsend



5 daughter Cornwallis

precocious when only ½ through his 16 year was near top of sixth form

received very early employment

was a Colonel in action service in the 7 years war ol 23.

His wife's death in 1779 when he was 40 years old wholly changed the beat of his character previously he had always looked to domestic life – henceforward to the excitement of action (p13–14)

77 The best Indians servants in 1789

81 Ld Cornwallis brother Bp. Litchfield.

Cromwell. Oliver

f. 16r 70

Hampden — the patriot

(b. 1605) Waller — the poet

Sir Oliver

See Noble's memoirs of the Protectoral house of Cromwell II. 65. 67.

Robert M P for Huntingdon

Aunt ? paternal & maternal Elizabeth married William Hampden whose son (Cromwell's cousin) was **Hampden** the patriot

(see also Shakespeare)

Hampden's cousin by the fathers side was **Waller** the poet

War a foremost man of his party ~~[illegible]~~ & fought his first battle oct 49 d. oct 65.
dissolved the Long Parliament oct 60

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Elizabeth daughter of Sir James Bouchier.

2 sons & 4 daughters

Richard ~~wanting in ambition~~ feeble & unambitious, lost the Protectorate d oct 86
left 2 children

Henry behaved with gallantry in the army & ~~administered~~ acted as Lord Deputy, with some distinction in Ireland. d oct 46 leaving a family

f.16v

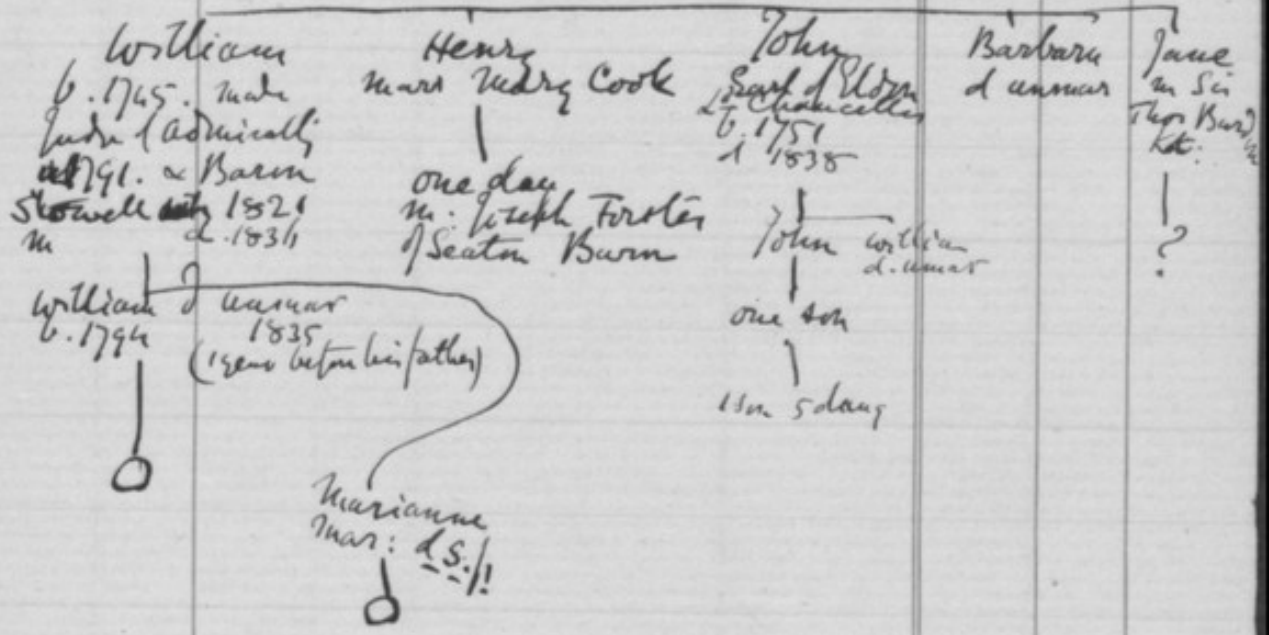
~~Malestar's~~ lope

~~Macaulay~~

Eldon & Stowell

A17 32

William Scott merchant
of Newcastle upon Tyne married
Jane Atkinson (who d. æt 92)



Ellenborough (Law)

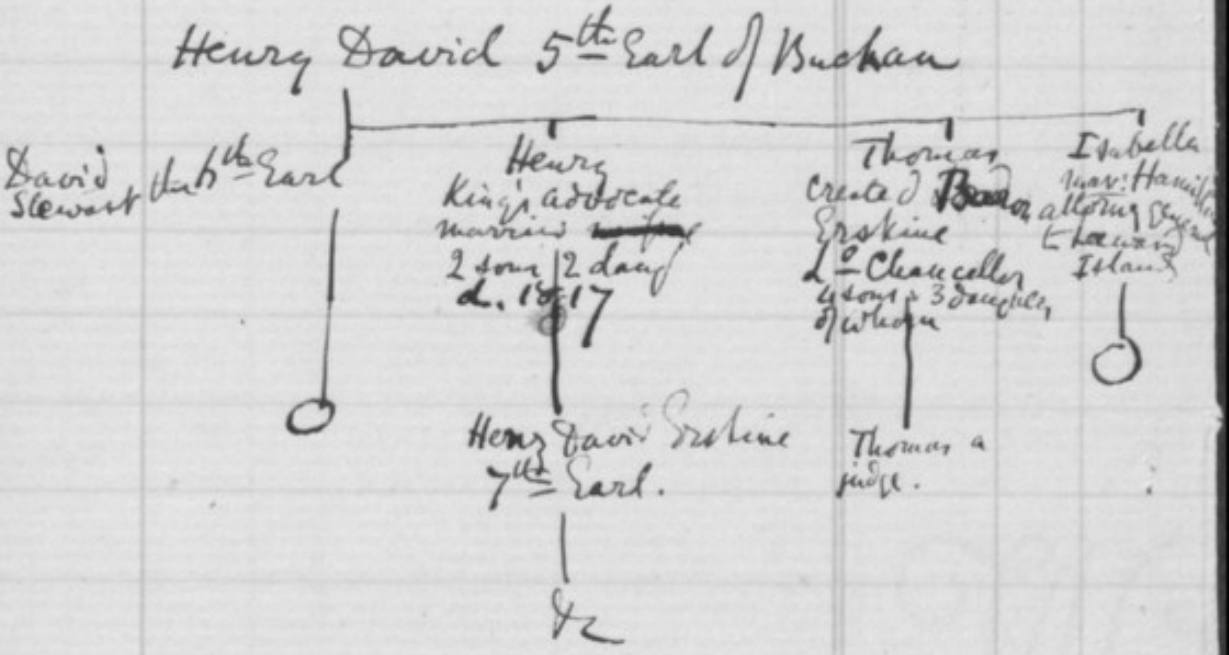
Edmund Law Bishop of Carlisle b. 1703
author of many religious & scientific works (7 sons 2 daughters of whom

- John Bishop of Clonfert then Kilala then Elphin
  - 0
- Edward Ld Chief Justice Created ~~Earl~~ Ellenborough Baron (5 sons 5 daughters of whom)
  - Edward Created Earl of Ellenborough m. dau of 1st Marquess Londonderry & niece Marquess Camden
    - mar: again divorced
    - no issue one child
  - Charles Swan Recorder of London & MP for Cambridge (35 sons 7 daughters)
- George Henry Bishop of Bath & Wells
  - Chancellor Law 35 sons 1 dau
  - Archdeacon Law

Erskine

Henry David 5th Earl of Buchan

- David Stewart the 6th Earl
- Henry King's advocate married ~~[illegible]~~ 2 sons 2 dauf d. 1817
  - Henry David Erskine 7th Earl.
    - &c
- Thomas Created Baron Erskine Lo Chancellor 4 sons & 3 daughters of whom
  - Thomas a judge.
- Isabella mar: Hamilton attorney general to Leeward Islands



Holland Fox. Charles James (see next page) f.20 96

Sir Stephen Fox statesman. paymaster of the forces - Chelsea Hospital is due to him

2nd Duke of Richmond

1st Lord Holland sec. at war & paymaster of the forces

Lady G. C. Lennox

Her sister Lady Sarah married Colonel Napier & was mother of the famous Napiers Sir Charles conqueror of Scinde Genl. Sir Wm the Historian. These then were cousins to Fox.

Eton - but left much to himself he was studious & yet dissipated & a dandy He was considered of the greatest promise at Eton.

~~At 15 he wrote~~ ~~political letters~~ At 25 he was a mark of mark in the House of Commons & also as a prodigious gambler Lost 57

2nd Lord Holland & General Henry Edward.

Nephew 2nd Lord Holland. Statesman & social leader

Francis Sir Philip f. 21 379

Revd Philip

Father, a poet & dramatic writer & especially a translator of Horace & other classical authors. He had a school where Gibbon was a pupil. He was also a political controversialist.

Sir Philip. b. 1740. d 1818
author of Junius. violent opponent of Hastings in India.

Franklin

f.22 359

Palmerston

thinking. If it is criminal to have our opinions, it is the crime of possessing intelligence; if it is criminal to express our opinions, it is the crime of possessing honesty. We cannot help having our opinions, and we should be cowards if we were not to express them. An English Minister has no right to dictate to foreign States, but it is very hard, indeed, if he dares not be a foreign-office critic if he sees it to be his duty. Whether Ministers are right or wrong, if he sees it to be his duty to express his sympathy with suffering and his detestation with wrong. He who does not do so is a coward. The noble words of Burke, which are quoted by Earl Russell, Austria, and Turkey, on the strength of which we were sent to the Syrian coast with orders to co-operate in driving the Egyptian troops out of the country. The occasion was probably considered one of those "fit occasions" for war at the accession with which the policy that Sir Charles Napier so scouted in connection with Turkey short time the intruders were driven from every position which they had held in Syria, with the exception of the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre; and the defiance of this new power to Austria, and to the Ottoman Empire, and of jealousy

DEATH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

After the last report Lord Palmerston's strength continued to fail, and at a quarter before 11 o'clock this morning, he expired without suffering.

THOS. WATSON, M.D.
PROTHEROE SMITH, M.D.
CHAS. DELAHOE, M.D.

Brocket Hall, Oct. 18, 1865.

[EXPRESS FROM BROCKET HALL.]
WATERMAN HOUSE.

Lord Palmerston is sinking fast.

The following bulletin was issued at 9 o'clock this morning:—

"Oct. 18, 9 A.M.

"Lord Palmerston's condition allows no hope for the worse in the evening of yesterday, and he is now gradually sinking.

"THOS. WATSON, M.D.
"PROTHEROE SMITH, M.D.
"CHAS. DELAHOE, M.D.

"Brocket-hall."

In the City, since the death of the Prince Consort, no event of the kind has occasioned a more profound impression than the announcement yesterday that the distinguished statesman who has for so many years filled the office of Premier, and the meeting anxiously looked for was made at the Mansion-house, at Lloyd's, and at every great place of public resort, as to whether any additional intelligence had been received of the state of the patient. The various issues of the several editions of the morning papers were anxiously looked for, and when at length that began to be published which announced the fatal termination, the intelligence was received by extraordinary demand. The intelligence may possibly not have been unexpected, but still the first announcement of a melancholy foreboding in the public mind, and prepared it for the solid sorrow which became generally known after in the afternoon. The evening papers had little that was somewhat new for sad edits, and it soon became the theme of every tongue.

It so happens that a Court of Common Council has been announced for this day (Thursday), for the ordinary despatch of business, and it is highly probable that an event which is in every sense a national loss will be made a subject of special mention on the occasion.

BIRMINGHAM.

The telegram conveying information of the death of Lord Palmerston was received here between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The two or three bells which appeared in The Times yesterday morning had in some cases prepared the public mind for the apparent national sadness and sorrow; but most people shrank from the idea of the final announcement, whatever might yet be spared, and the eyes of his service and devotion to his country brightened not. The death has caused a great sensation, and it is rumoured the news the knowledge of the end event is diffused.

BRADFORD.

The telegram as to the death of Lord Palmerston yesterday afternoon was received with deep emotion and profound regret. All felt that the removal of the venerable Premier was a great national calamity.

BRISTOL.

Probably no message ever conveyed by telegraph to this city was productive of more universal regret than the above announcement, "Lord Palmerston is dead," which reached this city shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and having been published at the Commercial Rooms and newspaper offices, was soon spread with lightning rapidity throughout the city. Publishers of all shades mingled their expressions of sorrow at the death of one who, though past the ordinary age, was yet removed with unexpected suddenness. The telegrams received in the evening papers at subsequent parts of the day had convinced the public that the condition of the Premier was precarious, but both in his sound constitution and in the hope that he would rally and ultimately recover, and the announcement of his death, therefore, came with an additional shock. Flags have been already half-masted at some of the public buildings, and at the Clifton Suspension Bridge the flag which usually was to have spanned last month, but which he was prevented from attending by the illness which has ended in his death.

LIVERPOOL.

Remarks of the death of Lord Palmerston circulated throughout Liverpool yesterday, and created a profound sensation and sincere expressions of sorrow among all classes. About 4 p.m. the flag on the Town-hall was hoisted half mast. The receipts had a non-festive effect on Change, the markets being depressed.

OXFORD.

The excitement in this University on Monday and Tuesday was intense, consequent upon the receipt of telegraphic messages announcing the serious illness of Lord Palmerston. From the time at which the first intelligence of the occurrence of the malady under the influence of which, shortly afterwards, he unfortunately suffered was received the interest here increased in intensity, and each successive telegram was received with an anxiety equalled only upon the occasion of the late Prince Consort's death. We regret to say that the worst fears and most doubt confirm the fatal termination of his Lordship's attack, and instructions have been given for both academical dress to be worn and solemnity to be observed in the offices of "solemn bells" from St. Mary's and St. Martin's Churches. Politically speaking, his Lordship was in no way personally identified with this University, if we except the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him during the Convocation of 1863; but the mention of his Lordship's name at the Encenia has invariably been the signal for cheerful bowl and perhaps in no assembly naturally not distinguished for partizanship is the attachment to him greater. An evidence of the importance attaching to the event, we are authorized to state that University, county, and city, as well as district and parochial elections, will be held for the purpose of marking their view of condolence to the widow.

WINDSOR.

Yesterday evening intelligence of the decease of Viscount Palmerston reached the Royal Borough, telegraphic messages having been despatched to the Windsor terminus, Kingston-on-Thames, Richmond, and other stations of the line of the London and South-Western Rail-way system. In the course of the evening a Government messenger was despatched from town to Earl Russell, who is now residing at Pembroke-lodge, Richmond Park, Windsor.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO FLORENCE.—On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold left Edinburgh on their way from Abergeldie to Floren Castle, and a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Up to 10 o'clock in the forenoon the Royal party had travelled in carriages as far as Ballater, and from that point to Aberdeen and Edinburgh by the express for the north, the Aberdeen section of the journey being performed in the night time, as part of the programme. The only stoppage there was at the Aberdeen Railway Station, where the Lord Provost (Mr. Lawson) had the honour of receiving the Royal visitors. The train then passed through Waverley station without stopping, and reached Burntisland at 7 o'clock, reached Leuchars about 10 minutes before 8. At the station there were assembled to receive the Royal party the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Sir Harcourt Lees, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Hamilton Bailey, Major Scarlett, and Colonel Mackenzie, M.P., Inspector of Police, Cupar, and a large number of the general public, but the Royal party were conducted from the train to the carriages in waiting without them through a specially-devised covered way. The Royal Volunteers and several regiment quite were drawn up at the station; and, on the Prince and Princess taking their carriages, the Volunteers presented arms in salute. The Prince and Princess were accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch as far as Leuchars, and from the whole of the party, and Prince Alfred, Prince John of Glucksberg, Prince Hohle, and the Duke and Duchess followed in other carriages. In consequence of the short intervening halt-time at the station the number of people assembled at the railway station was somewhat small; but doubtless here has been in other circumstances; but the streets through which the Royal party passed were crowded with an enthusiastic and loyal population. The station is about a mile from the town, to which the party drove through the principal streets, which were crowded. The leading streets were specially decorated, and many of the houses were decorated with flags and floral devices. In the large square in front of the Town-house there was a triumphal arch, and the Town-house had a brilliant display both above. The splendid pedigree of Sutherland-house, and the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and the other in foreign streets—as each of which was an illuminated "line of Dunrobin," and variegated lamps were hung in many of the windows amid the foliage. A different gas lights were put on the road between the railway station and the town, and the Castle grounds, from the gate to the main entrance, were illuminated with paraffin lamps. The front windows of the Castle were lit up brilliantly, and the effect was very striking. The Queen's party in the evening included, besides the Royal guests and suite and the members of the Sutherland family, the Duke and Duchess of Athole, the Duke of St. Albans, Lord and Lady Stanley Dupplin, &c. The Royal party were to remain two days at Floren, and the Prince was expected to be present at Echo races.

LORD PALMERSTON.

The fears which for months past the state of Lord Palmerston's health has excited have at length been realised. The great statesman is no more. Many who saw him tremble the close of last Parliament, broken and bent by a severe attack of illness, shook their heads and whispered to each other that he could never meet another Parliament. That fear has been quickly and fatally verified. The bulletins we have published will have prepared most persons for the sad news which we have to announce to-day, that Lord Palmerston died yesterday morning, at a quarter to 11.

There never was a statesman who more truly represented England than Lord Palmerston. His name is now added to that glorious but very short list of Ministers, from Walpole to Pitt and from Pitt to Peel, who in times of great difficulty have rendered England prosperous at home and famous abroad, and who, while obtaining place from the country, have derived their chief power from the country. Peel, properly speaking, belonged to the last century, and there have been but three men in the present century who attained to the same enviable position. The first was Canning, a great spirit, but greater in what he devised than in what he accomplished; for no sooner had he reached the pinnacle of power, and exerted the highest powers of the nation, than, sick at heart, he laid down his head and died of grief, leaving it to others to arrange his death and to prosecute his policy. After Canning, two statesmen from among his colleagues, the one his rival the other his disciple—Peel and Palmerston—gradually rose to the highest offices in the realm, and won, as only great characters win, the confidence and warm voice of the sovereign. The latter of this is common—both were trained in the Tory camp, both forsook the traditions of Burghs, both have been derided as the most inconsistent statesmen that ever lived. Yet no two men could be more unlike, and the inconsistency of each was not different, that what in the one was regard as the road to destruction. Free and frank, of a jovial nature, hail fellow with good men and true of every rank and politicians of every shade, Lord Palmerston was less fettered by party ties, and, as the objects dearest to his heart were attained, carried little attention to the men with whom he acted. The Treasury benches were styled Whigs or Tories, Liberal-Conservatives, or Conservative-Liberals. His very consistency in this respect has been denounced as a fault. It has been said that he was constant only in the retention of office; that he was fixed only to the Treasury bench; that his one principle was that of the Vicar of Bray. He was a member of every Government since 1807, with the exception of those years in which Sir Robert Peel, and subsequently Lord Derby, held the reins. He began life as a Pittite; gradually he developed into a Canningite; when the Whigs came into power he removed his property when they had fallen down; became re-united into a Conservative-Liberal; afterwards he stood forward as the Tory chief of a Radical Cabinet; and he closed his wonderful career as the head of a Ministry with the motto of "Rest and be thankful." In all these changes there may be traced a consistency of purpose, which, when the clue to it is perceived, he seems entitled to our highest respect; and this clue is furnished in the fact that, whatever changes were over the domestic or colonial policy of England, her foreign policy is unchanged. That policy is, indeed, more or less modified by the circumstances of the time, by the amount of power which the Government of the day, by the spirit of the nation; but in principle it is always the same. Our domestic reforms are for the most part carried in the face of a formidable Opposition; but our foreign policy is supported by overwhelming majorities, and by a national confidence which is seldom ever read. We have never a dispute about the principle; it is a tradition based on the universal sentiment of patriotism, and handed from generation to generation—from Cabinet to Cabinet. The Minister of such a policy may through all changes adhere to the Treasury bench if he can; and this Palmerston, can preserve his seat there through the vicissitudes of half a century is indeed a great man as well as a great statesman.

Henry John Temple was the third Viscount Palmerston, and was born at Broadlands, near Romsey, on the 20th of October, 1784. He belongs, as Irish Peer, his descent is traced to Sir Richard Temple, Earl of Mercia, who is remarkable chiefly for his treatment of his wife, the Lady Godiva. Lord Palmerston, however, has a better claim to antiquity and less mythological number of his family, of whom his father was the heir male—Sir William Temple, the friend of William III., the patron of Dean Swift, the author of that bright alliance which bound England, Sweden, and the States-General to prevent France from entering the Netherlands, and which, lucky enough, a statesman who, while he remained in public life, was always on the winning side, and had the credit of all the popular acts of the Government after the Restoration. M. Cogniliac, in noting this resemblance, has been pleased to observe that the chief point of similarity between Sir William Temple and the Minister of William III. and the Minister of Queen Victoria lies in the utter hatred which both had to everything French, and thinks that on one occasion, as he was dining with Lord Palmerston, he made a terrible homestraint when he recalled the unpleasant fact that Sir William Temple, in bequeathing his property to his natural daughters, stipulated that they should not marry Frenchmen. It gave M. Cogniliac considerable satisfaction that Lord Palmerston could only laugh at the remark; it never entered into his head that the statement is quite unfounded, there being no foundation of any sort for the charge that the Temple. Not from Sir William Temple, however—it was from Sir John Temple, younger brother of the diplomatist, and the sons of whom Archbishop Sheldon said, "He has the curse of the Gospel, for all men speak well of him," that Lord Palmerston was descended. The first viscount of the name was the grandson of Sir John Temple, and was created a peer in 1722. Little more has to be said of him than this,—that his wife was regarded as a perfect model of conjugal affection, her will being guided with admiration in the *Annual Register*. The second viscount, the father of our great statesman, was grandson of the first, and, like his grandfather, has been regarded as a pattern of conjugal tenderness. The epitaph which he wrote on the death of his first wife is said to be the most pathetic ever penned; and written at a time when our poetry had reached its lowest ebb, when all was artifice and platitude, phrase and frippery, it must be admitted that the lines have a genuine touch-ness which it is almost impossible to find in other compositions of the period. To his father, indeed, Lord Palmerston owes much of that taste for literature which furnished many a happy illustration to his speeches in Parliament, besides enabling him in his younger days to join with Cobbe and Peel in assailing the Whigs with literary satire. Of his father's lively humour the late Lord Palmerston himself gave an amusing illustration in one of those occasions with which he, of all men, was the most parsimonious, and which were always opponents or the subjects of parliamentary denunciations. He said that it was his father's habit, in placing wine before his guests, to say, "Here is claret, gentlemen; here is sherry; but I cannot answer for them, I can only give you the word of my wine merchant for them. Here is port, however, for which I can give my own word,—it is very good—I made it myself." If he was a bad judge of wine, he was considered a good judge of pictures. He cultivated in Brocklands a gallery of paintings which, at the beginning of the century, had a high repute, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, in bequeathing his library, left to the second viscount a legacy of the Addisonity; and when, on the general of Castlereagh and Canning on the subject of the Walcheren expedition, the Duke of Portland, and Perceval was called upon to form a Government, Lord Palmerston became Secretary at War. A member of course, in canvassing this fact, have been disposed to regard the appointment of Secretary at War with the Secretary for War, and thereby inferring that Lord Palmerston at the early age of twenty-three had already succeeded Lord Castlereagh as Minister who was more engaged in the gigantic contest with Napoleon. Castlereagh was Colonial Secretary, as such was Secretary for War, and in addition to these offices he was the leader of the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston succeeded Sir James Pulteney as Secretary at War, doubtless a very important post, but one which he had by no means reached a seat in the Cabinet.

For some 23 years, amid all sorts of changes, he held the same appointment. Lord Liverpool and Canning, Goderich and Wellington, Grey and Melbourne, the Wars-offices, Canning resigned in the room of Lord Liverpool—still Palmerston was found at the War-office. The Duke of Wellington displaced Lord Goderich—still Palmerston and Peel were found to be indispensable to any Government. The secret of this devotion to the one office is partly to be found in the Secretary's want of ambition, but chiefly in the fact that Lord Palmerston found in that office at a time when it was of peculiar importance to his colleagues that it should be well represented in the House of Commons. During the five first years of his tenure of office he was wholly on the stump, when we were engaged in the most costly war in which this country had ever entered. The Duke of Wellington felt that the utmost of our resources should be turned to the best account. When the war came to an end, the Whigs, who had always been lukewarm in supporting it, joined with the Tories in their cry for economy, and in their demand for retrenchment. As in our time the Manchester school of politicians refused to vote for any military or naval expenditure; they refused to their coalition in 1815, as, on the cessation of peace, the refrain of many a debate through many a year of Parliament was "Reduce the Army." Lord Palmerston resisted the influence in their endeavour to effect it. He was in urging this policy of economy himself; and it would be evident that, to meet the attacks of such an opponent, Lord Palmerston had a still more difficult game to play than when, backed with all the authorities of the War-office, he regulated the expenses of an army whose victories additionally appealed to the national pride. He fought the battle of the Government with consummate skill; but by the economy of the Whigs, the multiplication of his offices and abundance of his good humour, easily re-united himself Joseph Hume, who, compelled to take his seat silenced and disarmed, while Lord Palmerston, with unblushing assurance, would return to the charge on the following night, would read out new open case, and would answer the "battle of the estate" with all the accuracy of a man born with the figures of the table in his head, but only to undergo a removal of the process at the hands of his adroit adversary. If Lord Palmerston was three times thrashed in a single night in his arithmetical opponents, it was in a great measure because he had a good case to defend, and because, being, as Hume termed him, "the alpha and the omega" of the Government, he had the whole Cabinet behind him. He was not single-handed, but had all had been confusion and waste. On one occasion, in reply to the attack of his indefatigable foe, he had the satisfaction of answering a minute which he himself had written, and which he had signed with his own name, but which he could not recollect a word of it. He said that, by a careful supervision of past accounts and calling-up of arrears, he had for the last few years been able to pay over to the Exchequer more balances than had been the case in the same business of his office without cost or charge to the country. Poor Hume, who was in those days very unpopular in the House, could not understand how it was that the country was not indebted to him for the money which he had thus recovered; but it was only to see Lord Palmerston get up, and hear him, in the quiet manner of his address, come to the rescue of the assailed. The secret of the matter was that two things over which the immortal gods have no control—past events and arithmetic. Although Mr. Hume refused what the impartial gods are compelled to accord, the commencement of Lord Palmerston regarding the management of the War-office is by no means incredible. He was appointed to that office at the conclusion of the war, when the financial position of the various public departments during the early years of the present century. The state of our accounts was disgraceful. When Lord Henry Petty was Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1806, he brought forward a Bill for the better auditing the public accounts, and on that occasion observed that the Commissioners of Accounts had reported that in some of the offices there had been no audit for more than 20 years, that in other offices the accounts were more or less in arrear and apparently without check, and that, taken all together, public money had been unaccounted to the amount of 40,000,000*l.* which had never been accounted for. This was at that time larger than the National Debt. The arrear and confusion, the peculation and the waste which Lord Palmerston found at the War-office were but a part of this enormous mass of evil. It was his fortune to find and his vigorous habit to hear upon it, and succeeded in reducing the stocks of items not less by the fact that he had at the same time been appointed to the most important offices in his department than by that act of force of which he had the most personal mastery.

Lord Palmerston in these days, we have said, rarely opened his mouth in the House of Commons, unless to answer the Army Estimates or to answer some question relating to the War-office. But when he did speak he was always remarkable for clearness and brevity, but otherwise his colleagues obtained from him very little assistance in the debate. "He was a good man to have on your side," he could bring "that three-decker Palmerston into action." Palmerston held to his post, thought out of the army, and rallied round him the best men of the country, and without any parade or display, but with a quiet energy that one of the most unique which in his lifetime have been given to him was "the silent friend." In his first 20 years of office he probably did more to advance the efficiency of the army than any subject beyond his own department more than [redacted] and, certainly energy, on those rare occasions, it was not to be questioned. Whether in white or a War Minister it might be supposed that he would be chiefly interested, that his attention was turned, his spoke of the Catholic Question, of the law of copyright, of the game laws, of usury laws, of Scotch evictions, of slavery, of disfranchisement. Only once did he succeed his foreign policy, and that was in the first speech which he delivered in Parliament. The speech was a defence of the celebrated expedition to Copenhagen—an expedition of which the only defence that could be made was that it succeeded, and that the result had been most successful, while the information on the strength of which it had been undertaken was not on any account to be disclosed. It was a good speech, terse, clear, forcible; and we may remark, as something characteristic of Lord Palmerston's first Parliamentary effort, that it was not only his first, but his last speech in which he ever addressed to a defence of official secrecy, and it was a following of Canning's lead.

The portion of Lord Palmerston's career may be classed with the record of two more facts. The first is that on the 4th of April, 1818, as he was entering the state of the House Guards, a pistol was fired at him by a half-pay Scotchman named Davies. He was only slightly hurt, the ball striking him above the hip and causing nothing more serious than a contusion. It was not that but he had formed quickly round when passing the corner of the fatigue the ruffian must have taken a fatal direction. The next was the assassin was secured, tried for his crime, and confined for life in Bedlam, where he only recently expired. The other fact to which we have alluded is of higher importance, it is difficult to say; nor are we well informed as to those circles of his which appeared in the John Bull, On the whole, the earlier in which the Tories in their days were more remarkable for his personality and likeliness than for either wit or elegance, and very little of decorum to be found in their pages. Names of Opposition, and when a party found seated in power desires to it they are generally driven to extremities and grateful for any one that can rise up and fight their battles in their places, they are inclined to tread on the opponent whom they have managed to trip, and their lease to win by bullying what they have failed to win by fighting. Such was the spirit which was manifested by the Tories against the Liberal party; and if we are found to make such a statement with respect to the Tories of the days of Peel, it is to add that much of what is so distasteful to us now was due, not to the coarseness of the men, but to the temptations of their position; and that had the Whigs come into power in 1841 they would have acted even with such coarse Sydney Smith and Thomas Moore among their number, might have been found to be as coarse as the Tories. They would not, a discount in the eyes of the nation; they were therefore compelled to be circumspect; they found it necessary to guard against the imputation of being influenced by party motives; and, as a matter of logic, they were obliged to cut their means on the merits, and to crush the Government with reasons and arguments. Lord Palmerston, in the course of existing in power, was less than in their choice of missiles, and found it for their interest to show more reason than the rule of common honour and right against slavery. Brought in the backwoods of America, or in the gardens of Siam, felt that he had an infallible safeguard if he had Palmerston's approach to shout. Lord Palmerston, if he could, would move the whole force of the British empire to order that this Screw—this Economy—might be put down. Lord Palmerston, if he could, would do everything. Nothing great was accomplished without his co-operation, and he was supposed to have his pocket full of constitutions, to have a voice in half the Cabinets of Europe, to have dictated to Louis Philippe, to have counselled Mehemet Ali, to have humbled the Shah, to have poisoned the Sultan, to have abolished the Maroli, to have conquered the Brother of the Sun, to have opened to the world the empire which was the last refuge of the Buddhist faith, to have kindled barriers, to defied the Czar, and the Emperor of the French felt safe when he received the assurance that the heir-presumptive of Palmerston.

The foreign policy of Lord Palmerston has given rise to much controversy. Many a form dubbed him a kindled in both Houses of Parliament. He dubbed him the Don Quixote of Europe, the firebrand, the destroyer of peace, a heedless hotter meddle, the plague of the world, the Jonah of England, which was the cause of all our woes, and which must be cast overboard before we could be saved. The question has been so stirred by political passions, and has been mixed into such a froth by the eloquence of interested declaimers, that there are many who are not yet able to look at it from the real point at issue. And the perplexity is heightened by the fact that, after 20 years of opposition to his foreign policy, Lord Derby and Lord Russell joined with him in 1859, and defended the coalition with the memorable statement "that, though there may have been differences in the execution, according to the different views of different men, as to the time for action, the principles of the foreign policy of the country have for the last 20 years been the same." The statement is doubtless true, but it has not been true for many years, as it is now, the principle of non-interference. There was not one of our statesmen who did not give his adhesion to this principle; and when, in 1859, it was put to the test, a period of dispute? In order to understand this fully from Lord Palmerston's point of view we must remember that he was a man of the world, and that he was living about to read his speeches from beginning to end to will be struck with the prevalence of our great idea running through them all like a thread of gold, and the motive power to every sentence. He saw in Public Opinion a force and a meaning which no statesman before him had realised, and which the power of his contemporaries worked with anything like the same clear-ness. On two great occasions Peel sacrificed to Public Opinion. But all through his political life Lord Palmerston had to do battle with Public Opinion. When Lord Palmerston was first brought into power with the Whigs he was attached to his party by the fewest number of ties, and was drawn to his political opponents by the greatest number. He was a Canningite, and he had held office with Peel during the whole of the Liverpool Cabinet, and he was ripe for a union with the men who had been his own associates at College and had sat with him in the Parliament of the moderate of Wellesley. At first, however, his junction with the Whigs was one such as to preclude, when the Whigs were in power, any coalition under the Duke of Wellington, when Government was pledged to oppose Reform. In the Duke's Cabinet the Canningites were found to be in a minority of one, and he had yet Canning to death, and Goderich, his successor, to his wits' end, it was the way of all flesh, and when Lord Grey formed his Ministry the way for a new race of Ministers, of whom by far the most remarkable was Lord Palmerston. Of all the Whig Peers Lord Palmerston was the most identified

Grenville, William Wyndham, Lord

f.24 123

G. Father Sir William Wyndham

G. Father Maternal ~~Rt Hon George Grenville. distinguished statesman~~ chancellor exchequer b. 1712 d 1770

Mothers brother Richard Grenville, Earl Temple.

— Wyndham

What a hash

distinguished at Oxford. Chancellor's prize aet 20

Aet 30. Speaker of the H. of Commons. aet 47 Prime minister d aet 75.

He was the 3d son — Eldest brother Marquis of Buckingham Ld Lieut. Ireland.

2d was Thomas. who left his library to the Brit. Museum

Marr: Hon Anne Pitt daughter of 1st Lord of Camelford

no issue

Cousin Wm Pitt

Guises Dukes of

Claude. 1st Duke

Francis (Balafré) The most illustrious of this eminent family. High military talent humanity and generosity murdered Oct 43.

Charles Cardinal of Lorraine

others

Henry (also Balafré) less magnanimous & more factious than his father author of massacre of St. Bartholomew. Caused Coligny to be murdered murdered by order of Henry III Oct 38

Cardinal arrested and murdered in prison, the same day as his brother.

Duke of Mayenne

Charles together with his uncle the Duke of Mayenne, leaders of the league against Henry IV

others

Henry. Conspired against Card: Richelieu.

✝

Louis Duke of Joyeuse

Louis (of Lorraine)

infant died ✝

greatly distinguished himself as a general Oct 34 & soon after elevated to the dignity of Lieut General of the kingdom.

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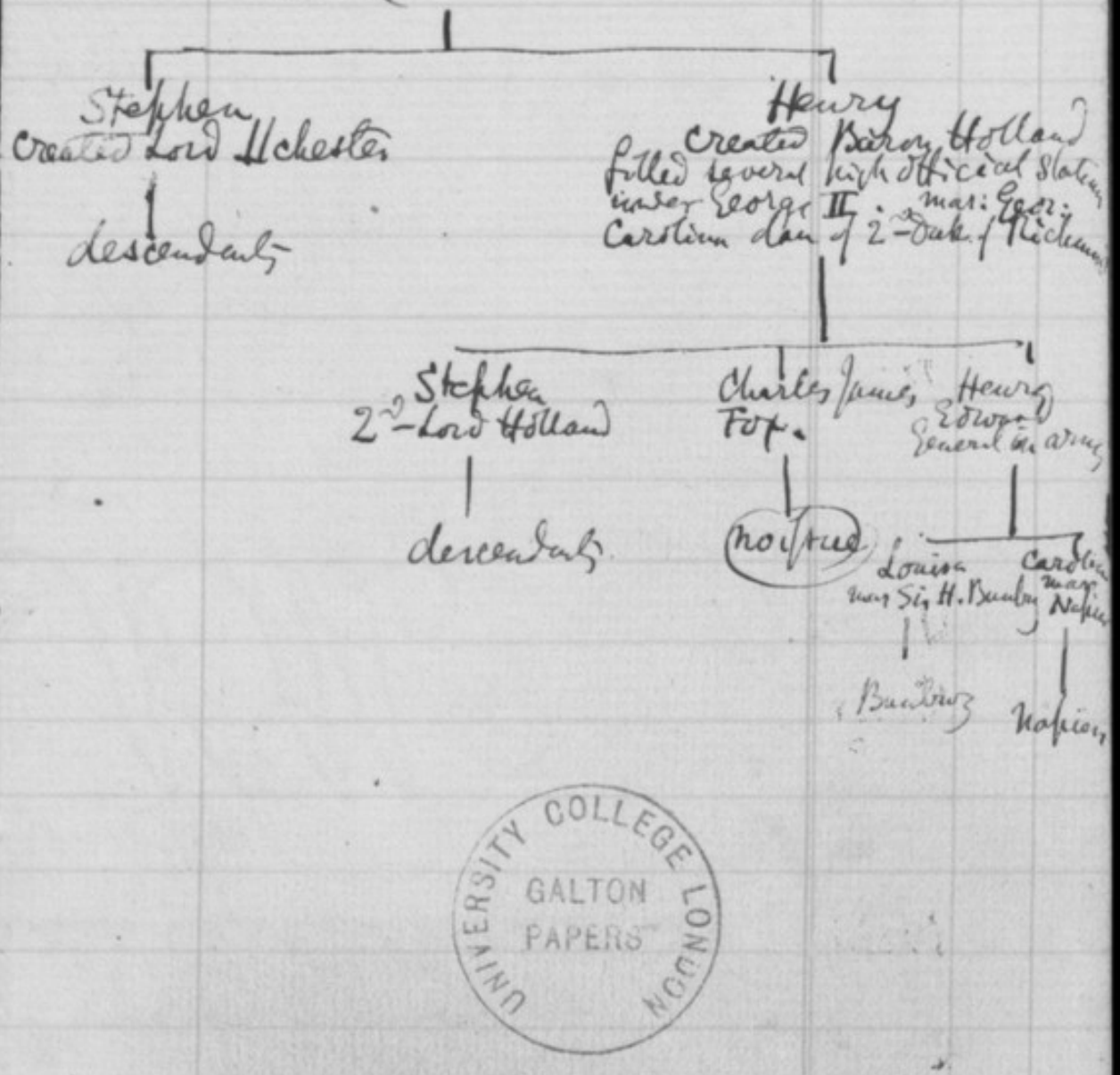
Holland – Fox

f. 26

Sir Stephen Fox a distinguished Senator during the reigns of Charles II James II William III & Queen Anne. Chelsea Hospital was projected by him & he contributed £13.000 to it
d. 17th (Oct 80.)



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GALTON PAPERS

Homer

f.27 365

Hyde Edward Earl of Clarendon 143

fath Henry Hyde

moth Sir Nicholas Hyde chief Justice of the King's bench,
Mary Langford

Weak health

Ample means – Educated for the law. not particularly distinguished in youth.

d at 45 of gout

Three sons.
He was the 3d – His 2 Elder brothers died young.

married twice. 1st wife died in 3 months
2d Frances Aglesbury. 4 sons 2 daughters
Anne became Duchess of York
2 daughters
Frances mar Thomas Keightley
Henry. 2d Earl – statesman under James II. sent to Tower by William III d. at 70
Laurence created Earl Rochester. (author of Hist Irish Rebellion)?
2 others died unmarried.

nephew Laurence Hyde son of Sir Nicholas mar the only daughter of Sir John Grenville

grandson Henry. Lord Hyde & Cornbury author of some tragedies & of political pamphlets. killed by a fall from his horse

King Lord (& Locke) f. 295
b. 1669 d 1734

Nephew maternally of John Locke. placed early in the commercial business of his father; but his acquirements in learning became so great that his uncle Locke after expressing astonishment, advised him to complete his studies at Leyden & to adopt the higher branch of the legal profession — He rapidly rose to eminence. Became Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas 1714; & Baron Ockham Ld Chancellor & peer 1725; which high office he held till 1733

Le sons who succeeded to the peerage in turn; the youngest left issue.

The present heir 8th Baron was created Earl Lovelace. mar: Byron's daughter

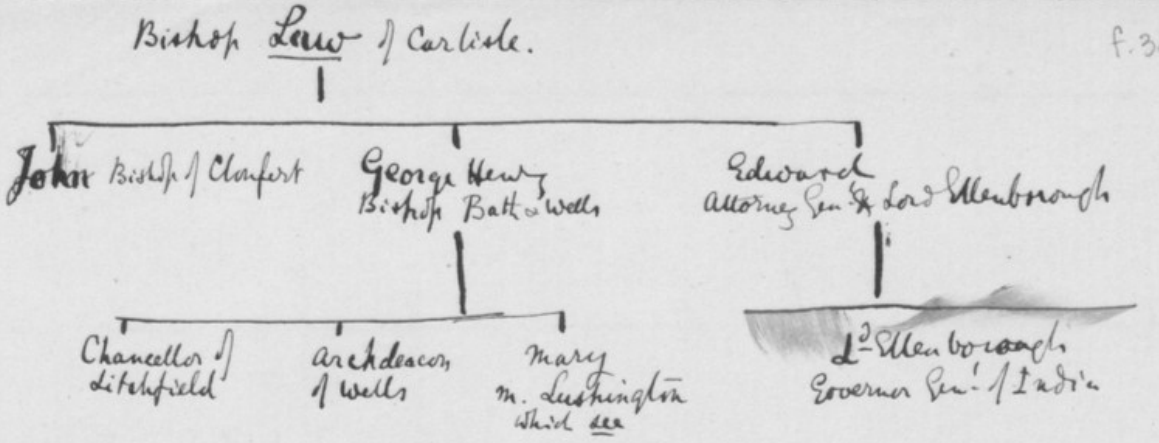
3 children (Eldest was queen & is dead.)

~~Brodie h. Benjamin~~ 267

f 29 ✓

Law – (Ellenborough)

f. 30



Bishop Law of Carlisle.

- John Bishop of Clonfert
- George Henry Bishop Bath & Wells
  - Chancellor of Litchfield
  - Archdeacon of Wells
  - Mary m. Lushington which see
- Edward Attorney Gen. & Lord Ellenborough
  - Ld Ellenborough Governor Gen. of India

? Times Corr: in Sth American.

7

Liverpool Earls of

f.34 378

Sir Robert Jenkinson Wolfram Cornewall Esq Capt. RN

Charles Jenkinson = Amaranthus

3 sons & 1 dau who m Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. Cornewall
of whom Speaker to H.C

Sir Charles J. b. 1727 d 1807
1st Baron Hawkesbury & 1st Earl Liverpool
held various secretaryships of State married
to Amelia dau of Robert Watts, Governor
of Bengal.

again married

Robert Banks KG
2nd Earl of Liverpool b 1770
First Lord of the Treasury
from 1812 to 1827
married twice but
d.s.p.

1 son 1 daughter
3rd Earl Liverpool

no male
issue.

Still to be done f 31v

Ed at Eton Craven Scholar at Cambridge

Father Surgeon b. 1752 d 1820 at 68

Lᵈ Chief Justice Gibbs

Sir Wm Grant Master of the Rolls b 1754 d 1832 at 78

Burke (panegyric on his son.)

~~Windham (see Grenville~~ in Peerage & here also)

~~Dundas viscount Melville~~ see at war de

~~Perceval see Egmont~~ (Gr f Eaton self & sons

~~? Geo Grenville (see Windham above)~~

Sir Samuel Romilly son of a jeweller educated as a solicitor (see Romilly in Knighthood)

Dr Lawrence

~~Sir Philip Francis~~

Horne Tooke father John Horne a poulterer never married but left natural children

~~Lᵈ Liverpool~~

Tierney son of a London Merchant

Horner

Ricardo

Curran (his mother)

Charles Carroll

John Wilkes

Lᵈ Chief Justice Burke

Thos Jefferson (? American)

John Allen

~~Walpole~~ Bolingbroke

Loughborough
Ld Chancellor

Peter Wedderburn of Chesterhall
(a Lord of Session as Lord Chesterhall)

|

Alexander Created Lord Loughborough
afterwards Earl Rosslyn
Married twice but died without
issue. The descendants of his
nephew has the title now.

Machiavelli Niccolo f. 33 171

(?c) L

A lawyer

A woman of talent who possessed considerable skill in versification

Old but not wealthy family - liberally educated

Ab 30 he began to be employed on important missions

& at 58 ~~stomach some~~ after taking some medicine of his own - being previously unwell in the stomach

Marriage Marietta Corsini

Five children.

Mansfield Earl

David 5th Viscount Stormont
& 3rd Lord Balvaird

|

William b. 1705 — 1756 Lo chief
justice of King's bench & Lo Mansfield
then Earl. — married in 1738 no
issue. the title went to his nephew.

Melville Viscount
(Henry Dundas)

f.35

Sir James Dundas d 1679
one of the Senators of the College of Justice. MP for Co. Edinburgh

Robert Dundas d 1727
an eminent lawyer Judge of Court of Session.

descendants among whom
Robert Dundas. Solicitor General & Lord Advocate of Scotland. Entitled Lord Arniston

by one wife — by another wife

Robert Dundas
Lr President of the Court of Session

Henry creatin
Viscount Melville
Lr President of the Court of Session & high ministerial offices sec at war &c

William Riz Councilor
& others

descendants.

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Metternich Prince

Homme d'esprit & non de genie plus capable de profiter des circonstances que de les faire naître. - devant beaucoup à sa haute naissance.

The associate of Kaunitz. A distinguished diplomatist & created Prince.

Eminent as a diplomatist when very young. viz at 29 – ambassador to Paris at 33.

d at 86

Eleonor Kaunitz Grand daughter of the celebrated minister & subsequently 2 other wives

3 daughters subdivided of 1st marriage
1 son prince Richard - diplomatist by 2nd marriage
1 daughter & 2 sons by third marriage

Mirabeau H. G. Riquetti Comte de

"the Alcibiades of the French Revolution" f.37

Marquis de Mirabeau author of "l'Ami des hommes" one of the leaders of the school of the Economists. A harsh despot in his own family, though a philanthropist by profession.

mother Mlle de Vassan

He had violent passions, an ardent imagination, and great abilities! He had prodigious mental activity. He hungered for every kind of knowledge

d. Oct 42 of a short but violent disease the result of continual excitement

He was the 5th of 11 children & the eldest son. He had 2 grinders in his mouth already formed, when born

Left a natural son, whom he adopted before his death

More Sir Thomas
Lord Chancellor

f. 38

Sir John Moore – Judge.

Character singular, faultless – amiable disposition, unaffected piety

æt 15 the Dean of St. Paul's used to say of him "there was not but one wit in England & that was young More"

executed æt 55

Married twice 1st to Jane Colt
a son & 3 daughters — 2nd to Alice Middleton a widow 7 years older than himself.

Roper married his favourite daughter Margaret.

His last male descendant (2 great grandson) was Thomas More a Jesuit who was principal of the Jesuits College at Bruges & d. 1795

Londonderry continued

f.39

Robert Stewart created Viscount Castlereagh
& Marquess of Londonderry married twice
1st to daughter of 1st marquess of Hertford
2nd to daughter of 1st
Ld Camden ~~[illegible]~~
1 son & 7 daughters in all of whom

Robert 2nd Marquess
filled several high ministerial offices
married but no issue

Charles William K.G.
General under Wellington
3rd Marquess married
& created Earl Vane
twice
as dau of Ld Darnley
by dau of Sir
~~[illegible]~~
H. Vane Tempest

Fred Wm Robert
4th marquess
~~[illegible]~~
2nd Earl Vane

~~Lawrence Sir John~~ f.405 149
~~" Sir Henry~~
Londonderry 2d Marquis

Mr Stewart MP for County Down raised through successive peerages to Viscount Castlereagh & Marquis Londonderry.

Sarah Frances daughter of 1st marquis of Hertford

Great hopes of him when he entered parliament, barely of age, but, disappointed greatly these expectations at first. He was a very unequal speaker. – Leader of the H of Commons oct 29
d oct 53 – suicide
Half brother 3d marquis, mother was daughter of Lo Chancellor Camden. Adjutant General under Sir Arthur Wellesley ~~in~~ Spain, oct 30. ~~[illegible]~~ d. oct 75 influenza

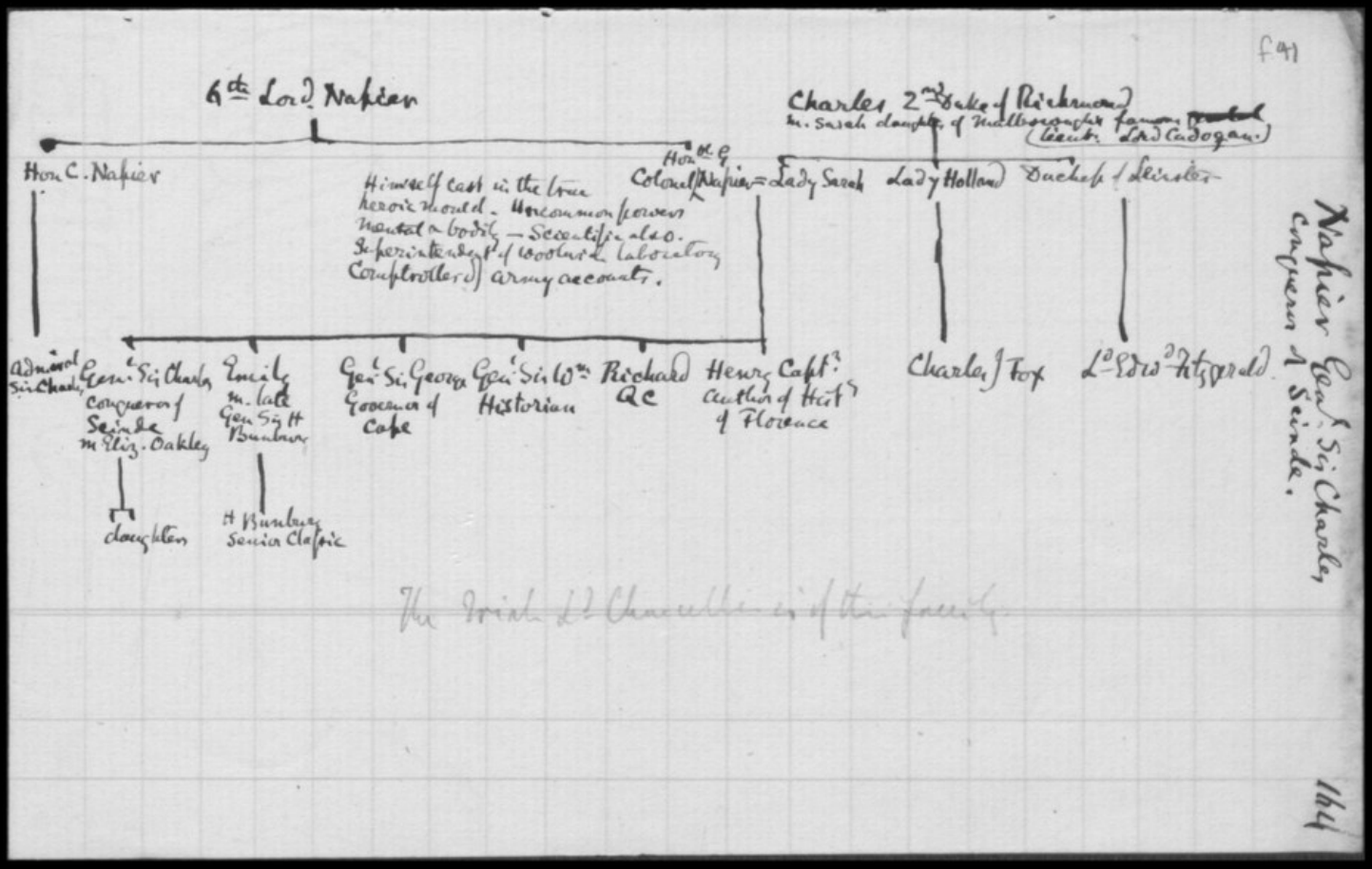
Married

no issue

many nephews.

f 41

Napier Genl. Sir Charles
Conqueror of Scinde.



164

6th Lord Napier

Hon C. Napier

Hon. Col. G. Napier = Lady Sarah

Himself cast in the true heroic mould. Uncommon powers mental & bodily — Scientific also. Superintendent of Woolwich laboratory Comptroller of army accounts.

Charles 2nd Duke of Richmond
m. Sarah daughter of Mallborough's famous ~~[illegible]~~ (Lieut. Lord Cadogan.)

Lady Holland

Duchess of Leinster

Admiral Sir Charles

Genl. Sir Charles Conqueror of Scinde m. Eliz. Oakley

daughters

Emily m. late Gen. Sir H Bunbury

H Bunbury Senior Classic

Genl. Sir George Governor of Cape

Genl. Sir Wm. Historian

Richard QC

Henry Captn. author of Hist. of Florence

Charles J Fox

Ld. Edwd. Fitzgerald

The Irish Ld. Chancellor is of this family.

North Lord

Dudley 3rd Baron "a person full of spirit & flame" ("Camden" quoted in "Burke") d. 1666

this is in Life of the Norths

Dudley 4th Baron

- Charles 5th Baron ~~created~~
  - William 6th Baron North served under Malborough
    - 0
- Francis L. Keeper of Gt. Seal created Baron Guilford d. 1685
  - Francis 2d Baron Guilford
    - Francis 3rd Baron Guilford & also inherited the Baronry of North created Earl Guilford b 1704
      - Frederick the Lord North Premier & 2nd Earl Guilford b 1704 m 1728 d 1790
        - 3 sons 3 daughters
          - only 3 ladies in this generation
- Dudley
  - 0
- John master of Trin Coll Cambridge unmarried 0
- Roger author of the "Lives of the Norths"
  - Roger
    - Fountain
      - Francis
        - Frederick

f. 43

Robert Henley Earl Northington

Top Judges VIII. 303

~~303~~
was made Lᵈ Keeper after
ineffectual offers of the great seal
had been made to Lords Hardwicke
& Mansfield Sir Thos Clarke
& Ch: Justice Willes

only 1 son who died unmarried
5 dang only 1 left issue
her husband created Lᵈ Henley

Anthony Henley was one of the most
accomplished wits of his day (p. 303)
He was member for Weymouth
as his father had been before him and had
3 sons of whom the Chancellor was
the 2nd, the 2 others d. sp.

f. 44 263
a

Oxenstiern. Eng cycl

Count Oxenstiern's son was one of the Swedish envoys ~~who~~ signed the treaty of Westphalia - the ~~treaty that~~ put an end to the thirty years war. It was to him that the Count, then prime minister of Sweden who had directed all the previous diplomatic negociations, made the ~~reply~~ remark that has since become proverbial. He had expressed himself with great diffidence in consequence of his youth & inexperience in matters of state, to which the Count replied "Nescis mi fili, quantilla prudentia homines regantur" ("You do not know yet my son, how little wisdom is exhibited in ruling mankind")

"Todhunter's History of the theory of probabilities.
"Pascal & Fermat, worthy to be associated by kindred genius & character — De Moivre with his rare power of analysis, which seems to belong only to a later epoch, and which justifies the honor in which he was held by Newton — Leibnitz and the eminent school of which he may be considered the founder, a school including the Bernouillis and Euler. — D'Alembert one of the most conspicuous of those who brought on the French revolution, and Condorcet one of the most illustrious of its victims — Lagrange & La Place who survived until the present century, and may be regarded as rivals at that time for the supremacy of the mathematical world.

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Palmerston

f.45

295

See 'Times' slip

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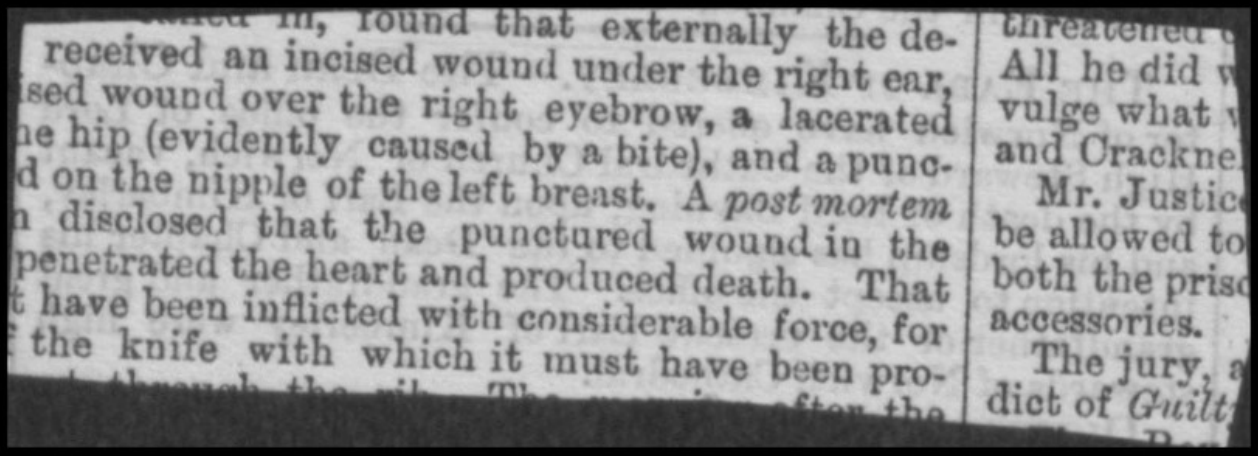
f.46

Surtees' Life of Lds Stowell & Eldon

p.4. Lord Stowell & Lord Eldon were each twins, having each been born with a sister.

They had 1 brother who grew to manhood ~~maturity~~, Henry, a merchant & coal fitter in Newcastle

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.—The Dean and Chapter of Norwich have offered to confer the office of Lord High Steward of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, vacant by the death of Lord Bayning, upon the Earl of Kimberley, and his lordship has signified to the Dean and Chapter his intention to accept the office. The grandfather and great grandfather of the present Earl of Kimberley were high stewards of Norwich Cathedral. f.47



...ined in, found that externally the de-
received an incised wound under the right ear,
ised wound over the right eyebrow, a lacerated
he hip (evidently caused by a bite), and a punc-
d on the nipple of the left breast. A *post mortem*
n disclosed that the punctured wound in the
penetrated the heart and produced death. That
t have been inflicted with considerable force, for
the knife with which it must have been pro-
...after the

threatened
All he did
vulge what
and Crackne
Mr. Justic
be allowed to
both the pris
accessories.
The jury,
dict of *Guilt*

This is stuff
Pam was no relation whatever f.48,
so far as I can see to Countess Temple

"The Temples were a family predestined to rule. Within the space of 50 years Macaulay has counted among the sons and grandsons of the Countess Temple alone, and she died in 1752, three First Lords of the Treasury (George Grenville, W. Pitt, and Lord Grenville), three Secretaries of State, two Keepers of the Privy Seal, and four First Lords of the Admiralty. Although Lord Palmerston belonged to a different branch of the Temple family, he too, whose father had been a Lord both of the Admiralty and of the Treasury, looked forward to political life, and, in 1806, at 22, immediately on the death of Pitt, offered himself to the University of Cambridge as a candidate to represent it in Parliament." (Times, obituary notice) see Grenville

Stanhope's life of Pitt

f. 49

William Pitt (Earl of Chatham)
m. Hester Grenville only daughter
of Hester, in known right Countess Temple

John (Eldest) b. 1756 | William b. 1759 | James Charles b. 1761 | Hester b. 1755 m. Lord Mahon 1774 | Harriot b. 1758

Lady Hester of the East | 4th Earl

Present Earl the 5th Earl.

Grandfather the Governor
Father Squire in Cornwall
Earl Chatham

Pitt was very precocious — "now a wonderful boy of 14" Ailed in youth. a frail plant. At the age of 18 a healthy man.

Pitt
b. 1759 d 1806

298

f.50

b. 1708 – d 1778
Earl of Chatham – cornet of dragoons – left the army Oct 28 Began to be statesman of the highest order Oct 49

Frequent ~~Bad~~ ill health in boyhood.

Oct 14. Eminent Scholar. Very precocious
Oct 24. Chancellor of the Exchequer
Oct 25 Premier.

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Peel

b 1788 — d 1850

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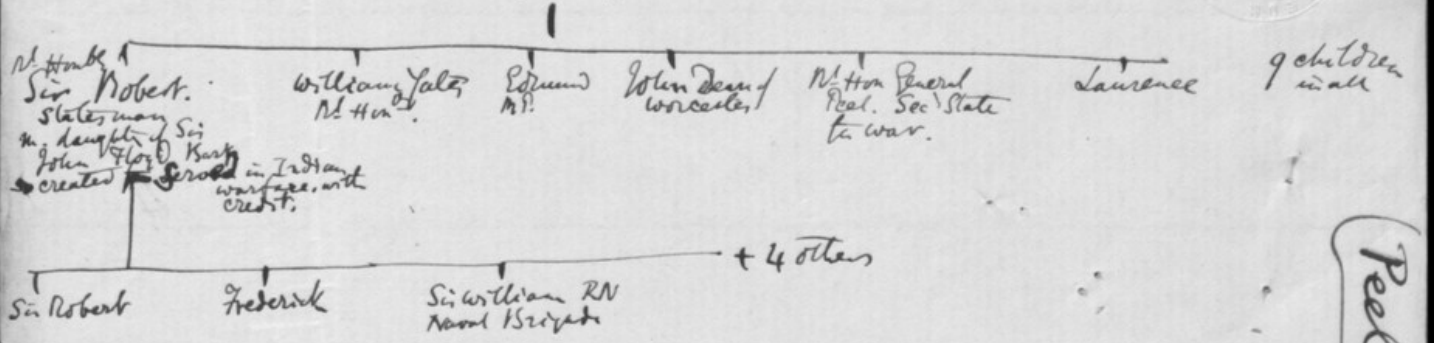
f. 51

Double first at Oxford
Under Sec. Home Dept. abt 22 ? Home Sec. 34
Premier 41

f.52

Peel Sir Robert MP.
Mechanician & manufacturer
Vice President of Literary Fund made a baronet in 1811
m. daughter of William Yates. Spring Side. Bury.



Peel

Romilly

f.53

Father a Jeweller French Extraction
who carried on business on
Frith St Soho.

~~Bd Hon~~: Sir Samuel Romilly
mar: dau of Francis Garbelt
began in office of a solicitor
Solicitor General

John - attorney General 1850 & master
of the Rolls 1851 created 1866 Baron . . . .

Lord

Sir Vincent

f.54 310

John Jervis

Swynfen

2 sons & 2 dang. of whom John Jervis Earl St Vincent. John 9 b. 1734 d 1823 mar 1783

Matthew

Benjamin

Thomas Jervis QC recorder of Litchfield & Chief Justice of Chester. d 1838

a Governor of Ceylon

&c

Sir John Jervis Attorney General & L. Chief Justice of Common Pleas d. 1856.

descendants

Sheridan Rt Hon Rich: Brinsley 214

f.55

Frances Chamberlain. Her father would not allow her to learn writing – Her brothers taught her. Oct 15 her talent for literary composition, shewed itself.

Richard Brinsley went to School at) and was "by common consent of both parents & of preceptor pronounced to be an most impenetrable dunce." to Harrow at 11. Shewed gleams of superior intellect. When just left school began to write wrote the Rivals Oct 24

d at 65

Worn out in body & spirits.

Shaftesbury
1621 — 1683

f.56 299

Entered Parliament oct 21
oct 3g at restoration Chancellor of the Exchequer
Lord Chancellor oct 57.

(Sheridan 214)

f. 57r

Dr Thomas Sheridan Revd
Swift's correspondent
a social, punning fidling man. careless & indolent. High animal spirits

Dr Philip Chamberlain
admired preacher. a great humourist & a man full of crotchets

Dr Thomas Sheridan = Frances Chamberlain
author of the Dictionary
taught oratory. connected with theatres. manager of Drury Lane.

most accomplished and amiable. wrote Nourjahad and some comedies. She was a precocious child but had great disadvantages in Education

3 Sons 1 daughter

Thomas Linley
musical composer
manager of Drury Lane

Dr Rt Hon Richard Brinsley = Miss Linley. The Linley family was "a nest of nightingales" All had genius & voice. Mrs Tickel was one of them
= 2nd Miss Ogle

Thomas musical composer

Mrs Lefanu

Tom Sheridan
only child except 1 dau who d infant

Alicia Lefanu
wrote the life

Lady Dufferin

Duchess of Somerset

Mrs Norton

Lord Dufferin
(only son)

2 Sons

Sheridan (see next page) 213

f.57 ✓

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f.58

Sheridan's (life by Moore)
(see Linley)

see my MSS book p. 1. for more

Richard Brinsley. b 1751

Grandfather Swift's correspondant, see Parr's opinion p. 9
father — Schoolmaster — "a wrong headed whimsical man — Elocution.
mother — authoress her novel Sydney Biddulph warmly panegyrised by Fox & Lo North — Plays one pronounced by Garrick to be one of the best comedies he ever read. (Charming, meek, &c see p. 13.)

Went to School at 7 was "by common consent & both of parent & preceptor, pronounced to be "a most impenetrable dunce."
to Harrow at 11. idle careless but very engaging boy.
shewed gleams of superior intellect, recognised by Dr Parr then an under master & by Dr Sumner the head master
As a boy just left school he writes what afterwards is developed into the Critic. - - - p. 25 "the life of the man is chiefly employed in giving effect to the wishes & plans of the boy."

43 marries the beautiful & accomplished Miss Linley "personal charms & exquisiteness of her musical talents" every body in love with her.
Note p. 44 "Dr Burney in his biographical sketch of Mr Linley written for Rees Cyclopaedia, calls the Linley family "a nest of nightingales." The only surviving members of the family are the Revd Ozias Linley and my friend Mr William Linley, whose taste & talent, both in poetry & music, most worthily sustain the reputation of the name he bears".
From Rees Cyclopaedia "Having a large family of children in whom he found the seeds of genius had been planted by nature, and the gift of voice . . ." His son was a fine performer on the violin but was drowned early — several daughters, including Mrs Tickel.

f59r

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A Meeting of Council will be held here on Monday next, the 10th Febr^{y} at 3 P.M., at which your presence is requested.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM,
R. H. MAJOR,
Secretaries.

15, WHITEHALL PLACE.

Talleyrand · f.59v

Lamennais

Character — 13

Personal appearance 30-1

2 Ségurs brothers?

Talleyrand & Mirabeau 100-10

134. The 2 Lamethes

139 Mirabeau Talleyrand
Robespierre

140. Talleyrand's character

109 Danton
Robespierre

170 Mme de Staël

170 Chenier (the brother)

176 Barras

177

Talleyrand.

£60 257

next to Napoleon I he was the most extraordinary man the revolutionary period of France has given birth to.

ancient & distinguished family

was the Eldest of 3 brothers but neglected by his parents & sent away - He was shy proud bookish & had lame from an accident. By æt 20 his reputation for talent reconciled the vanity of his parents to the necessity of acknowledging him - Though a man of pleasure yet æt 26 was General agent of the clergy of France a very important office

d æt 84

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Thurlow Lord.

f. 61

Clergyman
~~Bro Thos Thurlow~~

b. 1732 attorney Genl. 1771
Lord Chancellor & Baron Thurlow, 1778 d 1806
unmarried nephews succeeded him in title
3 illegitimate daughters
His brother was a Bishop.

Washington

f62 258

This character is one of simple & substantial greatness. His passions were vehement, but concentrated & thoroughly under control.

very Moderately taught — yet at oet 16 he surveyed a large tract of land with great skill — great probity & business talent — ~~always~~ kept minute journals — was his own lawyer
~~Commander in chief~~ oet 43 x. d oet 47.
was the Eldest of 4 sons, and a daughter
There were 2 sons by a different mother

Married Miss Custis

Walpole Sir Robert Earl of Orford (224
Walpole Horace

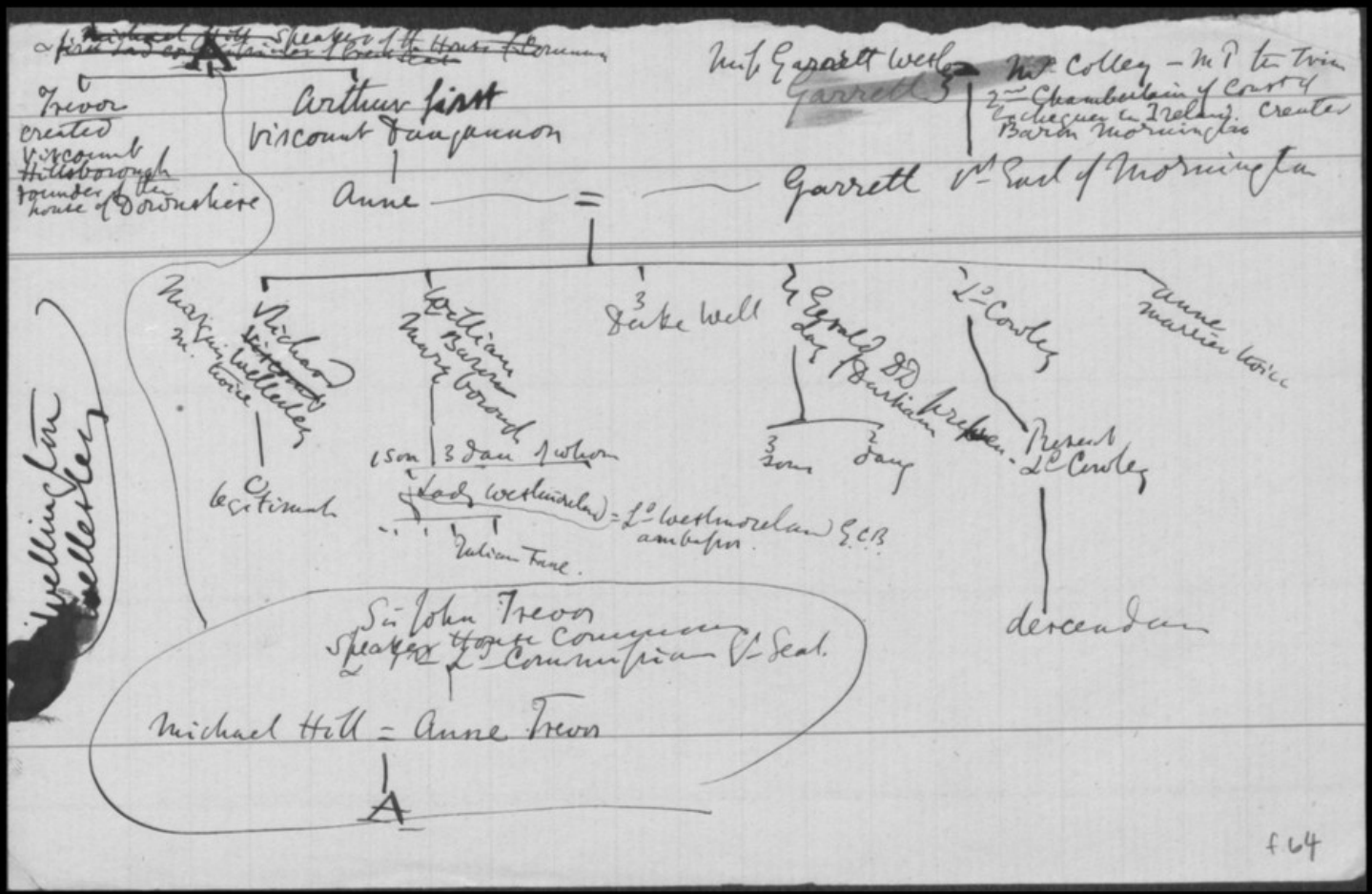
f. 63

Robert Walpole MP

Mary only daughter of Sir Jeffery Burwell

Sir Robert Eton & Cambridge. aet 32 was leader of the H of Commons
Earl of Orford d. aet 69
married Catherine daughter of Sir John Shorter Ld Mayor of London
Sister Dorothy her gr gr grandson was Nelson.
(Viscountess Townshend)
In private life, hearty good nature & social. – Happy art of making friends & great powers of persuasion. For business of all kinds he had an extraordinary capacity & did all his work with the greatest ease & tranquillity.

Horace 3^d & youngest Son – Virtuoso wrote castle of ~~Otranto~~ Otranto
Excellent letter writer – Byron speaks of his letters as "incomparable." Succeeded his nephew as Earl of Orford
Gouty d. aet 80
Mrs Damer the admirable amateur lady Sculptor was Cousin to Horace W.



~~Michael Hill~~ Speaker of the House of Commons
~~a first Lad Commissioner of Great Seal~~

Trevor
created
Viscount
Hillsborough
founder of the
house of Downshire

Arthur first
Viscount Dungannon

Anne — = — Garrett Vt. Earl of Mornington

Mrs Garrett Wesley
Garrett

Mr Colley — M P for Trim
2nd Chamberlain of Court of
Exchequer in Ireland. Created
Baron Mornington

Richard
~~Viscount~~
Marquis Wellesley
m. twice

legitimate

William
Baron
Mary borough

1 son 3 dau of whom

Lady Westmoreland = Lt Westmoreland G.C.B.
ambassr.

Julian Trace.

3
Duke Well

Gerald DD
Lady Durham
Preben.

3 sons 2 dau

Lt Cowley

Present
Lt Cowley

descendant

Anne
married twice

Wellington
Wellesley

Sir John Trevor
Speaker House Commons
& Lt Commission Vt Seal.

Michael Hill = Anne Trevor

A

f 64

Wellington Duke
Wellesley Marquis

f.65 254

Mother's father (gr. f.) Arthur 1st Viscount Dungannon

Garrett 1st Earl of Mornington a man of considerable abilities, well known as a musical composer

Brothers

b. 17 h.c. Marquis Wellesley – Eminent scholar. – Entered Parliament. became Gov.r Gen.l of India oct 37 d. oct 83
illegitimate son. Rev.d

b. 17 h.g. Lord Maryborough

Duke of Wellington. Broke the Mahratta power oct 35 won Waterloo oct 46. d. oct 83

Lord Cowley

Rev.d Gerard Wellesley

Lord Cowley
(see Mornington)

f. 66

William Wilberforce merchant in Baltic trade
was admitted to the intimacy of the
Duke of Malborough

William

Robert m daughter of Thos Bird
of Barton Oxon

William the
anti slave

Ven Archdeacon
Robert Wilberforce
Fellow of Oriel.

Edward
has written on Brazil
a trifling book. lives in America.

Samuel
Bishop of
Oxford.

Henry William
Oxford. class: 1830
& mathem.
has become Catholic

Wilberforce

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Wilberforce William

F67 259

mother's father Thomas Bird Esq of Barton Oxfordshire

father Robert a merchant in Hull
had a brother William

mother

Very weak constitution in infancy. shewing early (aet 7) a remarkable talent for elocution – was very quick. sang well
desultory at College. entered Parliament aet 21
& before aet 25 had a reputation of the highest order.
carried the emancipation act aet 48. d aet 74

Married daughter of J. Spooner. Esq
by children (? how many lived
3 sons at least viz
Ven Archdeacon Robert. Fellow of Oriel
Samuel Bishop of Oxford
Henry William Oxford classics & mathematics. 1830
has become Roman Catholic

Grandson son of the Arcdeacon has written a trifling book on Brazil.

Witt de John.
Witt de Cornelius

f.68 266

Two of the ablest & most honorable of Dutch statesmen, were so inseparable in their career. ~~that their~~ Each among the very finest specimens of their own class of characters

Father a ~~man~~ party leader of some importance.

John de Witt, the younger of the 2 but he played the more prominent part on account of his genial versatile & aspiring character — Rose æt 27 to be grand pensionary (virtually chief magistrate) of Holland

savagely murdered æt 47

Cornelius had more solid though less showy parts, than & in reality, the most efficient supporter of his brother's John power

savagely murdered æt 49

Wolsey Cardinal f.69 251

a great minister, diligent in business, but rapacious arrogant & overbearing – Extremely fond of splendour & parade.

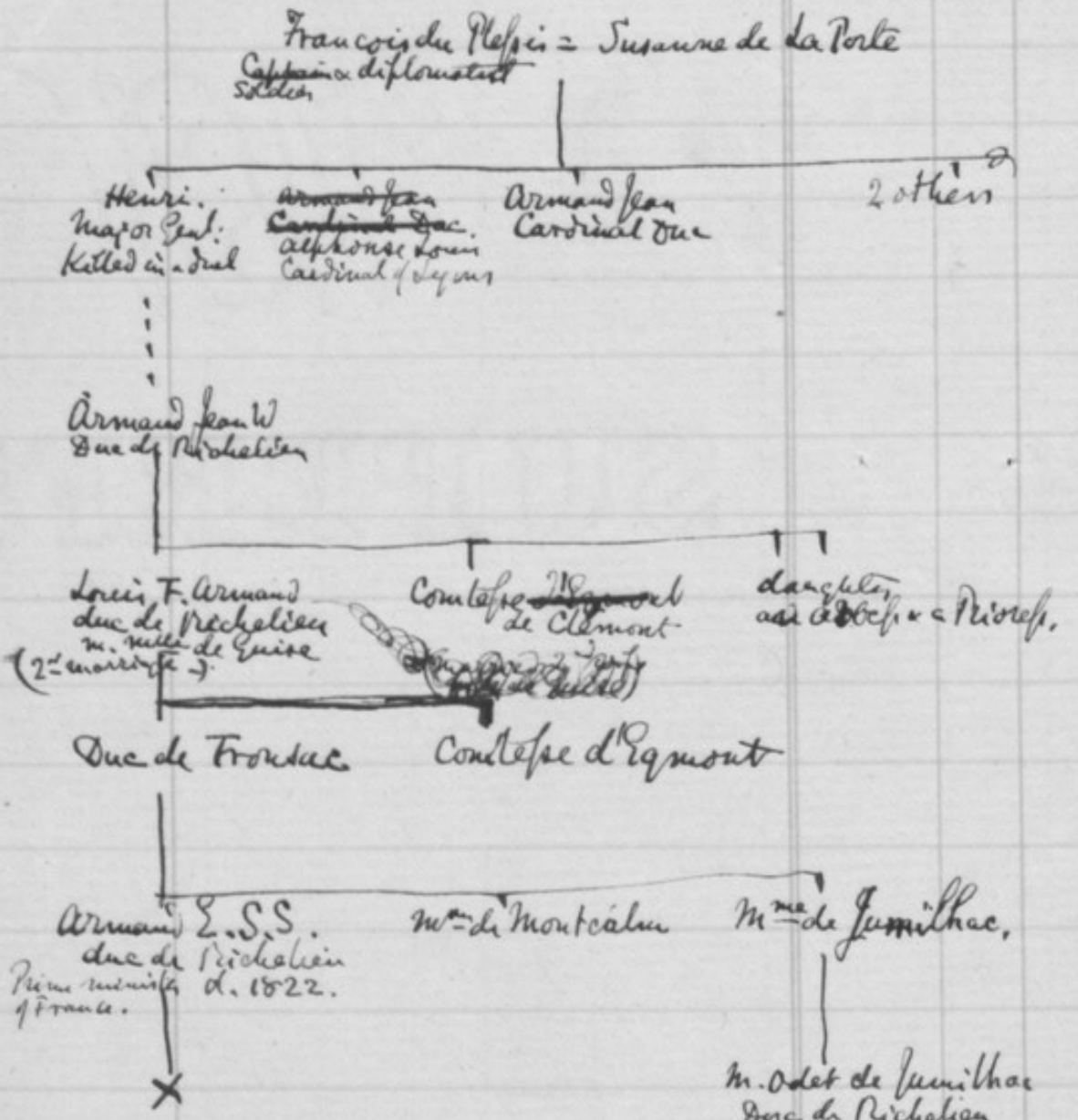
Parents poor but reputable sufficient means to educate their son

At college, his early advancement earned him the nickname of the "boy batchor" – Gradually rose – became King's Chaplain. Great natural ability, winning address & a keen ~~for~~ & rapid judgement of character. Became one of the most important men ~~at 40~~ (as a favorite of Henry VIII) at 40. Was cardinal legate at 45

d oct 59

	Ximenes	f.70	300	

Richelieu Continued



1621–1707

See Grammont Comte de (117) his "mother was a niece of Richelieu. (Armand Jean Cardinal)

(See next page)

Richelieu Armand Jean du Plessis 186

Cardinal Duc de

The great Minister of France under Louis XIII

f. 72

François du Plessis seigneur de Richelieu
Signalised as a soldier & a diplomist. - Promoted to be
Grand prévôt de France. & highly rewarded by Henry IV.

Susanne de La Porte

Educated for arms, but devoted himself to Study,
& entered the church at a very early age. - Earlier than
was legal, & became doctor. Oct 39 he was chief minister & thenceforward he
absolutely reigned for 18 years. He was not loveable. He
pursued but one end the establishment of a strong despotism. d oct 57
He was the 5 son

Eldest brother, Henri, became maréchal de Camp (= major general) and was
killed in a duel just when he was about to be promoted
to the government of Angers. marr 2. 1 son 3 daughters d oct 86
Second brother. ~~a monk~~. Alphonse Louis cardinal
of Lyons. Entered the Chartreuse & practised great austerity
Behaved nobly at the time of a plague in Lyons

Armand Jean W. du Plessis duc de Richelieu (6 Aug d 1715) d oct 86

and Anne Marguerite d'Acigné d oct 92

gr. Nephew Louis Fr: Armand duc de Richelieu only son of
~~Armand~~ there were 3 daughters, 2 were ~~nuns~~ in the church, 1 marr:
the Comte de Clémont. He was Marshal of France. & personifies
the 18th century. frivolous fond of intrigue. immoral without
remorse, imperturbable good humour & courage. — a 7 months child
He had 2 children by his second marriage. a son & a daughter
the latter the beautiful & witty Comtesse d'Egmont.

gr. Grandchild - the son was the trop célèbre duc de Fronsac

gr. gr. children Arm: E S S duc de Richelieu. (His character by Guigot p. 240)
Careless of authority. a noble minded man. —
no issue. — d oct 56

Commanders

f.1

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2/4/1/20

f. 2r

Alexander the Great

(p 8) f. 2v

Alexander b. 356 BC – 323 : L by Quintus Curtius. Jul. Valerius & moderns.
Philip II of Macedon 382 BC 336. L by Olivier; Leland 1758
Pyrrhus K. of Epirus 318 BC – 272

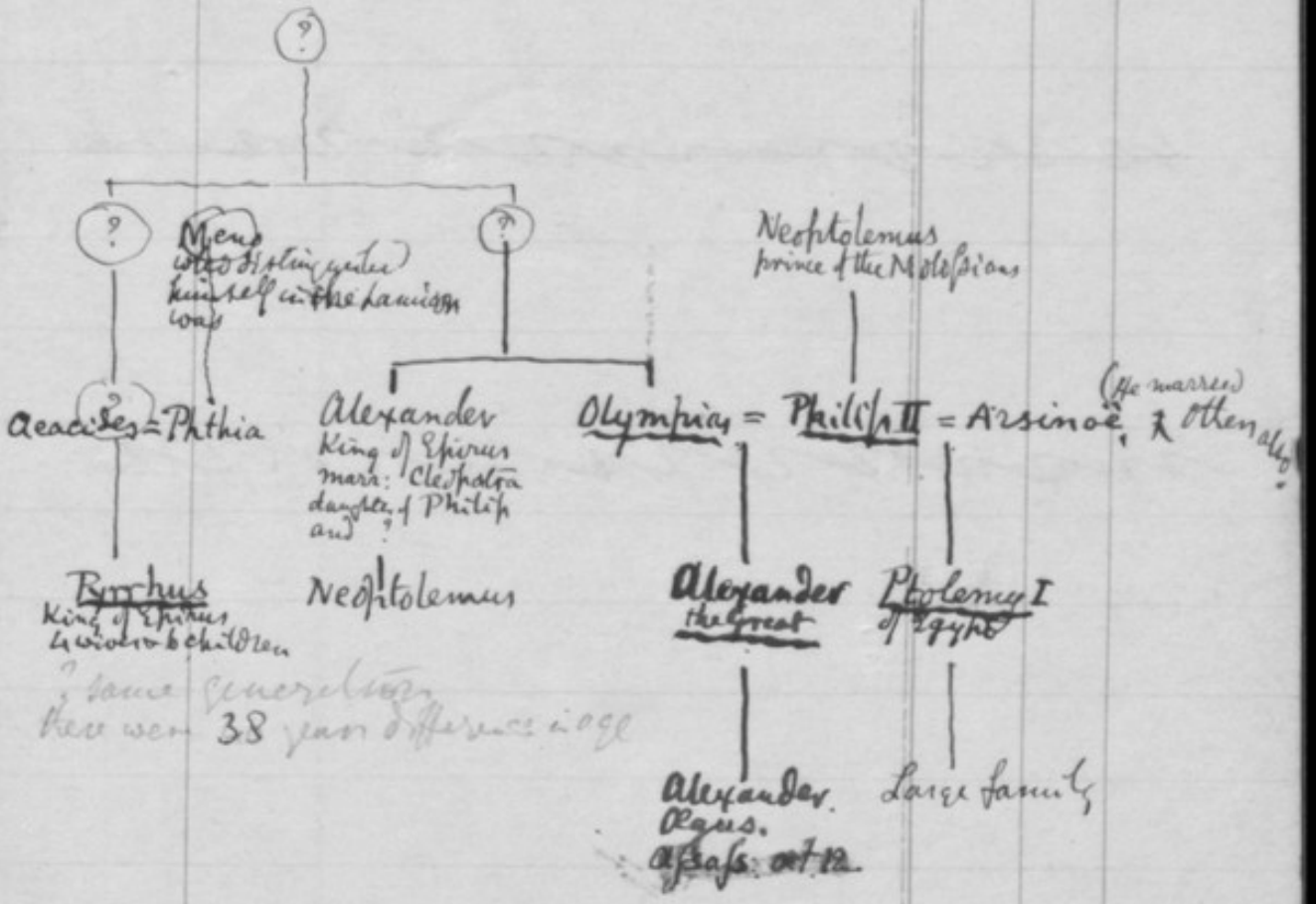
Philip's ancestry

Olympias ancestry

Alexander I of Epirus = Philip's daughter by who?
Neoptolemus
Brothers of Alexander

Alexander Great. (continued)

Pyrrhus



? same generation
there were 38 years difference in age

Alexander the Great

f. 45

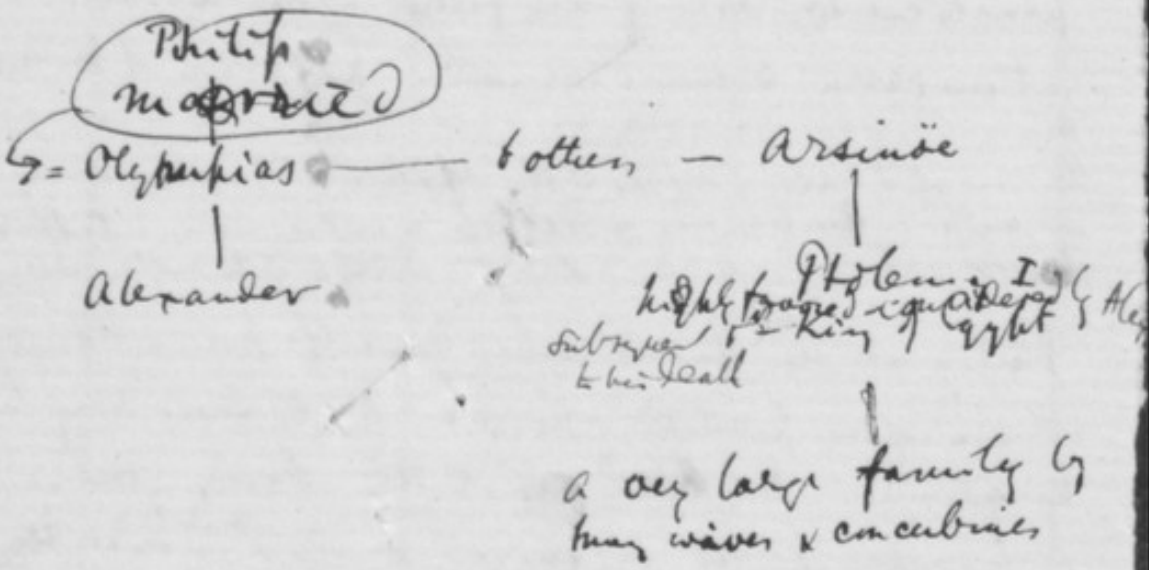
Son of Philip II and Olympias
He inherited much of the natural disposition of both his parents. — the cool forethought & practical wisdom of his father & the ardent enthusiasm & ungovernable passions of his mother. Her temper led her to engage with wild enthusiasm in all the mystic rites & orgies of the Orphic & Bacchanalian worship. Ambitious, restless & intriguing. Suffered death with a fortitude & dignity worthy of the mother of Alexander.

Philip at 24 yrs old had delivered himself from a dangerous & embarrassing position & provided for the security of his kingdom. He ~~died~~ was murdered 47 yrs old. having given to Macedonia an organized army & a military discipline unknown before & made Greece so far subject as to be incapable of impeding his enterprise.

He had 8 wives in all. Temperament as well as policy inclined him to these numerous connections. Bishop Thirlwall says "it was something great, that one who enjoyed the pleasures of animal existence so keenly should have encountered so much toil & danger for the glory of Empire." He had a robust frame, a noble & commanding presence, a ready eloquence, & dexterity in the management of men & things. Cicero gives him the praise of having been always great.

Ptolemy I was his son by Arsinoe.

though there is some question on the matter & indeed there is some question of Alexander being the son of Philip.



Philip married

↳ = Olympias — 6 others — Arsinöe

Alexander

Ptolemy I highly favored & considered by Alex. subsequent to his death — King of Egypt

a very large family by many wives & concubines

(p.610) Pyrrhus' character resembled in many respects that of his great kinsman (a 2nd cousin) the conqueror of Persia, and he seems at an early age to have taken Alexander as his model and to have been fired with the ambition of imitating his exploits and treading in his footsteps. He was regarded as one of the greatest generals that ever lived. He might have become the most powerful monarch of the day if he had steadily & perseveringly pursued the immediate object before him.

Olympias = Philip of Macedon & Arsinoë (who was afterwards (?) wife of Lagus) a macedonian of ignoble birth

Alexander the Great

I. Ptolemy Soter = Berenice & others

others

II Ptolemy Philadelphus = Sickly constitution – founder of the Library – Elephants from africa. for the 1st time Septuagint.

cleared Egypt of robbers

III Ptolemy Euergetes = Arsinoe daughter of Lysimachus & his niece

Berenice daughter of Magus

afterwards mar Lysimachus wife & his own sister no issue she was much older than he. He was tenderly attached to her

IV Ptolemy Philopator = Arsinoe his sister

far from possessing the virtues of abilities of his father – yet fond of letters & patron – as all the Ptolemys were

V Ptolemy Epiphanes = Cleopatra daughter of Antiochus the Great (of Syria)

VI. Ptolemy Philometor = Cleopatra ~~sister~~ wife of both her brothers = VII Ptolemy Euergetes alias Physcon (the bloated) = Cleopatra his niece

Cleopatra married to her uncle

(Ison)

VIII Ptolemy Soter 2nd alias Philometor alias Lathyrus married first 1 sister Cleopatra & then the other Selene

alias Philadelphus 2

IX Alexander ? wife.

X Alexander

XI Ptolemy Auletes alias Dionysus ? wife. (illegitimate son of VIII)

XII Ptolemy Dionysus = Cleopatra his sister ~~sister~~ of 2nd husband also. but he was a mere boy = XIII Ptolemy last of all. Bruxelles when a mere boy.

Achilles

Diodorus XVI. 72

Arymbas King of Epeiros

Neoptolemus King of Epeiros

Alexander Olympias = Philip

Alacides = Phthia daughter of Menon of Pharsalus a distinguished leader in the struggle between Macedonia & Greece after the death of Alexander. He then was fighting a little before the grandson battle

Pyrrhus b. 318 BC

Alex Great died 323 BC

see Plutarch

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(p.9) ~~Smith's Dict.~~ | Ptolemys. | (Alexander)

Ptolemy I. probably an illegitimate son of Philip of Macedon — "all the qualities of an able & judicious general" "nor was his personal valour less remarkable" "sought for himself the fame of an author" f.6

Ptolemy II Philadelphus son of above & Berenice. patron of literature ~~found~~ got elephants from upper Egypt which had previously been imported from India. founding Ptolemais on the confines of Æthiopia, solely for this purpose. — Red sea Canal road to Red Sea. voyage of discovery on Red Sea. Museum of Alexandria — Pharos — always of a feeble & sickly constitution — he led the life of a refined voluptuary.

Ptolemy III Euergetes son of above & of, Berenice ~~daughter of Magas~~ scarcely less celebrated than his father for the patronage of literature & science

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3

There are XVI of them — all fond of letters — most of them debauched. Their coins are uncertain. ~~They did not marry sisters~~ (yes they did — see pedigree)

Marg mon.

Alexander the Great

f.7 8

chiefly from Smith's Dict.
(for Lives see opposite)

(Continued page 9)

Neoptolemus prince of the Molossians

Philip II of Macedonia. Illustrious general & statesman (who gave to Macedonia an organised army, & a discipline unknown before & held all Greece in check) distinguished for cool forethought and practical skill. at the age of 24 he had shewn his mettle. He had a robust frame a noble and commanding presence, a ready eloquence & dexterity in the management of men & things. Cicero praises him for having always been great. murdered at 47.

Olympias ardent in enthusiasm, ungovernable passions, & ever scheming. She died like a heroine.

Alexander I made king of Epirus by Philip, killed in Italy. married Philip's daughter by who left 1 son Neoptolemus & 1 daughter Cadmea.

Royal by birth. carefully educated by Aristotle

At 16 he had already shewn extraordinary judgement in public affairs ~~& administered ma~~ and governed Macedonia in the absence of his father. He began his great career at 20. and died at 32.
Philip had 8 wives in all

Brother of Alexander — Ptolemy I of Egypt was Phillip reputed son by Arsinoe. He was thought very highly of by Alexander & became king of Egypt after his death. He had a very large family by numerous wives & concubines

Olympia Philip

Married to Roxana.

None. His posthumous child, Alexander Aegus, was murdered when 12 years old.

Ptolemy I

born 5 years after his death

Pyrrhus king of Epirus the great general was Alexander's 2nd cousin & he resembled him in character. He was one of the greatest generals that ever lived & might have become the most powerful monarch of his day if he had had perseverance. He had 4 wives & 6 children (see)

Berwick Duke 1

f 81r

Illegitimate son of James II by Arabella Churchill sister of the 1st Duke of Marlborough he withdrew into France with his father entered into the French service & became one of the most distinguished Commanders of the reign of Louis XIV — He became Lieut General of the French armies - won victories over Portuguese & British troops & created a Spanish grandee.

~~Hadrian~~

~~282~~

f.8v

~~[illegible]~~ Blake, Robert Admiral 28

b. 1599 – d 1657 f. 9r

Life by W. H. Dixon

A merchant

Educated at Oxford has a studious turn but was passionately fond of athletic exercises. Had the credit of being a bold blunt man and as such was returned to the Short Parliament. He distinguished himself at the outbreak of the Civil War & rapidly rose [illegible] first to be Colonel & subsequently general of the Fleet. D. Oct 59

One at least – who was cashiered by his brother for incompetence as an officer – though affect[illegible] disposed to him then & after.

several lines.

Blucher Marshal
1742 — 1819

f.10 29

Captain of cavalry

Saw some service in the Prussian army but resigned discontented & lived as a farmer for 15 years thriving considerably as such reentered the army as major Set 44 — attracted attention for his astonishing energy set 52. Died set 77. His merit lay mainly altogether in his fearless courage and his personal advantages. As a prudent scientific general he has no claims to distinction.

One at least (Bristed's the duel)

Bonaparte. b: 1769 (30
continued next page d 1821

f. 11

Carlo Bonaparte

Letizia Ramolini (Madame la mère) a heroine by nature one of the most beautiful young women of her day. She followed her husband in all his journeys through the dangerously disturbed island. She was firm & undaunted. Afterwards she became "a pale but earnest woman, who after speaking of any thing that interested her deeply, sat with compressed lips & wide open eyes, an image of firmness of purpose combined with depth of feeling" (Duchesse d'Abrantes) Napoleon esteemed her highly.

Not as a school boy the annual report made by the inspector general of schools when Bonaparte was 15 was "Distinguished in mathematical studies, tolerably versed in history & geography, much behind in his latin & belles lettres, and other accomplishments, of regular habits, studious & well behaved & enjoying excellent health" (Bourienne) He first distinguished him at siege of Toulon. Oct 24. Emperor Oct 35. died Oct 52.

~~Lu~~ 4 Brothers & 3 sisters

Lucien Eliza & Louis were certainly remarkable & others of his brothers & sisters may fairly rank as such.

Twice.

~~Wate~~ One. the King of Rome died Oct 20 - a ~~sickly~~ consumptive youth

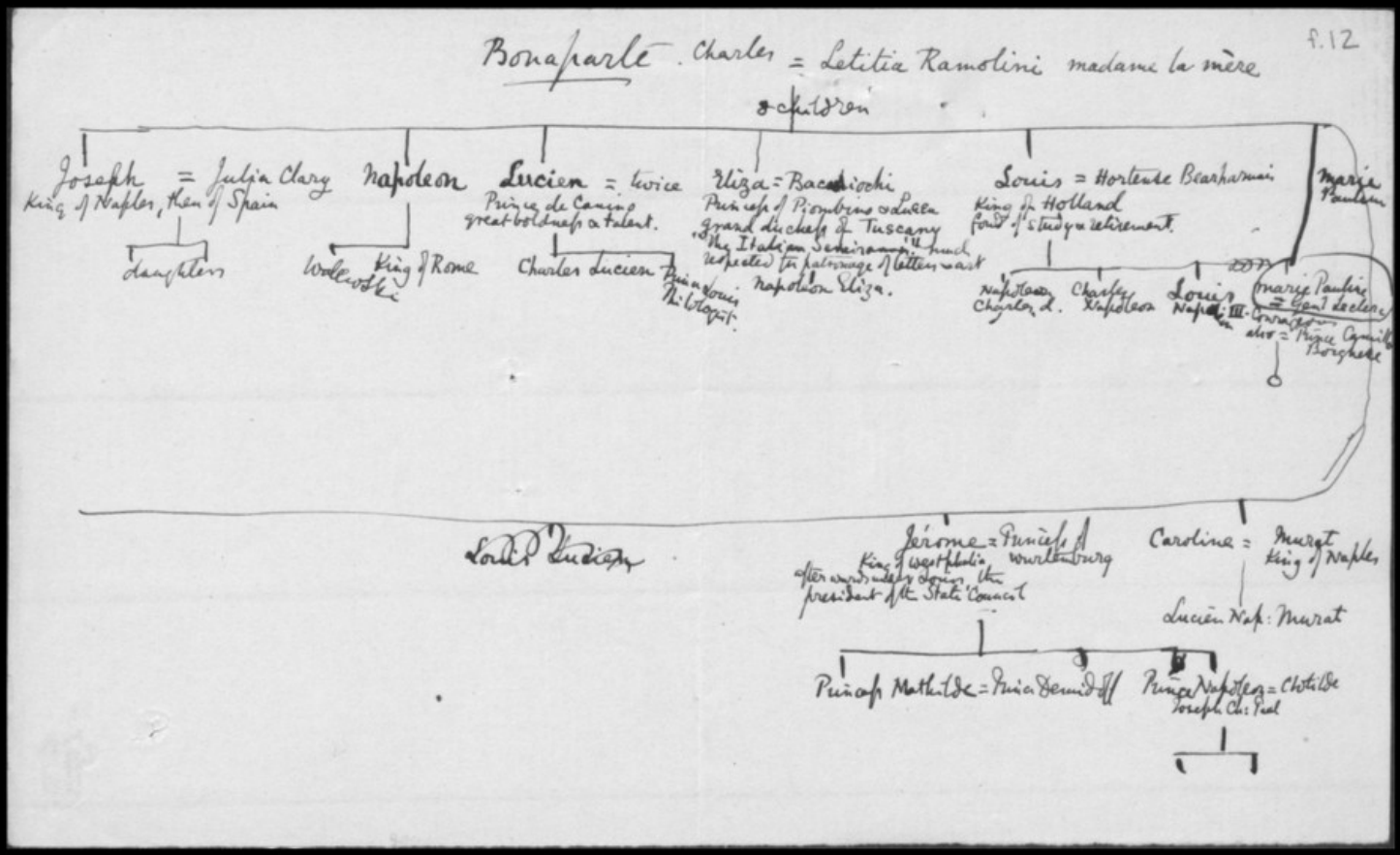
Count Walewski, diplomatist. the reputed son of the Emperor

f.12

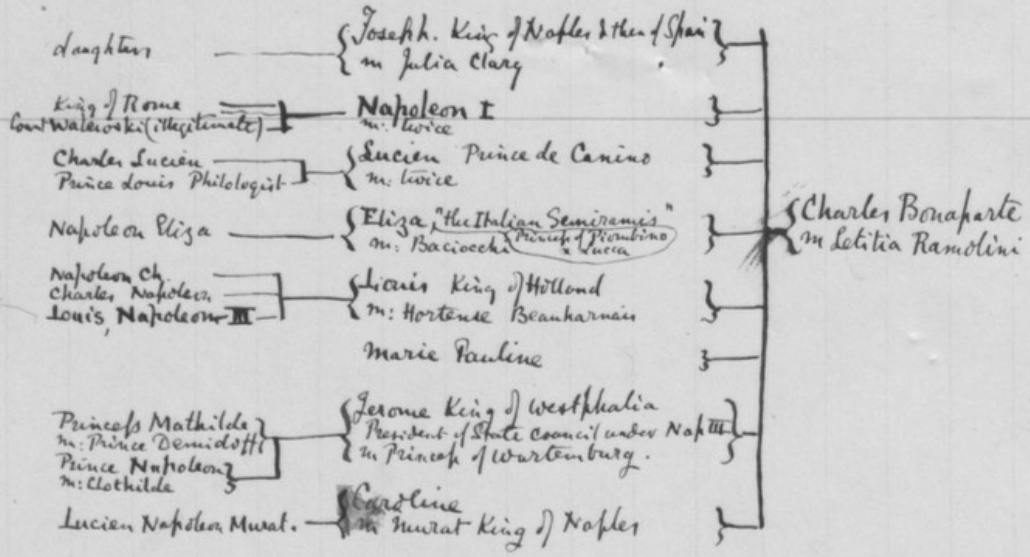
Bonaparte. Charles = Letitia Ramolini madame la mère

& children

- Joseph = Julia Clary
  King of Naples, then of Spain
  - daughters
- Napoleon
  - Walewski
  - King of Rome
- Lucien = twice
  Prince de Canino
  great boldness & talent.
  - Charles Lucien
  - Prince Louis Philologist.
- Eliza = Bacchiochi
  Princess of Piombino & Lucca
  grand duchess of Tuscany
  "the Italian Semiramis" much respected for patronage of letters & art
  - Napoleon Eliza.
- Louis = Hortense Bearharnais
  King of Holland
  fond of study & retirement.
  - Napoleon Charles d.
  - Charles Napoleon
  - Louis Napoleon III.
- Marie Pauline
  - Marie Pauline = Gen'l Leclerc
    Courageous
    also = Prince Camillo Borghese
- Louis Lucien
- Jérome = Princess of Wurtemburg
  King of Westphalia
  afterwards under Louis the president of the State Council
  - Princess Mathilde = Prince Demidoff
  - Prince Napoleon = Clotilde
    Joseph Ch: Paul
- Caroline = Murat
  King of Naples
  - Lucien Nap: Murat



Bonaparte continued



p. 536 Fanny Smith' Dict. **Cæsar & Augustus** f. 14r

(14) C Julius Cæsar = Marcia

p. 331 See Knights Augustus!

(15) C. Julius Cæsar pn = Aurelia (15')

(16) Julia married C. Marius (16') no children. Marius the younger was adopted.

17 Sex Julius Cæsar cos B.C. 91

(18) C Julius Cæsar the Dictator married
1. Cossutia
2. Cornelia
3. Pompeia
4. Calpurnia

? relation Mark Anthony

(19) Julia major mars 1. L Pinarus 2. Q Pedius at least 1 son by each p. 640.

(20) Julia minor mars: M Attius Balbus

23. Sex Julius Cæsar Flam Quir

(23) Atia married C. Octavius

24 Sex Julius Cæsar d. B.C. 46

(21) Julia married C. Pompeius died premature confinement 4 years after marriage

22 Cæsarion Son by Cleopatra executed.

(25) Octavia the younger

(26) Augustus mars 1 Clodia 2 Scribonia 3 Livia

Julia 4 children

Of (14) (15) nothing is known

Of (15') Aurelia carefully watched over the education of her children (Dial de Orat. 28. comp Dion Cass: XLIV 38). Cæsar treated her with great affection & respect.

p. 640 (21) Julia. Her personal charms were remarkable; her talents & virtues equalled her beauty; and although policy prompted her union, & she was 23 years younger than her husband, she possessed in Pompey a devoted husband to whom she was in return, devotedly attached. She married him B.C. 59 ~~At a fright, caused by~~ the election of ædiles in B.C. 55. Pompey was surrounded by a tumultuous mob & his gown was sprinkled with the blood of the rioters. The slave who carried the stained gown to his house was seen by Julia who imagining her husband was slain fell into premature labour & her constitution received an irreparable shock. She died the next year & her child survived her only a few days. The Roman people greatly loved her and a special decree of the Senate was made that her ashes should rest in the field of Mars.

(23.) Atia pretended that Augustus was the son of Apollo who had intercourse with her, in the form of a dragon, when she was asleep on one occasion in the temple of the God. (Dion Cass. XLV. 1. Suet. Oct 94) (Can he be illegitimate? – if it had been the God probably – but the dragon!) She carefully attended to the education of her son & it is on this account classed by the author of the 'Dialogue on Orators' (c. 29) along with Cornelia the mother of the Gracchi and Aurelia the mother of C Julius Caesar.

(22) Cassius was executed for political reasons by order of Augustus

K. Julius Caesar. Dictator precocity

26. Augustus carefully educated by mother-grandmother Atia highly thought of by Caesar. who devoted as much time as his own busy life allowed him to the education of her nephew. – He was a man of great caution & moderation not happy in his domestic life. Public opinion of his own time considered him an excellent prince & statesman.

16' Marius born in very humble circumstances. It said to have worked as a common peasant for wages, before he entered the army – But this is probably an exaggeration. He had no son. Marius the younger was an adopted son (p. 959.) – This great general according to Plutarch "was an ambitious & quarrelsome man, who and could endure no partner in his glory"

note in p 536

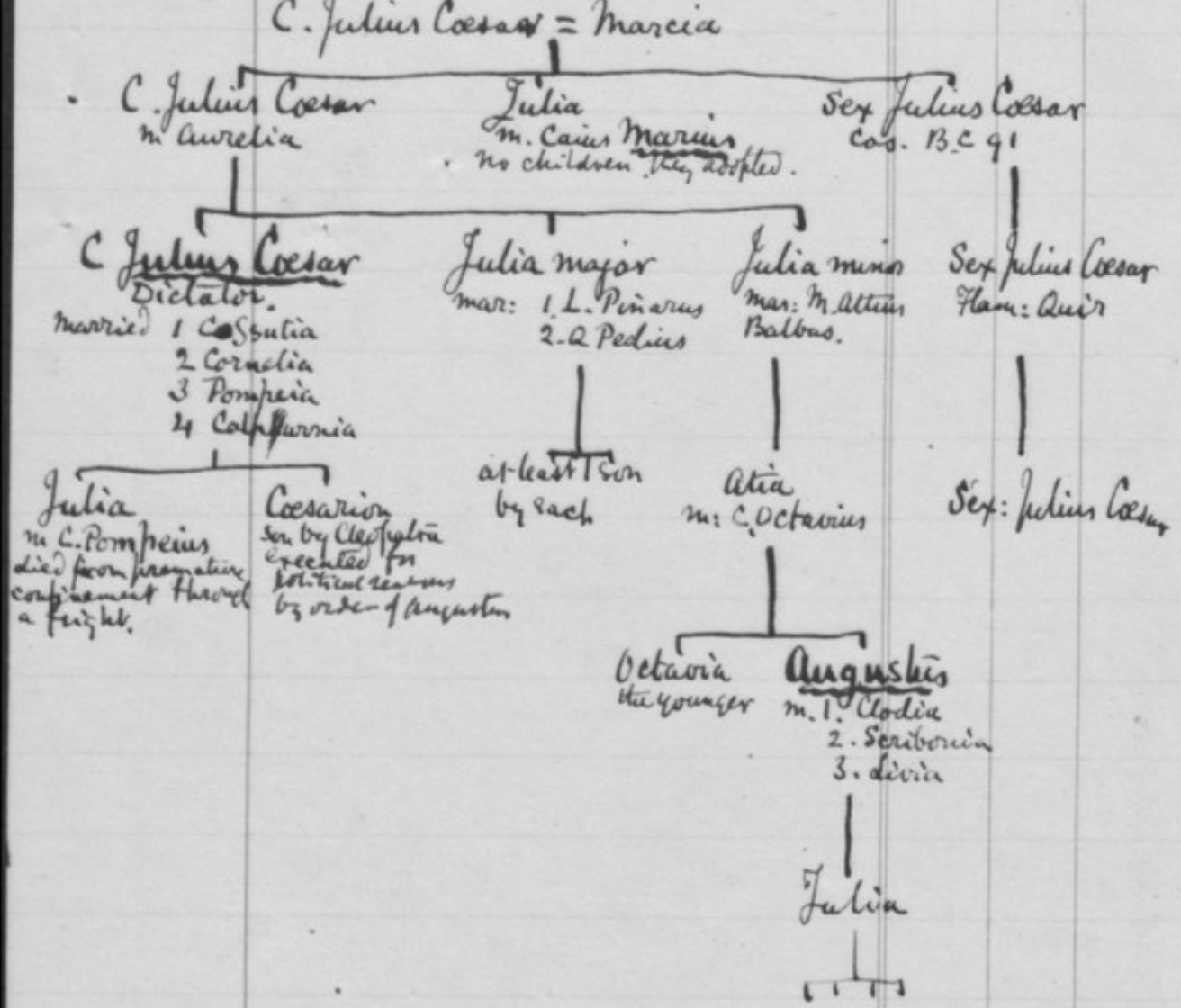
Mark Antony's mother was a Caesar, but how connected with the Dictator is unknown. nothing whatever can be identified in respect to

the part in the Caesar pedigree of the Dictator's grandfather — a ~~hazarded~~ conjecture of Drumann wd ~~weight in making~~

f.15

Caesar see next page

+ 1161 (41



Marius was born in very humble circumstances he had no children. Marius the younger was an adopted son.

Mark Antony's mother was a Caesar but how connected with the Dictator is unknown.

Caesar & Augustus
also Marius

Julius Caesar dictator. b. BC 100 — d 44
Augustus BC 63 — d 14
Marius BC 154 — d 86.

Aurelia carefully watched over the Education of her children

Noble

very precocious both in judgement literature & oratory
was Consul æt 41 — Began his career in general æt 42 assassinated æt 56
No brothers — 2 sisters one of them the grandmother of Augustus.

Daughter Julia. Her personal charms were remarkable. Her talents & virtues equalled her beauty. The Roman people greatly loved her & Pompey was exceedingly attached to her.

Niece Atia carefully watched over Education of Augustus
No grandchildren. Julia's death due to a premature confinement due to severe fright occasioned by.
Augustus was Cæsar's great nephew. The public opinion of his own time considered him an excellent prince & statesman

Charlemagne

F. 18 67

Charles Martel victor over the Saracens, between Tours & Poitiers

1st King of the Franks, had a
Pepin le Bref brother Karloman

Began his wars oct 30 died oct 47 72

Karloman

Louis le Débonnaire & many others, also several natural children

Charles XII of Sweden

f.19r 69

? great aunt Christina a women of elevated understanding & masculine habits, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus great admirer of Alexander the Great. She ~~published a volume~~ left a collection of maxims & reflections on the life of Alexander Gt of whom she was a great admirer

Charles XI harsh obstinate & despotic

Ulrica Eleonora of Denmark

Educated on his father's principles. became early proficient in the ordinary subjects of Education

Shewed from the earliest youth great self will & fondness for military exercises & wish to emulate Alexander

Began wars oct 18. was killed in battle oct 37

Gustavus Vasa b. 1490 accession 1523

Charles & Cecilia Ind – oct 69

Charles IX

Gustavus Adolphus accession 1611. oct 17

Christina

John Casimir

Charles X

Charles XI

Charles XII

See Noble's memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell II. 65-69

November 1863

f. 207

The next meeting of the

GEOGRAPHICAL CLUB

will be on Monday the 23rd inst. at

Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.

Dinner on Table at Six o'Clock precisely.

Members are requested, when not inconvenient, to intimate to Messrs. Willis their intention of dining with the Club.

Cromwell

W. Hampden = Eliz Cromo

Hampden Crom

R. Waller = Anne

Waller Poet

~~Rob Waller = Ann~~

Waller

f. 20v

Cyrus the Great

F.21 363

Doria Andrea f.22 81

Several individuals of the Doria family highly distinguished themselves

Andrea Cæva

Maria Caracosa

a younger branch of the great Doria family – middling fortune.

~~Served with distinction~~ oct 92

No children

A nephew (Fillipino) obtained an important naval victory over the French

Eugene Prince

f. 23 101

Comte de Soissons a Frenchman

niece of the Cardinal Mazzarin

Intended for the church. But shewed a decided preference for arms.
Eminent bravery & talent, joined to high birth, secured him
rapid promotion – Commanded the Austrian imperial army in Piedmont at 25

Powerfully made.

d. aet 73

Frederick the Great.

f. 24 147

Frederick I deformed & weak in constitution. impatient pain & ~~[illegible]~~ Etiquette particular about

Sister of George I of England, gave great encouragement to the arts & sciences

Frederick William I - addicted from boyhood to military display & exercises. Stingy arbitrary d oct 52.

Princess Sophia Dorothea

d oct 75 gout asthma & dropsy.

Prince Henry — Prince Augustus — ? others

Princess Elizabeth Christina

~~Prince Henry~~ no son
~~Prince~~

Nephew & successor Frederick William II son of Prince Augustus (& others ?)

b. 1163 Genghis Khan
c
d Tamerlane

a mogul chief

was 14 when his father died & had to begin war. Proclaimed Khan of the whole mogul race at 41. and gave his code of laws d at 64

3 sons.

b. 1335 Timur ~~Khan~~ Sultan (Tamerlane) was a direct descendant (probably in the 5th generation) by the mothers side & also through the fathers side from the uncle of Genghis Khan did not begin his career of conquest till at 44. which he continued till his death at 71 leaving 36 sons & grandsons — For 3 centuries his descendants ruled over northern India under the name of the Great Moguls. For 1 century they ruled Persia & Jagatäi. The rest viz Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria &c, were lost directly after his death

f 26

Grant.

5 Brothers – see Gleig's life of Duke of Wellington speaks of Colquhoun Grant – The others rose higher. He had great powers.

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Gustavus Adolphus

æt 31

Gustavus Vasa who through proscribed a an outcast got united the Swedes to expel the Danes & became the founder of a Swedish dynasty æt 37 — d æt 69

Charles youngest Son of Gustavus Vasa.

(claimed the crown)

fought brilliantly & successfully against the King of Poland who invaded Sweden on his father's death when he was æt 17 d æt 38. shot at Stralsund.

Prince Charles

Daughter of Duke of Mecklenburg

one daughter, the clever but eccentric Christina

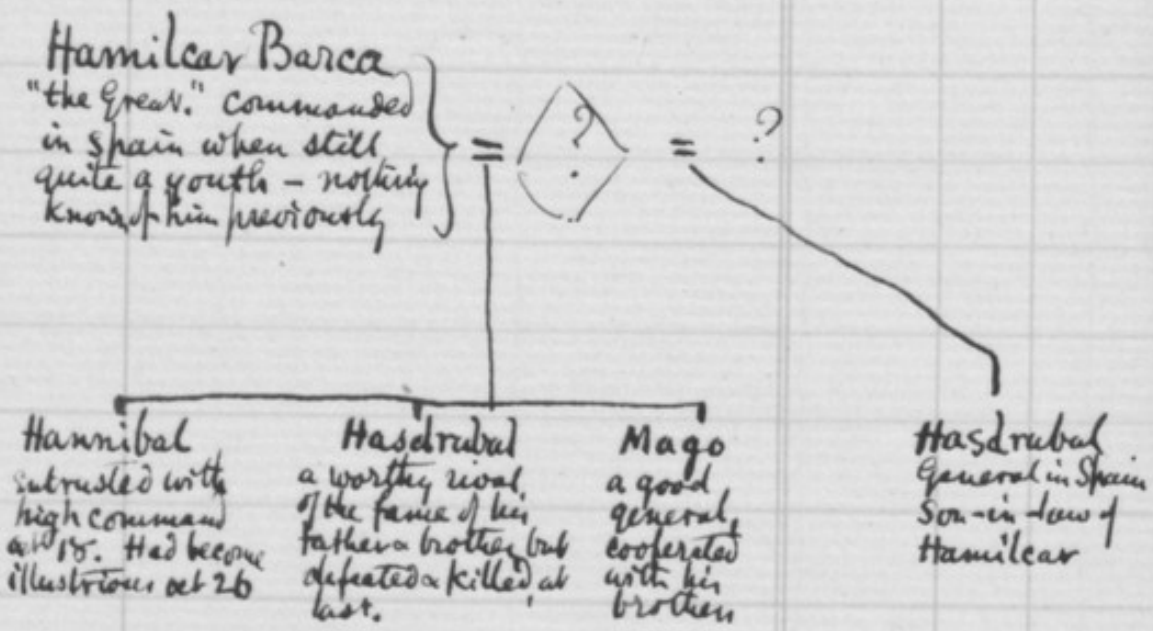
Gustavus Vasa's family

f. 28

"Cecilia daughter of the great Gustavus
"Vasa King of Sweden .... a very prototype
"of the wayward and eccentric Christina
"had an intense longing to travel & to imitate
~~the example of~~ the far-famed example of
"the Queen of Sheba" She went to England
with his husband where she got frightfully
into debt. He died she became Catholic
"& died in 1627 at the age of 87 after leading
"a rambling & dissolute life."

Introduction to "England as seen by Foreigners" by W. B. Rye. 1865 } p. liii

Hannibal
Hamilcar
Hasdrubal
} Great Carthaginian Generals



There are many other Hasdrubals and Hamilcars but nothing is known of their relationships.

	Henry IV France	f.30	283	

Hyder Ali

f.31

The ablest & most formidable enemy of the British power in India

A Soldier of fortune. became prime minister - then the undisputed ruler of Mysore at 44.

d æt 65

Tippoo Saib inherited the resentment but not the ability of his father.

Marius

f.32 301

Medici

f 33 285

Mehemet Ali

f. 34 286

Marlborough John Churchill Duke of the ablest general & most consummate statesman of his times. Engl: Cycl: gives him a kindly character very different to that given by Macaulay (or Thackeray)

f35r

Sir Winston Churchill

Rather neglected Education

He invariably distinguished himself in each of his early campaigns & attracted the notice of Turenne oct 22 who prophesied that 'his handsome Englishman' would one day prove himself a master of the art of war. of his faculties — but after paralysis. d oct 72 in full possession

Sister Arabella Churchill mistress to Duke of York afterwards James II

Married Sarah Jennings a young lady of birth genius & beauty, but of imperious temper

His only son died prematurely.

Arabella Churchill's son "It is remarkable that one of its fruits (her connexion with the Duke of York) James Fitz James, Duke of Berwick, proved a commander of renown only less illustrious than his maternal uncle.

f35v

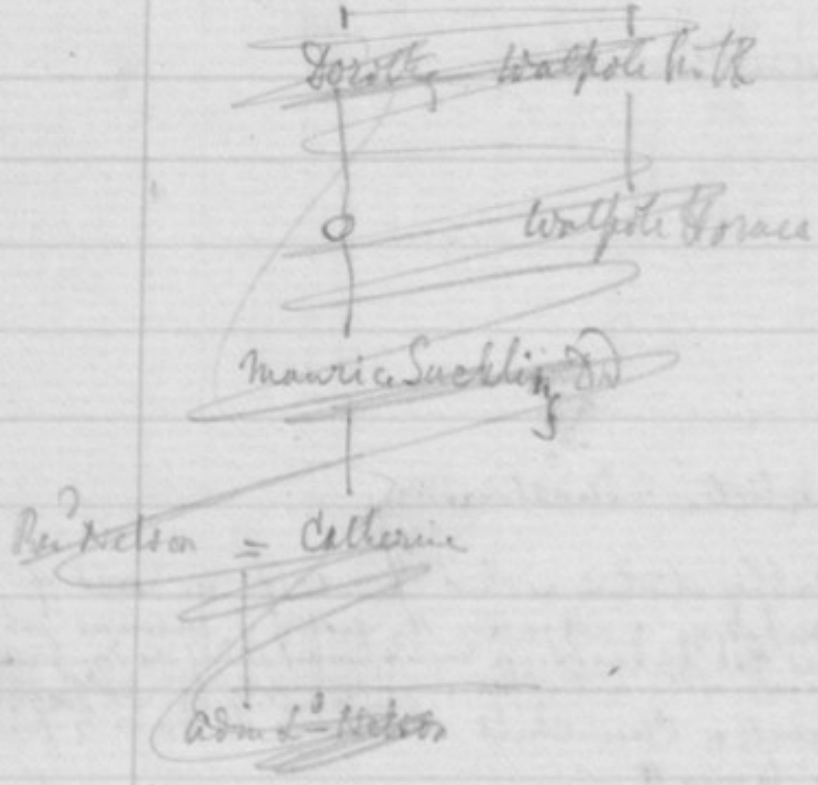
Dorothy Walpole Kitt

Walpole Horace

Maurice Suckling Dd

Rev Nelson = Catherine

Adm Ld Nelson



Moore Sir John

one of the most Distinguished British Officers of modern times

f.36 176

Gleigs life of British commander

Dr John Moore well known as a miscellaneous writer "Zeluco" &c. High morals – shrewd in remarks caustic in humour d oct 73

works – life by Anderson

Chivalrous courage

was the Eldest Son – commanded the reserve of the British army in Egypt oct 40. killed in battle Corunna oct 48

Had brothers

one of his brothers Admiral Sir Graham Moore G.C.B. G.C.M.G.

Capt John Moore RN. CB – Crimean war commanded the High flyer. Subsequently private sec'y to Duke of Somerset 1st Lord of Admiralty

Mouravieff General. f. 37

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF.—The death of General Mouravieff, so unpleasantly notorious in connexion with the suppression of the last Polish insurrection, has been reported by telegraph. It appears that he died of apoplexy, at his country house, near St. Petersburg, on Tuesday morning. The deceased was a member of an old Russian family, and was born at Moscow in 1793. He entered the military service in 1810, and was for some time attached to the staff of the army of the Caucasus. In 1819 he was intrusted by General Jermoloff with a mission to the Shah of Persia, at Khiva, the particulars of which he has himself recorded in a pamphlet. Being promoted to the rank of major general during the war with Persia, he distinguished himself before Kars in 1828, and before Kabla in 1829. In 1830 he actively served in the war with Poland, contributing greatly to the victory of Kazimiez, where his gallantry procured for him the grade of lieutenant-general. He commanded the right wing of the army at the capture of Warsaw, and was intrusted in 1832 with the negotiation for the suspension of hostilities with Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, when he received the command of the troops on the Bosphorus, and in 1835 that of the 5th Corps of Infantry. In 1838 he fell into disgrace with the Czar, owing to certain disorders which had broken out in his corps, and for having neglected the care of the defence of Sebastopol. In 1848 he was reinstated in his military position, and became member of the Council of War and Commander of the Grenadiers of the Guard. In 1854, on the outbreak of the Crimean war, he was appointed to the command of the army in Asia, and after a severe repulse by Sir W. F. Williams, before Kars, succeeded eventually in occupying that place on the latter evacuating it, and surrendering as a prisoner of war. At the peace he took the command of the army of the Caucasus, where his operations resulted in breaking the power of Schamyl, who surrendered to one of his officers in 1859. The family of Mouravieff has greatly distinguished itself. One of his brothers is an engineer of reputation; another an eminent author and traveller; and his cousin, also a lieutenant-general in the Russian service, has been since 1848 Governor of Eastern Siberia, during which time, by his energy and skill, he has opened to Russian enterprise the river of Amoor, and added to the empire the provinces on its banks.—*Globe.*

Times Sept 14. 1861

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The Marquis de

Nelson Lord

f. 38

1778

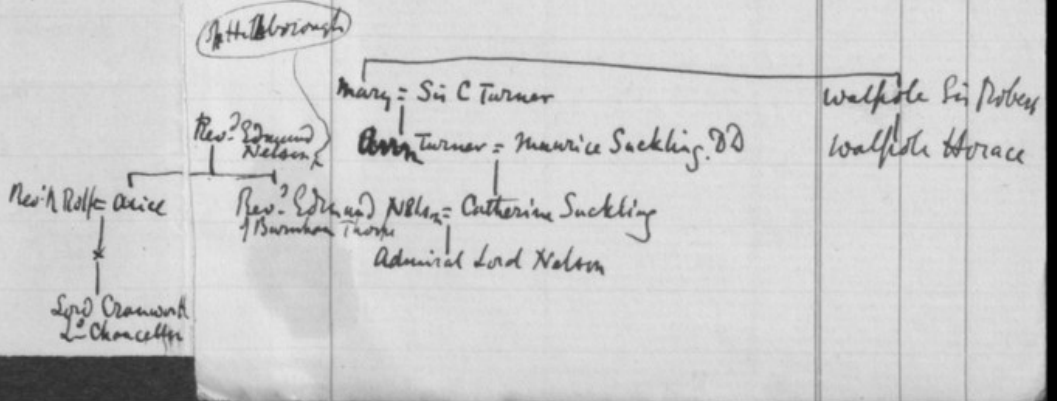
Maurice Suckling DD Prebendary of Westminster
Gt Grandmother Sister to Sir Robert Walpole.

neither a strong frame nor a hardy constitution
when a boy.
very vain

killed in battle Trafalgar oct 21

the family consisted of 8 children at first. He was
the 6th Son.

Mrs Nisbett widow of a physician 1 son Josiah died
Lady Hamilton had by him a daughter Horatia,
who married a clergyman



Orange Princes of

f.39 115

William I the Silent. Orange prince of
at 15 he was the intimate, almost confidential friend of Charles V. 4 times. once to [illegible] of [illegible]
married daughter of the famous Hugenot leader Admiral Coligny
once to
assassinated oct 51

3 sons two of whom Maurice & Frederick became in succession, Stadtholders of the United Provinces the other was William prince of Orange, &c

Maurice of Nassau

d oct 58

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William III of England
Great grandson of William I Silent & Grandson of Frederick

will^m Silent marchmer
Maurice tred William b. 1533 assass 1584
William III b 1650

William I of Nassau (Silent) f.40
Motley rise of Dutch Republic III. 614.

William the Silent

1st wife Anna of Egmont
1 son Philip & 1 dau Mary afterwards
mar to Count Hohenlo.

2nd wife. Anna of Saxony
1 son the celebrated Maurice of Nassau
2 daus. Anna mar: cousin
Count Wm Louis — Emilie
mar: the pretender of Portugal
Prince Emmanuel

3rd wife. Charlotte of Bourbon
6 daughters

4th Louisa de Coligny
1 son Frederick William
afterwards Stadtholder of the
Republic in her most palmy
days

Peter the Great

287

f. 41

Ptolemy family f.42 288

{See Tyrrhen & Alexander}

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b. Pericles f.43r 297

Father Xanthippus who defeated the Persians at Mycale

Mother Agariste niece of the famous Clisthenes

Married + divorced then lived with Aspasia.

Lost his 2 legitimate sons by the plague

~~Pitt 1st Earl of Chatham~~
~~b. 1708 – d 1778~~

f43 ✓

~~Cornet & dragoons at 28 left the army~~
~~Began to be [illegible] of the [illegible] at 44~~

Pollock

f. 44

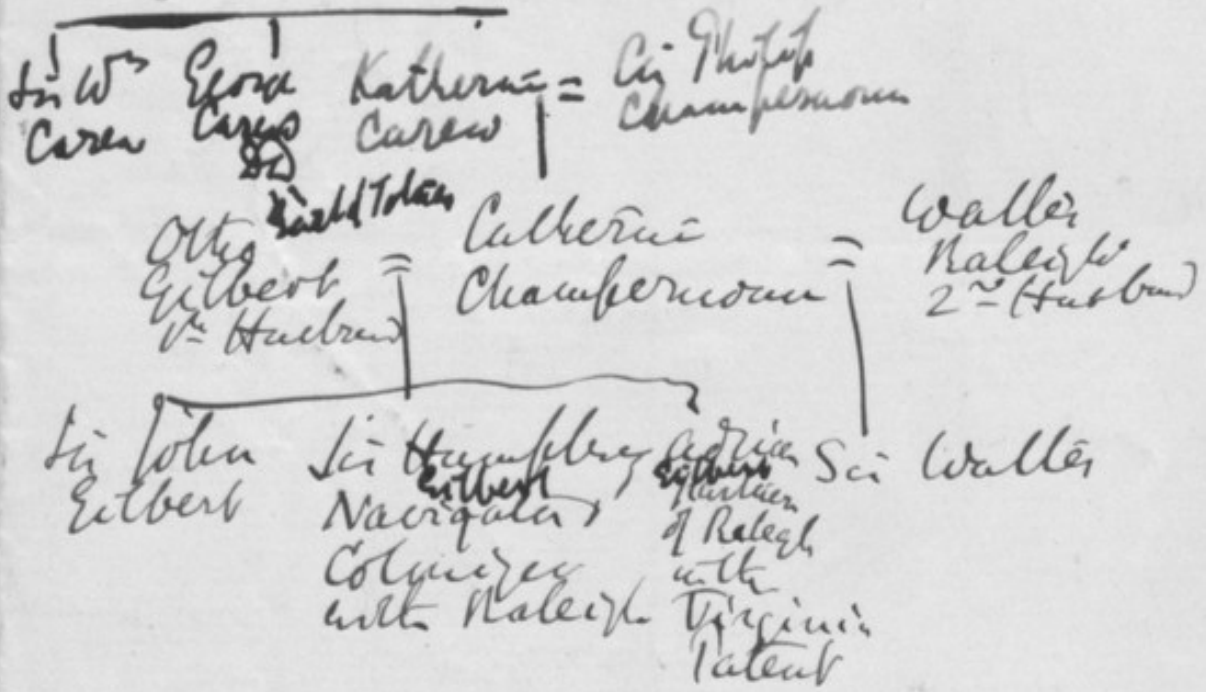
David Pollock } m { ?
a saddler

- Sir David
  late Chief Justice of Bombay
- Lord Chief Baron
  - Frederick
    m. Miss Herries
    - Pitt Scholar 1865.
- General Sir George KCB Affghan war
- 2 others both of some ability

[illegible]

f.45

Raleigh Sir Walter



Sir Wm Carew | George Carew DD Earl of Totnes | Katherine Carew = Sir Philip Champernoun

Otho Gilbert 1st Husband = Catherine Champernoun = Walter Raleigh 2nd Husband

Sir John Gilbert | Sir Humphrey Gilbert Navigator, Colmiger with Raleigh | Adrian Gilbert Partner of Raleigh with Virginia Patent | Sir Walter

also

u S Henry Champernoun leader of the band of English volunteers to the Hugenot camp

u S Gawen Champernoun engaged with Raleigh in later service in the civil wars with France

g'N George Carew Earl of Totnes.

"Sir Humphrey Gilberts fame hen

f 46

"Eclipsed that of his brothers
" John & Adrian but all three
" helped notably to make England
" what it is & all were fellow
" -workers in the Colonization
" of North America."

Sir Humphrey was the first advocates of the North West passage to China. — He took possession of Newfoundland in ~~the~~ Queen Elizabeth's name. ~~His~~ ~~the ship from~~ He was lost at sea

Edwards' Life of Raleigh 1868

Runjeet Singh

f.47 247

Founder of the Sikh empire
this Energetic man ruled almost without opposition
for forty years over so many turbulent provinces.

Gr. father Churruth Singh from a low condition & a
vagrant life became master of Sookur Chukea in the Punjaub

father Maha Singh extended his power & though he died
before he was thirty, he had carried on a species of warfare
with his neighbours for about 14 years commanding at one time, it
is said, 60,000 horsemen

mother young & handsome - very irregular life - tried to corrupt her
son that he might be unfit to rule when he was grown up.

Lost his father aet 12 - at 17 entered on a career of ambition
by aet 29 he had acquired large dominion
Health seriously affected by excesses & low indulgence - utterly
broken down aet 50 but still retained authority died aet 59

His 4 wives & 7 female slaves made suttee at his death

Saladin ~~Rupert Prince~~.

f48 248

Father Ayub a Koord, Governor of Tecrit on the Tigris had brothers who as well as Saladin were highly favored by the Sultan Nour ed deen ~~& Saladin became I was sanked by him to Egypt~~ (and advanced)

Constitution broken by toil

d at 55 billious fever.

14 sons who divided his kingdom - there were quarrels - an uncle seized a large part & the direct line of Saladin became soon extinct

b. 1618 Schomberg Frederick Armand 250
celebrated general — considered the first captain of his age after Turenne & Condé f. 49

Hans-Meynard - directed the Education of the Elector
Frederick V. died soon after the birth of his son.

Anne daughter of Lord (Edward) Dudley

Strong

Began soldiering very early - achieved high military reputation
He was a dignified - ~~painstaking man~~ honorable modest obliging
He was an excellent man of business
aet 41

killed in battle
aet 72

Married cousin J. Eliz de Schomberg

5 sons - 2 killed in battle. The others were
Frederick brigadier — no issue
Meinhardt - created duke of Leinster (? issue)
Charles Duc de Telford (? issue)

Saxe Marshal

249

f.50

Augustus II. King of Poland

Countess of Koenigsmarck

uncle Count of Koenigsmarck

Large size & extraordinary physical strength
Distinguished in bodily exercises from childhood. – at 12
he ran away to join the army
Exceedingly Don Juanesque

dropsy 5 yrs. before his death. d. aet 54

A natural ~~son~~ daughter of his, was grandmother to Mme
Sand (See Dupin Biogr Univ.)

Saxe Marshal
& George Sand.

F51

Scipio & the Gracchi

f52r

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L. Cornelius Scipio
drove the Carthaginians out of Corsica and Sardinia.

- **P. Cornelius Sc:** a great General but defeated by Hannibal, & finally defeated & killed by Mago & Hasdrubal's army
- **Cn: Corn: Sc: Calvus** General. served under his brother
- **L. Cornelius Sc**

P. Corn: Sc: Africanus Major
the greatest man of his age & perhaps of Rome, excepting Julius Caesar
Conqueror of Hannibal

- **P. Corn: Sc Africanus** prevented by weak health from taking part in public affairs. Cicero remarks that with the greatness of his father's mind he possessed a large amount of learning
  - ~~m. Sister~~ ~~Aemilius Paulus Conqueror of Macedonia~~
    - He Adopted ~~the~~ ~~Son~~ his cousin
    - P. Corn: Sc Aemilianus Afr. minor Taker of Carthage most accomplished scholar & distinguished orator m. Sempronia
- **L. Corn. Scip: Asiaticus**
- **L. & Cn. Corn S. Afr** degenerate son of so illustrious a Sire
- **Cornelia** m. P. Sc Nasica Corculum
- **Cornelia** m. Tib. Sempr Gracchus
  - **Tiberius Gracchus**
  - **Caius Gracchus**
  - **Sempronia** m Scipio Afr minor the taker of Carthage not of Scipio Blood but adopted into the Family

see over

The Scipio family produced some of the greatest men in Rome & to them she was more indebted than to any others for the Empire of the world.

Cornelia inherited from her father a love of literature and united in her person the severe virtues of the old Roman matron with the superior knowledge, refinement & civilization which then began to prevail in the higher classes of Rome. Her letters which were extant in the time of Cicero were models of composition. She was almost idolized by the people

The Great Scipio (conqueror of Hannibal) was only 24 years when appointed to the supreme command in Spain.

Scipio Nasica the jurist was the 1st Consul of the great Scipio's father. He is not included in this above pedigree –

Scipio &
& the 2 Gracchi

f.53 256

Titus

289

f. 54

Trajan

FSS 290

Vestalian

f. 56 291

Tromp Marten H
Tromp Cornelis van

257
f 57

a Dutch naval captain

Tromp Martin his son served on board his father's ship was captured - for some years his Career was obscure - æt 27 he had the command of a frigate became a noted admiral æt 40 killed in battle æt 56

3 sons Marten Harpelzoon
Tromp
Adrien

Tromp Cornelis Van - educated to the same profession commanded a ship æt 21. was an admiral in active service æt 33 d æt 62
His professional eminence was beyond all question though scarcely equal to that of his father - as a man & a citizen he was far inferior to him

b 1611 Turenne Henri Vicomte de 252

all he did bears the impress of a truly great mind f 58
clear & comprehensive views – energy in action – above the harsh & narrow feelings of the religious partisan. Eminently pure in domestic life.

Father Henri duc de Bouillon one of the ablest soldiers bred in the school of Henri IV – His high rank love of letters attachment to Calvanistic faith and abilities as a statesman raised him to be the leader of the Hugenot party after the death of that prince; He was sovereign of the small state of Sedan

mother Elizabeth of Nassau dau. of William I
uncle Prince Maurice
& Henri Frederick who succeeded Maurice
? other brothers

2nd son weak health till oct 11 – ~~at that time~~ as a boy he read the lives of Eminent warriors He learned slowly & with difficulty – rebelled against constraint & shewed dogged perseverance – Shewed great taste for athletic exercises which materially improved his health His first opportunity of distinction was oct 23 on which he was made maréchal du camp. then the next in rank to that of maréchal de France

killed in battle oct 64

Queen about the Nassau [illegible]

Brother Duc de Bouillon

married oct 42 Charlotte only daughter of the Duc de la Force
she died after 13 years

f. 59r 253

b. 1583 Wallenstein Count
the most lofty genius of his time

Wilhelm baron v. Waldstein

Baroness Smirricz

Independent & haughty from his childhood.
Lost both father & mother by æt 12
Began by exclusively attending to the management of his large estates. by æt 34 won at the head of several thousand men. Had done great military service æt 37
Had acquired immense reputation æt 43

murdered æt 51

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f.59v

~~See Morrington~~

Wolfe James General

255
F.60

Father Edward an officer who had served with some distinction under Malborough

Pitt made him major General æt 32 on hearing of his skill in a reconnoitering expedition at Rochefort & was sent in chief command to Canada, against the French æt 33 & died in battle æt 33

only 1 brother who died in infancy. Wolfe was the 2nd of the family

f.61

O. Finger Beaumur on the methods de faire l'eclosure
Gobineau to poulets,

f.02

The family of
Hyde Parker

Naval.

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Francis

£1

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PAPERS
2/4/1/1/21

Hooker Richard
Ecclesiastical Polity b.1553 – d 1600 f.2

133

Virtuous & industrious parents

Uncle John Hooker the historian a wealthy citizen of Exeter d oct 77

Great abilities were early shewn, & were the reason of his uncle sending him to Oxford with the assistance of Dr Jewell d oct 27 of a cold

One married sister Elizabeth Harvey that lived to 121 years (app: Isaack Walton's hist)

Married to a shrew. very unhappily.

2 daughters that reached maturity. They both married one left 2 children

22 grandchildren

The Hookers Botanists are the modern representation of this family

f.3r

Lasco 2e 33
Leighton 2e 34
Lewis le Dieu 2d 30

• Evans 2e 38

Matthew C. 31 2d
Matthews 2e 33

Nowell 1c 5,7
Sawrin 2d 32

Usher 2d 29

Welch 2b 24

~~Whitaker J. 1c~~ omit
Whitaker W 1c
Wilkins 2a
Witsiles 2e 34

Abbot G 1d 13-12
Abbot R. 1d
~~Clarke 34~~ 2e
Dod 2a 17-18
~~Donne~~ 2c 27
Downe 1d
Erkine G } 2b 22
Erkine R }
~~Gilpin~~ 2c 25
Gouge T 1c
Gouge W. 1c 10 10
Gogneaus S see } 1b
Gogneaus Thos. 1,2,3 }
Gogneaus J.J. see }
Guise 2e 35

Henry M } 2a
Henry P 20 21.
Herbert 2c 28
Hilderthen 2e 33
Hooper 2e 33
Hospinian 2e 33
Jewell 1d 14-16
Junius 2c 26

Knox 2b 23

Whitakes Wm

Downe

Wilkins

f. 4r

Clapham Sect Stephen Eccles Biog II.

42 Rutland Gate S.W.

Henry 289 3d-son of John Thornton
merchant princely — Cowper

298 Wilberforce the Agamemnon of the host
the sun of the Clapham system

299-300 Gisborne — 300 mars a Babington
306 mod affect intimacy between Gisborne & Wilberforce

308 Clapham-ites mostly sons of religious
Reformers. (see a ?

312 Clarkson did not live at Clapham
(he is his own biographer)
313 Sharpe. his relation
(as mad as a hatter)

324 Zachary Macaulay 326 (utterly incloquent)

330 Stephen (later from Brougham)
322 mass sister of Wilberforce

335 ~~John Martyn's son~~ Henry Martyn
of India was senior wrangler
336 High Eulogy on Henry M.

F.4v

338. Simeon is spoken of (see 368

343 John Venn

345 John Lord Teignmouth
Viceroy – & religious

346 See. about Governor General
Clive Hastings Wellesley – [illegible]
not Amherst Minto or Shore (Teignmouth)

347 Prophecies of future of boys
incorrect. See

348. Heroes are men of one design
see passage

358. Milner (senior wrangler
divine –

368 Simeon

375 John Bowdler

alphabetically
Bowdler
Clarkson
Eiborne

Macauly
H. Martyn
Milner
Simeon
Sharpe Stephen
Thornton Teignmouth Ld

Venn
Wilberforce

f.5

Analysis of Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity

(Mrs Harford says)

"The chief, that the grand radical defect in the system of mere nominal Christians is, that they either overlook or disregard the peculiar doctrines of the religion which they profess: such as the corruption of human nature — the atonement of the Saviour — and the converting & sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit." "

p. 104 From Harford's 'Recollections of Wilberforce'
Longman 1864

f.6

(them, Martyn the Indian apostle & Milner were senior wranglers, & several of the others were of really eminent powers. They were

The Clapham sect consisted according to Stephen. (Eccles: Biogr: II) of the following 13 men. Two of ~~Thornton~~, ~~Wilberforce; Gisborne; Clarkson, who however did not live at Clapham but is nevertheless, include in common repute as one of them. Sharpe; Zachary Macaulay; Stephen, H. Martyn Simeon; & Bowdler John Venn; Lord Teignmouth; Milner, Simeon & Bowdler.~~

Bowdler; Clarkson, commonly reputed a Clapham-ite, though he never lived there; Gisborne; Zachary Macaulay; H. Martyn; Milner; Sharpe; Simeon; Stephen; Teignmouth Ld; Thornton; Venn; & Wilberforce. – Of these 7 ~~[illegible]~~ hereditary influences & 4 of these namely Macaulay, Stephen, Venn & Wilberforce remarkably so.

Bowdler, John, the young, the much loved & the much lamented "was the scion of a house singularly happy in the virtues & "talents of its members."

Macaulay, Zacchary Father of Ld Macaulay, & has many other eminent relationships. (see Ld Macaulay)

Milner Isaac, 80. A senior wrangler, (& with a conversationalist,) brother of Red-Joseph Milner writes on "Church History" – His niece wrote his life.

Sharpe Granville; – Grandson of John Sharpe archbishop of York, son of an archeason & brother of a Prebendary, began life as a linen draper's apprentice. & fairly worked his way to ~~notice~~ renown.

Stephen, James. belonging to a family ~~of~~ of eminent hereditary power. one son Sir James, the historian, another another, Sir George Stephen; & grandchildren in common with the Venn of ~~eminent~~ Hon. James Stephen, & others.

Venn John ~~Old~~ of a family remarkable in the religious world, ~~his~~ Father being the Rev. Henry Venn, (Complete duty of man) & his son being Rev. Henry Venn ~~to whom~~ by many years the well known Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

Wilberforce William M.P. is another remarkable instance of hereditary power. For his sons are the Bishop of Oxford. & Henry William, late Fellow of Oriel: (~~now~~ Roman Catholic)

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f.7v

Divines

Eccles: Biography

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GALTON PAPERS

Eclectic notes by Archdeacon Pratt

Page 2.

The following notices by a friend who was personally known to the various parties, will serve as a clue to the characters of some of the members who are not generally known to the public.

Revd. H. Foster, a plain & deeply pious man; without any peculiar decoration of style, or eloquence in his general preaching; his ministrations were much valued, chiefly on account of their heart searching & experimental character. On certain subjects to great was his solemnity of manner, especially when discoursing on death & eternity

that the late Mr. Wilberforce used to say that he was on those occasions the most eloquent man he knew —

Revd. J. Patrick a humble pious retiring man, but much esteemed by his people.

Revd. W. J. Abbey a mild affectionate man, of a devout spirit rather than of a powerful mind. He was Curate afterwards Rector of St. Johns Hoxley-down. When he first went to that parish, he suffered treatment in opposition almost amounting to persecution. He was advised by his best friends to act with more spirit — but his mild disposition interfered with his following this advice

& he gradually made way by patient continuing in well doing.

Rev. John Venn. Rector of Clapham son of the eminent Rev. Henry Venn whose memoir has been published.

Rev. Basil Woodd a devout excellent man.

Rev. W. Goode Curate of Rev. W. Romaine & afterwards Rector of St. Anne's Blackfriars. father of the present Rev. W. Goode author of Rule of faith & practice &c Canon of Ripon.

Rev. John Clayton & Rev. J. Goode (brother of the above) both excellent Independent

Ministers, men of piety & judgment - Nurse like Watts & Doddridge than Dispensers of the present day.

John Bacon Esq. Sen.r, the elder of the two celebrated sculptors, father & son. A man of imagination; a quick discerner of the points of men's characters. Genius was more conspicuous in his own than solidity of judgment -

From Bishop Hall's autobiogr prefixed to his works

note to ~~XXIX~~ f. 10

Peter Moulin "was the Elder Molinaeus father of Peter the younger & of Louis." He had once studied at Cambridge, then became Professor of Philosophy at Leyden and afterwards of Divinity at Sedan. King James I invited him to England in 1615 & gave him a prebendal stall at Canterbury.

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A.12 V

Rev.d H. Godfrey Pres.t Queen's Camb:
C. R. Pritchett.

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(Wesley)

f. 13

Wesley
Grandfather
manly independence of mind

Dr. Annesley
learning piety great
preacher.

Samuel minister
designed for ~~church~~ but
bolted & went to Oxford a
becomes clergyman

=

Mother
a notable woman
wisdom & fortitude.

John Wesley

Engineer mon

See Southey's life

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Ditto, taken after Death.
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Fielding, Viscount.
Fielding, Viscountess.

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Rulers

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Elizabeth Queen.
& Henry VIII

f.2 85

Henry VII good ruler very avaricious; m Elizabeth daughter of Edward IV

Sir Thomas Boleyn; m Lady Elizabeth Howard daughter of Duke of Norfolk

Henry VIII Imperious - Energetic, daring, strong passions, & considerable learning "He never spared man in his anger nor woman in his lust"

Anne Boleyn

Highly educated, a ~~[illegible]~~ gained accomplished even ~~considerable acquirements~~ in her early youth. #

d oct 70

none Edward VI (but only a half brother, mother Jane Seymour) a youth of promise, d oct 15

Never Married

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f. 3

Charles V of Spain
Motley: Rise + Fall of the Dutch Rep: I. 123

"He could remain in the saddle day + night, and endure every hardship but hunger. He was addicted to vulgar and miscellaneous incontinence. (quoted from Badoaro MS) He was an enormous eater.

Charles V of Germany

f.4 68

Emp: Maximilian I

Mary daughter of Charles the Bold

Archduke Philip of Austria

Joanna she became imbecile, melancholy mad

After resigning his crown to his son, he gradually became gloomy & given to reveries & asceticism – he had his own funeral obsequies performed when alive

He was King of Arragon & Castile ob 16 & Emperor of Germany (all by inheritance) ob 19 d. ob 59.

Philip m Mary Queen of England

Mahomet Barthelemy St Hilaire

f.5 142

Abd-el-Moattalib

Abdallah

Uncle Abou Talib a man of consideration & other brothers
he had 6 ~~daughters~~ sisters, who each wrote verses, wh are preserved, on the death of their father.

Amina

Powerful in constitution & muscle

Æt 52 at the Hegira or flight from Mecca at which date his career as a prophet fairly commenced.

First married to Khadidja by whom he had 3 sons who died in childhood & 4 daughters including Fatima the wife of Ali ~~and to about~~ He married about 12 wives in all afterwards.

Abou Talib had one son Ali, who grew up & married his cousin, Mahomet's daughter Fatima.

Hildebrand

f6 357

	Maria Theresa	87	284	


Francis Galton Esqr
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f.2

Physical strength

Man & animals

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the case of the criminal poor which frightens the tinkering, patching, procrastinating British politician. He is afraid of it, because the machinery required does not occur to his imagination in a moment, and because he dreads its cost. Whereas, in reality, we are now working easily all kinds of schemes of a similar tendency, which to a past generation appeared the most visionary of caprices, while the cost of punishing the crimes which result from our present neglect of the hordes of undeveloped criminals is nothing less than enormous.

In the second place, the foundation and the management of the institutions contemplated by the Industrial Schools Act must be made an affair of national recognition. It is useless to trust to the charity of individuals or local bodies, or to the zeal of theological partisanship, to rise to the level of so vast a design. The national care of the destitute, old, middle-aged, and young, by a universally enforced poor law, is now as truly a part of the English Constitution as the three estates of the realm. And there can be no satisfactory solution of the terrific criminal question until we recognize the duty of doing for the children who are worse than fatherless and motherless what we do on so gigantic a scale for the orphans of the mere pauper. The establishment of industrial schools or reformatories for young children must be a charge upon the national exchequer, or upon local town and country resources. An appeal *ad misericordiam* like that of Mr. Woolrych must be made an impossibility. And we entirely agree with Lord Houghton that the country, and not the town, is the place for such institutions, and that as far as possible they should adopt the Redhill Reformatory as their model. If the sensibilities of religious bodies are wounded by the State's adoption of the outcasts for whom they themselves have done nothing, they have but to continue their present plans, and keep up industrial schools where the Thirty-nine Articles or the decrees of Trent or the Assembly's Catechism may be sedulously and exclusively inculcated. But for the miserable throng of boys and girls who belong to no Church save the universal community of thieves, the State must come in as the State, and do its duty; for we may rest assured that the work it has to do is beyond the stretch of any abilities but its own.

THE KING OF THE STUD.

It will not be long before the sporting papers will send forth volumes of statistics showing what sire's progeny has won most races during the past year, what has been the value in money of the aggregate victories, what riders have ridden most horses to glory, and pointing out that, if Kenyon holds the first place and Fordham only the second, the latter was disabled during part of the year. Nor will it be forgotten that Custance, a horseman equal to Castor, was the victim of accident, and that Jemmy Grimshaw, "eques ipso melior Bellerophonte," was suspended from riding after he had offended against a noble marquis. Every little race will be looked up, and every little winner will be set down. But the King of the Stud will surely be he whose progeny shall have been victorious in the greatest number of *great* races. Let us reckon up, then, the great meetings in the year. The six Newmarket (Craven, Spring, July, First October, Second October, and Houghton), the Epsom, the Chester, the Ascot Summer, the Goodwood, the York, and the Doncaster. And what would a man who desired to be truthful call the chiefest races at those meetings? The Newmarket Handicap (£705), which Eakring, daughter of Skirmisher, won; the Two Thousand (£4,850), which Lord Lyon, son of Stockwell, won; the One Thousand (£3,250), which Repulse, daughter of Stockwell, won; the July Stakes (£1,000), which Achievement, daughter of Stockwell, won; the Chesterfield Stakes (£1,330), which the same Achievement won; the Hopeful Stakes (£750), which the same Achievement won; the Grand Duke Michael Stakes (£1,000), which Lord Lyon, son of Stockwell, won; the Cesarewitch (£1,545), which Lecturer, son of Colsterdale, won; the Clearwell (£980), which Plaudit, son of Thormanby, won; the Middle Park Plate (£4,840), which The Rake, son of Wild Dayrell, won; the Prendergast (£1,175), which Pericles, son of Newminster, won; the Cambridgeshire (£1,875), which Actæa, daughter of Stockwell, won; the Criterion (£1,310), which Achievement, daughter of Stockwell, won; the Troy (£1,425), which Vauban, son of Muscovite, won; the All-aged (£707½), which Friponnier, son of Chevalier d'Industrie, won; the City and Suburban Handicap (£1,175), which Delight, son of Ellington, won; the Great Metropolitan Handicap (£930), which Treasure Trove, son of Fandango or Colsterdale, won; the Woodcote Stakes (£685), which Achievement, daughter of Stockwell, won; the Derby (£7,350), which Lord Lyon, son of Stockwell, won; the Oaks (£4,650), which Tormentor, daughter of King Tom, won; the Chester Cup (£1,930), which Dalby, son of Daniel O'Rourke, won; the Prince of Wales's Stakes (£3,925), which Rustic, son of Stockwell, won; the Royal Hunt Cup (£910), which Attaché, son of Saunterer, won; the New Stakes (£760), which Achievement, daughter of Stockwell, won; the Coronation Stakes (£1,600), which Mother-of-Pearl, daughter of Knight of Kars, won; the Ascot Stakes (£680), which War, son of Warlock, won; the Ascot Cup (£650), which Gladiateur, son of Monarque, won; the Goodwood Stakes (£650), which Rama, son of Lord Fauconberg, won; the Goodwood Cup (£520), which The Duke, son of Stockwell, won; the Findon Stakes (£480), which Friponnier, son of Chevalier d'Industrie, won; the Lavant Stakes (£1,050), which Achievement, daughter of Stockwell, won; the Chesterfield Cup (£810), which Broomielaw, son of Stockwell, won; the Drawing Room Stakes (£640), which Auguste, son of Monarque, won; the Molecomb (£850), which Marksman, son of Artillery, won; the Nursery (£620), which Cannon Ball, son of Artillery, won; the Great Northern Handicap (£670), which Windham, son of Windhound, won; the Great Ebor Handicap (£595), which Westwick, son of Stockwell, won; the Great Yorkshire Stakes (£840),

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which Strathconan, son of Newminster, won; the Champagne Stakes (£1,225), which Achievement, daughter of Stockwell, won; the Great Yorkshire Handicap (£725), which Caithness, son of St. Alban's, won; the St. Leger (£5,825), which Lord Lyon, son of Stockwell, won; the Doncaster Stakes (£690), which Savernake, son of Stockwell, won; and the Doncaster Cup (£300), which Rama, son of Lord Fauconberg, won. Such are the races which one would say are chief amongst the races of the year, and are most upon the lips of men. There may be others as profitable to the winner and as honourable in the eyes of the betting-man (in whose eyes a race between two drops of rain is honourable), but we have mentioned such as are most famous and most important in public estimation. The number of races mentioned is forty-three, and the aggregate value of the prizes is £69,377; and the progeny of Stockwell won of the races nineteen and of the money £38,390, or nearly half the races and more than half the money. Moreover, not only did the progeny of Stockwell run first in the Two Thousand, the One Thousand, the Derby, and the Leger; but in the Two Thousand the second, Monarch of the Glen, was begotten by Stockwell; in the Derby the second and third (Savernake and Rustic) were begotten by Stockwell; and in the Leger the second (Savernake) was begotten by Stockwell. As for Stockwell's favourite daughter, Achievement, if we count up the races in which she has run as a two-year-old, we find that they are thirteen in number, to wit, the Beacon Stakes, Newmarket (£275); the Grand Stand Plate, Ascot (£645); the Woodcote Stakes, Epsom (£685); the Fourteenth Triennial Stakes, Ascot (£457); the New Stakes, ditto (£760); the July Stakes, Newmarket (£1,900); the Chesterfield, ditto (£1,330); the Lavant, Goodwood (£1,000); the Champagne, Doncaster (£1,225); the Hopeful, Newmarket (£750); the Clearwell, ditto (£980); the Middle Park Plate, ditto (£4,840); and the Criterion, ditto (£1,310); and she was only beaten twice, when she ran (giving away weight) second to Plaudit for the Clearwell, and second to The Rake for the Middle Park; so that (if our figures can be depended upon) she won eleven races out of thirteen, and £10,337 out of £16,157, which has been declared by a facetious turfite to be "pretty well, thankee." It is said that Achievement has begun to "make a noise," which is a jocose way of hinting that she is a "roarer," that the best of her has been seen, and that there is no colt to keep up the credit of Stockwell next year; but the family of Stockwell have so acquitted themselves during the past season as to win for their father the title of King of the Stud. Whether the great Gladiateur, equal to the immortals, be destined in course of time to oust Stockwell from the throne is a secret hidden from human ken: "Prudens futuri temporis exitum Caliginosâ nocte premit Deus."

BULLETIN OF FOREIGN POLITICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.)

A CORRESPONDENT from Florence says:—"Now that Venetia has been finally incorporated with the Italian kingdom the subject which most occupies politicians here is the forthcoming session of the Chamber, which is to meet on the 12th of December. On this occasion, besides the old deputies, there will be fifty new members from Venetia, who are to be elected on the 25th inst. There is a very general impression that even with this reinforcement the Chamber, as at present constituted, will not be an efficient representation of the people, as the strength of the revolutionary element in the House is out of all proportion with its real influence in the country. A dissolution of the Chamber, followed by a general election, has been proposed as the only remedy for this anomaly, but Baron Ricasoli is opposed to this measure on the ground that it might lay him open to the charge of bad faith. Notwithstanding this, it is generally believed that the session will be a very short one, and that the present deputies will be allowed to retain their seats only for so long as will be necessary to give them an opportunity of voting the union of Venetia to Italy and settling some of the more pressing questions of finance, after which Ricasoli, if he still remain in power, will no longer have any reason to postpone the dissolution of the present parliament, and the election of new members who would be more suitable representatives of public opinion. As for the Roman question, there is a very strong feeling in favour of a reconciliation with the Pope, and I hear that it is not improbable that Signor Vegezzi may be again sent on a mission to Rome with that object before many days are out."

We hear from Vienna that there is no truth in the rumour of the approaching removal of Count Goluchowski from the governorship of Galicia. The Count, who is now at Vienna, enjoys the confidence both of the Emperor and the Ministry, and has had repeated interviews with his Majesty, Count Belcredi, Baron Beust, and Count Komers, the Minister of Justice. It is stated on good authority that the Emperor has not only abolished the separate Government Commission which has hitherto sat at Cracow, but that he has also held out hopes of the appointment of a Chancellor for Galicia, who would occupy a similar position to that of the Chancellor of Croatia.

Some curious facts have transpired in regard to the negotiations entered into by Baron Beust with the Prussian Government for the settlement of the commercial relations between Austria and Prussia. The first despatch proceeded from Baron Beust, and is dated the 8th inst. Referring to the thirteenth article of the peace of Prague, by which it is provided that negotiations on this subject are to be opened as speedily as possible between the two Powers, the Austrian Cabinet points out the inconvenience of any further delay, and urges that of Berlin to state whether and how soon it will be prepared to give effect to the article in question. It now appears from the communications made by Prussia in reply to this despatch that she considers it unadvisable to discuss the matter until after the German Parliament shall have expressed its opinion in regard to the future organization of the Zollverein.

July 12 1865

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The camp at Wimbledon, as was anticipated, was yesterday visited by a large number of spectators, attracted thither by the fact that it was known that upon that day the public schools, including Winchester, Cheltenham, Rugby, Harrow, Marlborough, and Eton, would contend for the Ashburton Challenge Shield. This match has never failed to draw together a large and fashionable array of amateurs, and on this occasion the attendance was somewhat unusually numerous. Amongst others we noticed the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Chewton, Earl Spencer, and Lord and Lady Elcho. There was a numerous attendance of ladies on the ground, many of whom were on horseback. Another attractive feature of the day's programme of shooting was the International Rifle Challenge Trophy match, which in former years was confined to encounters between representatives of England and Scotland, but which this year had received additional interest from the circumstance that Ireland was permitted to be represented in the friendly competition. We believe that there had been a slight misunderstanding on the part of the Irish and English captains as to whether the Irish Twenty which by the great exertions of Major A. Leath and Captain J. O'Connor had been got together could be admitted to shoot in that match. It was thought that to introduce the Irish Twenty would be a departure from the conditions on which this match was instituted. However, a meeting of the captains of the English, Scotch, and Irish Twenties having taken place, a solution of the matter satisfactory to all parties concerned was arrived at, and which enabled the Irish Twenty yesterday to go loyally through commendably contest for the trophy, the prize being carried off by the Scotch competitors. In the competition for the Ulster Shield, which is scarcely second in interest to the match which was brought to a conclusion yesterday, and regarding which no similar questions have happily been raised, the following will probably be the representatives of England, Scotland, and Ireland:—

England.—Lieutenant-Colonel England, 1st Lifeguards; Volunteer; Captain Hamlet, 2nd Manchester Volunteers; Sergeant Martin Smith, Victoria Volunteers; Ensign Harding, 7th Surrey's Volunteers; Private Fletcher, Liverpool Rifle Volunteers; Captain Hood, 7th Regiment; Lieutenant Purchase, Victoria Volunteers, and Private Cunliffe, Lancashire Volunteers.

The Scottish Eight.—Private the Earl of Aberdeen, Private Wilkes, Captain Mitchell, Sergeant Fischer, Hon. J. Gordon, Captain Ramsay, Private E. [illegible] Private [illegible].

The Irish Eight.—A. Barlow, [illegible] R. S. Greenhill, Major Lavoh Canadian Rifles, J. H. Watson, jun., J. Eight, and W. Eight. The eight to be shot for will be Major the Hon. W. F. Talbot, J. H. Walkington, W. Ogden, and H. Martin. The match is fixed to take place on Thursday, the 20th of July.

The shooting commenced yesterday morning with scarcely practicable at 8.15, and from that hour until evening, with the exception of about an hour in the middle of the day (which is set aside for dinner), the crack of the rifle was incessant. One of the principal competitions of the day was the Public Schools Match, for the Ashburton Challenge Shield, value 100*l.*, given by the late Lord Ashburton for annual competition by the public schools having prescribed rendezvous. There were eleven competitors from each school, and the prize, which is to be held by the winning school until the next annual prize meeting of the association, was on this occasion carried off by Harrow, the eleven representatives making an aggregate score of 705. The following are the details of the meeting:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—ASHBURTON CHALLENGE SHIELD.

CANTERBURY.		RANGE.	
Captain Wynne	76	Rodger Upcher	71
Colonel Walker	71	Colonel A. Temple	71
Colonel Dawkins	71	Major Fane	71
Colonel Loraine	71	Major F. Trevor	71
Private Baker	71	Private Carter	71
Private Cadell	71	Private Cridge	71
Private Cooke	71	Private Cubitt	71
Private Bailey	71	Private Arkell	71
Private Aird	71	Sergeant Bowden	71
Private Calkraft	71	Sergeant Rogers	71
Private Mayne	71	Sergeant Jones	71
	781		781
HYDE.		WESTMINSTER.	
Captain Gilbert	71	Colonel Loyd	71
Colonel Browning	71	Colonel Wood	71
Colonel Hall	71	Capt. Wilson	71
Colonel Hanbury	71	Colonel Thompson	71
Colonel Lancaster	71	Private Bennett	71
Colonel Mackenzie	71	Private Fenton	71
Private Bowles	71	Private Forster	71
Private Cowley	71	Private Gardner	71
Private Dare	71	Private Hancock	71
Private Hanbury	71	Private Hancock	71
Private Hanbury, jun.	71	Private Hancock	71
Private Vane, jun.	71	Private Wilcock	71
	781		781
WELLINGTON, N.C.		WESTMINSTER.	
Captain Wellington, N.C.	71	Captain Dewar	71
Colonel Vigo	71	Colonel Berry	71
Colonel Tankerville	71	Colonel Douglas	71
Private Baker	71	Colonel Holmes	71
Private Bennett	71	Colonel Mackenzie	71
Private Chamberlain	71	Colonel Munro	71
Private Copeland	71	Colonel Munro, jun.	71
Private Richardson	71	Colonel Sandilands	71
Private Lancaster	71	Private Hamilton	71
Private Lee	71	Private Hamilton	71
Private Hanbury	71	Private Hill	71
Private Hanbury	71	Private Hodgson	71
Corporal Lucas	71	Private Hodgson	71
	781		781

At the conclusion of the above match the best shot in each of the Eleven (Eton having retired) competed for the "Spencer Cup," value 10*l.*, which again was won by a representative of Harrow, in the person of Sergeant Peters, who, out of seven shots, scored 34, at a distance of 600 yards. The cup became the property of the winners.

The next important competition was that for the International Challenge Trophy, which was contended for by twenty picked representatives of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Great was the interest excited by this match.

The firing points remained crowded during the contest, and as the struggle proceeded, England and Scotland were the favourites which the Spectators alternately in each other, the shoot being to ascertain which of the "associations" was a third. After a most spirited contest the match, which was not terminated till three o'clock, was brought to a conclusion shortly before nine, ending in the victory of the Scotch, whose aggregate score amounted to 1,247, that of the English to 1,233, and that of the Irish to 998. The following are the details of the shooting:—

INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.	
Lord Elcho, M.P.	71	Major Anderson, Sc.	71
Col. the Hon. Percy Herbert	71	Capt. Ramsay, 1st Forfar	71
Lieut.-Col. Walker, 1st Middx.	71	Capt. Wilkes, 1st Sutherland	71
Col. Hall, 4th Middx.	71	Capt. Mitchell, 1st Sutherland	71
Lieut.-Col. Lancaster, 4th Lan.	71	Col. the Earl of Wemyss, 2nd Sutherland	71
Captain Wright, 1st Yorks.	71	Col. the Earl of Elgin, 2nd Sutherland	71
Lieut.-Col. Lee, 1st Yorks.	71	Col. Alexander, 1st Ayr	71
Captain Cubitt, 1st Middx.	71	Col. Sandilands, 1st Sutherland	71
Lieut.-Col. Hanbury, 1st Middx.	71	Col. Munro, 1st Sutherland	71
Lieut.-Col. Loyd, 1st Middx.	71	Col. Douglas, 1st Sutherland	71
Lieut.-Col. Wood, 1st Middx.	71	Col. Berry, 1st Sutherland	71
Lieut.-Col. Dawkins, 1st Middx.	71	Col. Holmes, 1st Sutherland	71
Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, 1st Middx.	71	Col. Munro, jun., 1st Sutherland	71
Lieut.-Col. Browning, 1st Middx.	71	Col. Mackenzie, 1st Sutherland	71
Lieut.-Col. Hanbury, jun., 1st Middx.	71	Col. Hamilton, 1st Sutherland	71
Total	1,233	Total	1,247

IRELAND.

Lieutenant Dowling, 4th Middlesex	71	71	71
Lieutenant Green, Dublin City	71	71	71
Private W. Anderson, 1st Durham	71	71	71
Private J. Barlow, 1st Middlesex	71	71	71
Sergeant E. Barlow, 1st Middlesex	71	71	71
Corporal Bell, 1st Middlesex	71	71	71
Corporal T. O'Connor, 1st Wicklow	71	71	71
Corporal T. O'Connor, Prince Albert Hunt's	71	71	71
Private Bell, 1st Antrim Volunteers	71	71	71
Lieut. Hodgson, 1st Dublin City	71	71	71
Lieut. Hodgson, jun., 1st Dublin City	71	71	71
Private Hodgson,

ELECTION.

TO ADVERTISERS.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS WANTED, and to be LET or SOLD, EXCHANGES for DISPOSAL, &c.

BUSINESSES.—Mr. ANDREW HIND

FREEHOLD.—Mr. ANDREW HIND has by

SUSSEX.—Mr. ANDREW HIND has for SALE

HERTS.—Mr. ANDREW HIND has to LET,

SURREY.—Mr. ANDREW HIND has to LET,

SUSSEX.—Mr. ANDREW HIND is instructed

HERTS.—Mr. ANDREW HIND has to LET

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.—Mr. ANDREW

SUSSEX.—Mr. ANDREW HIND is instructed

BUCKS, INVESTMENT.—Mr. ANDREW

SUSSEX.—Mr. ANDREW HIND has for

CROYDON.—To LET, Furnished, a neat Semi-

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Two Rooms,

HAVERSTOCK HILL.—FURNISHED

TO WHOLESALE WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—

OFFICES to LET—a suite of three, recently

A WELL-furnished HOUSE, to be LET, the

FOR SALE, about 40 miles from town, and

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to be LET.—A

BAKERS and PASTRYCOOKS.—Mr. H. N.

HOUSE WANTED, near the Loughborough

TWO or Three ROOMS to be LET, Unfur-

FURNISHED.—A family leaving town wish to

TO be LET, Furnished APARTMENTS a

A Large RECTORY HOUSE, to be LET,

FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET, near

WANTED, a small HOUSE or COTTAGE,

WANTED, a COUNTRY HOUSE, within an

BRIGHTON.—To LET, in an excellent locality,

FURNISHED.—To be LET, an Inner Room,

SERVANTS and ASSISTANTS WANTED.—
All letters must be post-paid.

OUTDOOR APPRENTICE (a small connection)

TO JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—WANTED,

THE PRESS.—WANTED, a VERSATION

RESPECTABLE LAD WANTED, in a re-

SERVANTS.—The following classes may be ob-

WANTED, several MALE ATTENDANTS,

'L'Amour est Mon Péché' (Paris: Calmann Lévy) is by the author of 'Amitié Amoureuse,' a volume which created something of a sensation, and was, by some hasty critics, attributed to Guy de Maupassant. The present work manifests unusual power and literary skill. In form it is the diary of a high-strung and high-bred French girl who comes of a noble but impoverished family, and is constrained by her necessities to accept a position as governess and companion in an aristocratic English household. Its interest hinges on the one topic that furnishes forth the staple of French fiction; but this inevitable feature is kept out of sight so long that the reader might go through two-thirds of the story under the agreeable delusion that he had at last found a French novel which was inoffensive without being inane. Another original trait is that the author holds up to real and not to hypocritical reprobation the sin he depicts, and thereby gains for his book a moral dignity which is infrequent in Gallic literature.

'Die Verwirrung der Kunstbegriffe,' by Wilhelm Trübner (Frankfort: Literarische Anstalt), is a little work which owes its origin to the growing tendency of many contemporary painters to break away from conventionalism, and to strive after greater independence of artistic conception and representation. It is calculated to throw light upon various phases of modern art, and deserves to be as favorably received as was the same author's 'Das Kunstverständniss von Heute,' published anonymously half-a-dozen years ago.

The sixteenth annual report of the Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass. (Boston: Ginn & Co.), tells of a prosperous year, and shows the Society's collection of books to have trebled in the past twelve or thirteen years. The number of volumes now exceeds 2,000. The rest of the report is divided between Theodore W. Koch's list of additions from 1895 to 1897, and a valuable collation of Prof. Rajna's critical text of the 'De Vulgari Eloquentia' with Dr. Moore's Oxford text of 1894, by Paget Toynbee. Prof. Rajna's text has been reëdited by himself, and the results are given in an appendix. Amusing is the way a Tuscan scribe garbles the title to Book I., chapter 13, in which Dante stigmatized the Tuscan dialect as preëminent for its baseness. The scribe substituted *excelens* for *turpissimum*, perhaps.

The committee of Italian scholars who have in charge the preparation for the twelfth International Congress of Orientalists is evidently determined to get ready in time. The convention has been appointed for the first two weeks in October, 1899, and will be held in Rome. Several weeks ago a Preliminary Appeal was issued, and this is now followed by a First Bulletin, in which comparatively complete reports are given on the prospective work of the congress. The Bulletin states that there will be twelve different sections, one of them (that on India) being divided into two branches. Special sub-committees, representing the various Italian universities, have been appointed for the several sections, and in many cases two and three committees for sub-sections in one chief department. The Bulletin contains also letters from prominent scholars in England, France, Germany, and Italy, promising cooperation. During the session papers may be read and discussions held in Italian, Latin, French, German, and English, and for international correspondence the French has been selected. The Bulletin is in this language. Further preparatory reports will be published in December.

The Riga *Tageblatt* publishes extracts from a series of educational articles written by the School Curator of the Caucasus district that illustrates the peculiar phases of higher education in Russia. The Curator says: "So many lectures must be attended by the student that it is impossible for him to devote his attention to any particular branch in which he may be specially interested. If he has an inclination to specialism, he cannot follow this inclination before the completion of the regular university course, and it is not every student who is so situated that he can do this. The superficiality thus engendered affects his whole life work." The Curator points out the fact that the academic year in the university course of Russia, if the time devoted to examinations be deducted, really covers only five or six months, and that the professors, in order at least nominally and formally to cover their subjects, are compelled to crowd into this short period an altogether too large number of lectures. He also complains that there are so many examinations that the time for lectures is unduly curtailed. It seems, however, that Russian educators are preparing to do away with some of these evils. In the Moscow district a number of examinations have already been abolished, and a conference of the directors of the technical schools has asked for further changes in this direction.

The *Geographical Journal* for August contains a paper by Dr. Sir John Murray on the annual range of temperature in the surface waters of the ocean, which is largely a commentary on the accompanying map. Upon this the ocean is divided by colors into five great zones, to represent intervals of 10 degrees Fahrenheit of range of temperature, while lines are drawn for intervals of 5 degrees Fahrenheit. In closing, the writer treats briefly of the relation of range of temperature to biological phenomena, and especially to the destruction of life, as of the tile-fish on our coasts in 1882. In an account of an exploration in 1897 of some Spitsbergen glaciers, Sir. W. Martin Conway develops a theory of glacial action by which he attempts to explain some of the natural features of certain Alpine and Himalayan valleys. He also dwells upon the necessity of distinguishing between the action of an ice-sheet and a glacier. "Under an ice-sheet, the forces acting on the land-surface are conservative"—that is, the moving ice does little beyond polishing the surface of the rock it covers. "In the case of a glacial region the acting forces are formative."

The death is announced of the Danish composer Emil Hartmann. Born in Copenhagen, February 21, 1836, he came of a remarkable musical family. His father, J. E. P. Hartmann, who is still living at the age of ninety-three, is an even more popular composer in Denmark than the son; his grandfather was an organist, and his great-grandfather, a Silesian by birth, enjoyed considerable vogue in Copenhagen as a composer during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Apart from his work as a composer, Hartmann's life was almost wholly uneventful. In 1861 he was appointed organist at St. John's Church in Copenhagen, and ten years later he was transferred to the Palace Church, where he remained until his death. For a short time he directed the Music Society of Copenhagen. His compositions (in all forms), which enjoy special favor in Germany, show great variety, though almost all share the Northern coloring that distinguishes the works of his brother-in-law Gade and his father. He was remarkably successful as an orchestral leader, and appeared frequently at concerts both at home and abroad. In Denmark Emil Hartmann suffered in reputation from being the son of his father.

—For many years Mr. William Spohn Baker was an ardent collector of Washingtoniana, and late in life he began to use this material in compilations designed to assist others in following Washington's career almost from day to day. The last of the series, 'Washington After the Revolution,' was fortunately completed before Mr. Baker's death, and now appears in book form, a worthy companion to the earlier issues (Philadelphia: Lippincott). Without reference to the connection of events, a note is made of the more important incidents in Washington's private and official life from 1784 to 1799, and the record is generally in Washington's own words. A few impressions of contemporaries are included, and fewer reminiscences of those writing long after the events. It would be unkind to criticise too closely the mode of selection, for a genial tone runs through the volume and rather adds to the personal interest. The man receives more attention than passing events, and it is Washington as a farmer, a land speculator, an undertaker of canal improvements, a President and Lieutenant-General that is emphasized. The real history of the day is passed over, and the political intrigues that were carried on around Washington have no attraction for the compiler. Where the President dined or attended the theatre; how he behaved at a levée or impressed a visitor; what success attended him in fox-hunting, and what places he visited in his tours to the East and South, are recorded with a fulness leaving little to require. The more serious topics must be sought elsewhere.

—Naturally there is much of curious interest in these disconnected jottings. On a journey to his Western lands, Washington does not visit his people on a Sunday because they were "apparently very religious." During the sittings of the Constitutional Convention he goes to see a mangle at Dr. Franklin's, and gravely notes, "which Machine from the facility with which it despatches business is well calculated for Table cloths & such articles as have not pleats & irregular foldings, and would be very useful in all large families." The model of Rumsey's steamboat hardly excited greater interest in him. On a Sunday he sends his "two Jackasses to the Election at Marlborough in Maryland, that they might be seen"—a feature of elections long since abandoned. When making his Eastern tour, he received an invitation to attend the funeral of the wife of a New York Senator, but "declined complying with it—first, because the propriety of accepting any invitation of this sort appeared very questionable—and secondly, (though to do it in this instance might not be improper), because it might be difficult to discriminate in cases which might hereafter happen." The comment on attending morning service at the Dutch Reformed Church may be placed next: "which, being in that

LONDON UNIVERSITY PAPERS

language [Dutch] not a word of which I understood I was in no danger of becoming a proselyte to its religion by the eloquence of the preacher." Attempts at humor on Washington's part were very infrequent and were very grim indeed. It may be noticed that Mr. Baker includes the exhibition of temper over St. Clair's defeat, although Mr. Morse has given proof that the story is untrue. The account of the Randolph incident is too partial to Randolph. The copyists of the Diaries have played strange pranks with names, and for this Mr. Baker cannot be held responsible.

—An obituary notice of the late Thomas Sterry Hunt, by James Douglas, has been reprinted from the memorial volume of the American Philosophical Society. One of the most versatile and distinguished men of science of his generation, Hunt's posthumous reputation has suffered from the effects of his controversial disposition, while his really great contributions to the chemistry of geology are appreciated only by a select few. He was born September 5, 1826, in Norwich, Conn., and died in New York February 12, 1892, after a lingering illness which he supported with the utmost fortitude. He was a natural student, and rose, from almost menial duties as a boy, by unswerving application and native genius, to a position of acknowledged distinction in the scientific world. From an assistant in Silliman's laboratory he passed to the position of chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada, became professor of chemistry in the Laval University and subsequently in McGill University, and later professor of geology in the Boston Institute of Technology. He became a fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and was made chevalier and officer of the Legion of Honor, among many other testimonials to his scientific eminence. Perhaps his most interesting contribution to applied science was his invention of the sesquioxide of chromium ink, as a safeguard against counterfeiters, which, first employed in Canada, has penetrated the civilized world on the "greenbacks" of the United States. Mr. Douglas's memoir is written in excellent taste, and, without concealing the foibles of its subject, justly insists on the ardor and courage with which Hunt met their consequences, and the importance of his contributions to science. Of these the bibliography, appended to the paper, covers seventeen pages.

—A volume of travels of rather exceptional merit is the work of Paul Rohrbach, entitled 'In Turan und Armenien' (Berlin: G. Stilke). The subtitle, "Auf den Pfaden russischer Weltpolitik," prepares one for matter of interest not only to the Oriental archæologist, but to the student of the problems and perplexities of modern world politics. The author was exceptionally well fitted for his task, by a good acquaintance with the historical ups and downs of the districts visited—mainly from the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea to Samarkand, Bokhara, and Merv, as well as by his ability to use the Russian language as easily as a native. He explains the almost phenomenal success of the Russians in spreading their influence in these territories by their ability patiently to adapt themselves to the peculiarities of Oriental nationalities, including the Moslem peoples. His observations confirm a general opinion that Russia's civilizing mission finds its proper sphere of operation in Asia, and not in Europe. On the vexed question as to the noble or ignoble character of the martyr nation of Armenians, the author reports that the small merchant minority of the Armenians, with whom other Orientals and Europeans come in contact, amply deserve the bad reputation they bear, but that, as regards fully 90 per cent. of the Armenians, the conviction expressed by Moltke half a century ago must be upheld, namely, that they are a peaceable and industrious peasant and shepherd population, and politically perfectly harmless.

HEARNIUS REDIVIVUS.

Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne. Vol. IV. (Dec. 15, 1712—Nov. 30, 1714). Edited by D. W. Rannie, M.A. Oxford: Printed for the Oxford Historical Society at the Clarendon Press. New York: Henry Frowde. 1898.

Not only are we compelled to place a Latin title at the head of this article, it is with difficulty that we refrain from attempting to write of Hearne in the language which he regarded as the proper dialect of scholars. When treating of trivial, every-day affairs, English is good enough for him, but let it be the important question of a rare coin in the Ray collection at the "Bodlejan," and he at once drops the vulgar for the learned tongue. "In Bibl. Bodl. habemus nummum argenteum Balbini, in cujus parte aversa legitur FIDES MVTVA AVG G CC. Hunc non habet Occo. Nec quidem alibi inveni." How can one communicate the flavor of such a man, unless he use the medium of communication which served the grammarians and antiquaries of 200 years ago? They were pickled in the brine of academic Latin (that there was not much *Attic* salt in Oxford when Hearne came to it the Phalaris controversy will witness), and it has preserved them well, if any one cares to search for them in the museum. Briefly, Hearne is unknown outside the small circle of amateur and professional bookworms, who would probably prefer a Latin discourse on him to an English essay.

When we term this circle of bookworms "small," we apply the word relatively. The bibliography of fifty years past shows that a considerable number of people still exist who will buy Hearne's books and books about him. In 1848 a 'Bibliotheca Hearniana,' or excerpts from Hearne's Catalogue, appeared; in 1857 Dr. Philip Bliss published 'Reliquiæ Hearnianæ,' a series of excerpts from his diaries, and this anthology, having found its way into a second edition, 1869, is given an honored place on the shelves of the students who own it; finally, in 1884, the Oxford Historical Society began its publications with the Register of the University, Vol. I., and Hearne's Collections, Vol. I. To be granted precedence of Anthony Wood, and that in Oxford itself, would be a distinction worth putting to our antiquary's credit if we could be sure that he was not taken up first on the grounds of bulk and editorial difficulty. Certainly the task of selecting from and editing his hundred-odd MS. volumes of diary has till now made but moderate progress. In the fourteenth year from the outset, we receive the fourth volume, and an interval of nine years separates it from vol. iii. This tedious delay, however, can be accounted for by a change of editors. Mr. Doble, a very accomplished expert, having brought down the notes and journals from July 4, 1704, to December 14, 1712, was forced to relinquish the task, and his successor, Mr. Rannie, has doubtless found that the first step costs a good deal. But though the labor of choice, transcription, and annotation has been slow, its fruit is excellent, and for our own part we are not sorry to resume the subject at greater length than we should had the sequence of volumes been more rapid.

One characteristic of the true antiquary is that he goes through life without ever being young. Hearne's boyhood was spent in learning Latin, he took his Oxford B.A. at twenty-one and at twenty-three he was an assistant in the Bodleian, where he employed what leisure he could snatch in voluntarily correcting the catalogue. The point at which the present instalment of his diary starts is 1712. He had then risen to be assistant keeper and janitor of his beloved library, ingeniously securing the latter post in order to range the building free from every hindrance. He was still at a lusty age, thirty-four, yet no token of exuberance rises to the surface unless he is required to slate a piece of bad scholarship, or to register his scorn of some time-server who has renounced allegiance to the Stuarts. Modern Oxford boasts that whereas the German universities produce scholars, she produces statesmen. Hearne, despite his allegiance to a lost cause, was no statesman nor politician; but he was a scholar like him of Stacey Marks's picture, or of whom Southey sings: "My days among the dead are past."

The early eighteenth century can muster a fairly large band of devotees to *literæ humaniores* and archæology—men who watched the seething and churning rapid of human action from the bank, yet who in a literary sense may be called belated humanists. Many of them preferred the acquisition of knowledge to its diffusion or transference from one book to another, and, if they happened to command independent means, published little, sometimes nothing. Hearne was of a different disposition. He had within certain limits a utilitarian instinct, and wished to contribute his share to the common store of erudition. Writing July 13, 1713, to one who had sent him a present of six guineas (presumably to assist in the publication of unremunerative books) he says: "Tho' I have not those Abilities wch might capacitate me for doing great things, yet I am sensible that I have a good Intention, and that I have accordingly applyed my self to do as much publick service as can be exspected from Persons in my mean Circumstances." And one is glad that his infinite industry had its reward; for, quite apart from any value we may assign to these diaries and to his editions of Leland, the series of English mediæval historians which he issued held the field till this last generation. It is perhaps fortunate that Hearne belonged to a sect of political pariahs, the Non-jurors, for thus he escaped the misfortune of excessive attention. His curiosity was so general that, once courted by patrons of the classics, he might have been altogether deflected from the department of English antiquities, where he was sorely needed.

Readers of Mark Pattison's 'Memoirs' will remember how minutely, how seriously, and indeed how bitterly he describes an election at Lincoln College which resulted in the success of his rival. He was afterwards chosen Rector and enjoyed a long tenure of

3

(see also p 9) f.65

Bach Sebastian

Pamphlet by ~~Franz~~ J K Schauer. 1850

Quotes as authorities Forkel. a translation of this by Pietro Lichtenthal in English Dizionario et Bibliographia della Musica. II Tom (Milano 1826. 8) p 278

Grosser. J E

Leipzig: Allgemeinen Musikalische Zeitung VIII Bd. S. 807 fg.

For Entire Family

This would be for the year 1823 for the work began in 1795.

Karabinsky – Beschreibung der Stadt Pressburg is reprinted in Leipzig: allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung vol XXV. 187. 1 Beilage. also same work 1843. S. 537 ff.

Bach's mother was a Lämmerhirt her father was a Bürger & Rathmitgleid in Erfurt. She had 5 children. 4 sons & 1 daughter died young 2 sons & 1 daughter lived "und sich verehelicht" one was Johann Christoph Organist & school master. the ~~other~~ Johan Jacob. Hautboist in the Swedish war, died Hof und Kammermusikus in Stockholm.

Sebastian was twice married. 1st with Maria Barbara, daughter of the Stadtschreiber and organist Johann Michael Bach. & had 2 daughters & 5 sons of which were Wilhelm Fred. C. Philip Emmanuel. – 2nd he married Anna Magd: Wülcke daughter of Herzogl:

1534

40 age at death

58

4 f.6v

Hoftrompeter in Weissenfels. She bore him 6 sons & 7 daughters of which 2 were famous viz Johann: Christoph & Johann Christian – His eldest daughter by their marriage Eliz: Juliana. Frederika married Altnikol Organist in Nuremberg.

He questions if now 1850 the Bach family has any musical representative. According to Dr. Rochlitz all had disappeared in 1800 except the youngest daughter Regina Susanna & she was indigent.

Sebastian Bach home life was simple & quiet He was a good Husband father, friend, & citizen.

Quoted from a life of Bach in Algemeine Musicalische Zeitung year 1806 p 807

Sebastian Bach

„Sein Geist ist so Eigenthümlich, so riesenförmig, dass Jahrhunderte erfordert werden bis er einmal erreicht wird" – – "wer gleicht ihm? wer war ihn je zu vergleichen"

Handel "Wieder ein Reise". – "Handel war ein mann von ungewöhnlicher Leibeskraft. Einer der starksten Esser in London und nie in seinem Leben krank. Mit einem solchen Körper konnte ein solcher Geist Thaten thun!

Bach's family Allgemeine Zeitung for year 1823. p. 187 (see p. 3 (9)

Hardly any families like that of Bach in wh music has been successfully followed for so many generations Benda family had 10 members. but in Bach's during 6 generations far more than 20 "achtbare Namen der Geschichte der Tonkunst angehören, und etliche als erste Zierden derselben glänzen." see for further particulars "Gerbes älteres und neueres Lexicon der Tonkünstler.

57 Bach named in order, but their relationships not given, & perhaps 1 more are certainly members of this family – there are 4 others of the same name, but of uncertain relationship

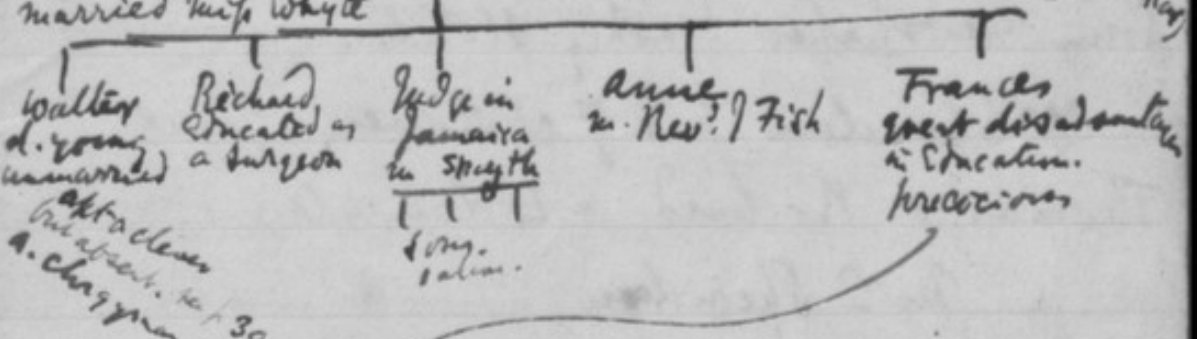
1 f7r

Memoirs & life of Mrs Francis Sheridan (mother of Rt Hon R Brinsley S) by her granddaughter Alicia Lefanu. 1824.

Sir Oliver Chamberlaine (an Engl: Baronet)

Dr Philip Chamberlaine Prebend of Rathmichael and admired preacher. strict in his clerical duties. He was at the same time a great humourist. (? peculiar) married miss Whyte

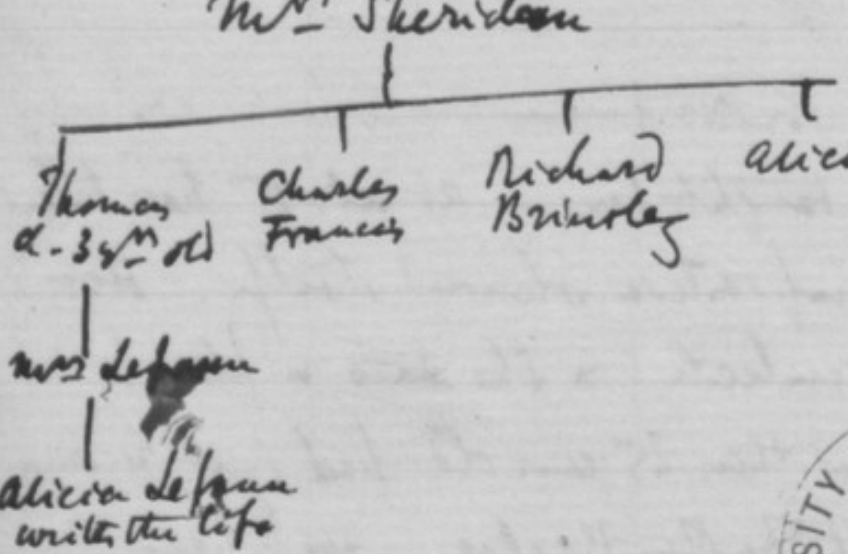
- Walter d. young unmarried apt a clever but absent. see p 39 a. chirgyman.
- Richard educated as a surgeon
- Judge in Jamaica m. Smyth
  - Sons. Salm.
- Anne m. Revd J Fish
- Frances great disadvantages in Education. precocious



Father would not allow her to learn writing Her brother taught her. — at oct: 15 her talent for literary composition showed itself. Her father became imbecile. & she saw a play! Mr Sheridan then 25 years old had just become manager of the Dublin theatre. Had been educated at Westminster. was with Arch: Markham there. & they 2 were considered the best of the Scholars.. Dr Parr says of

him, in contradiction to what Watkins asserts in his life of Sheridan "Mr Sheridan never appeared to me opinionated or dictatorial. He was whimsical, but not opinionated. He was animated, but not dictatorial"! Watkins' data seem to have been taken from some newspaper trashy stories.

Mr Sheridan had 7 children James Thomas & Richard & 4 daughters



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Kemble

(from "Athenaeum" March 24. 1866 p 401)

"The lady named Mary Frances Siddons who seems to have enchanted the Edinburgh public especially by her performance of Juliet ---- ---- is the great granddaughter of ~~Mrs~~ Sarah Siddons. One of the three sons of the great tragic actress, George, held a high civil appointment in India. A son of George Siddons, Capt Wm Siddons 35th Bengal Light Infantry, married the daughter of Lieut Col Searle, and of this marriage came the accomplished young lady who has been attracting all the play going folk in Edinburgh to the theatre there"

The article goes on to say that the "Mrs Siddons" who has recently been giving readings in London is no relation of the family - Her husband assumed the name believing he was a relation of George Siddons.

Times
Sept 19
1866

4.9

THE FOOD FISHERIES OF FRANCE.

III.

The very latest novelty in French oyster culture is the introduction by Mdlle. Sarah Felix, the sister of the late Madame Rachel, of the American horse-shoe oyster. This lady is an enthusiastic ostreoculturist, and she has a suite of packs near Havre, which are said to be very profitable. Many

esses more interest than foreign politics. Count Belcredi, Count Mensdorff, Baron von John, the new War Minister, and others, transacted business with His Majesty, who came in from Schonbrunn yesterday, and in the absence of any solid information now occupy themselves with discussing the rumours which come from and go to Pesth as to the intentions of the Government. The artillery

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Poets

f. 1

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Aschylus

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f.2

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f. 3

Aeschylus is one of those brilliant examples from antiquity, in modern times but rarely seen of a man whose greatness in action was accompanied by an equal greatness of intellectual powers

Fought bravely at Marathon & Salamis, & very old.

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Anacreon

277

f.4

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Ariosto Ludovico

Poet. Italian author of the Epic Orlando Furioso & of many excellent Satires. 4 by Pigna 1554. Garofolo 1584. Harrington 1634 Hoole; A Fabroni 1806 Baruffaldi 1807; Fernow 1809; Panizzi 1474 – 1533.

Father Niccolo. Governor of the Citadel of Reggio

Mother Daria Malaguzzi

Noble birth. Educated for the law but abandoned it under a strong impulse to literature

wrote dramas as a boy. Early shewed a disposition for poetry

eldest of 10 children

also a poet of distinction.

brother Gabriel wrote poems & left a volume of Latin verse published after his death. He also finished the comedy La Scholastica which his brother had left unfinished. His Son Orazio was an intimate friend of Tasso's & wrote the Argomenti & other works

Not regular (married)

Two natural sons afterwards legitimated Virginio a canon of the Cathedral in Ferrara & Giovanbattista a captain in the army.

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Nephew Orazio (see above)

Aristophanes

f6 369

Greek comedian. Author of 54 comedies, of which only 11 have been published.

444± BC 380±

Philetheus

his first plays were submitted under the names of others, for he was then too young to legally compete for the prize.

3 sons Philetheus, Araros and Nicostratus were all poets of the middle comedy

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Boccacio

271

f.7

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Byron Lord

Poet 1788 — 1824

f. 8

life by T Moore

Father, Capt. Byron imprudent & vicious

mother Strange, proud half mad, passionate.

"If ever there were a case in which hereditary influences, arising out of impulses, passions and habits of life, c^d excuse eccentricities of character & extremes of conduct, this excuse must be pleaded for Byron, as having descended from a line of ancestry disturbing on both sides by every thing calculated to destroy all harmony of character, all social ~~happiness~~ concord, all individual happiness" Mrs Ellis.

Very ill educated at home, morally speaking. Harrow & Cambridge.

Hours of idleness publ: at 19 — English bards & Scotch reviewers at 21. died at 35.

He was an only child.

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Yes, & intrigued besides. Countess Guiccioli &c.

Countess of Lovelace, remarkable mathematical power.

Chaucer

65

A.9r

Apparently of middling condition

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Educated at Cambridge

wrote "the Court of Love" aet 18 d. aet 72

Married Philippa an attendant & great favorite of Johnn of Gaunt & his duchess. Where sister was Governess to the Duke's children
2 sons

Sir Thomas was Speaker of the H. of Commons
little is known of the other son Lewis.

f.9v

~~See Southern's bf.~~

Chénier brothers, poets. f.10 55

Saint Beuve

nephew Chénier J. L. G. de juris consult

Mother was a Greek & taught him some greek & gave him literary taste
Entered the army. which he renounced for literature

André d. ct 32, guillotined
touched his forehead "pourtant j'avais quelque chose là"

Three

Marie-Joseph. poet, entered the army but devoted himself to literature - first play acted ct 20 (& dammed)

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Coleridge Samuel Taylor (see next page) f.11 58

~~father~~ ~~Clergyman~~

Clergyman

Educated at Christ's College & then at Cambridge - full of poetry & metaphysics oct 15 always slothful & imprudent. warm friendships but singularly regardless of duties. & somewhat querulous. d oct 62

youngest of 9 children
James of Heath's court

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M. Sarah Fricker. milliner's daughter at Bath Southey's sister in law

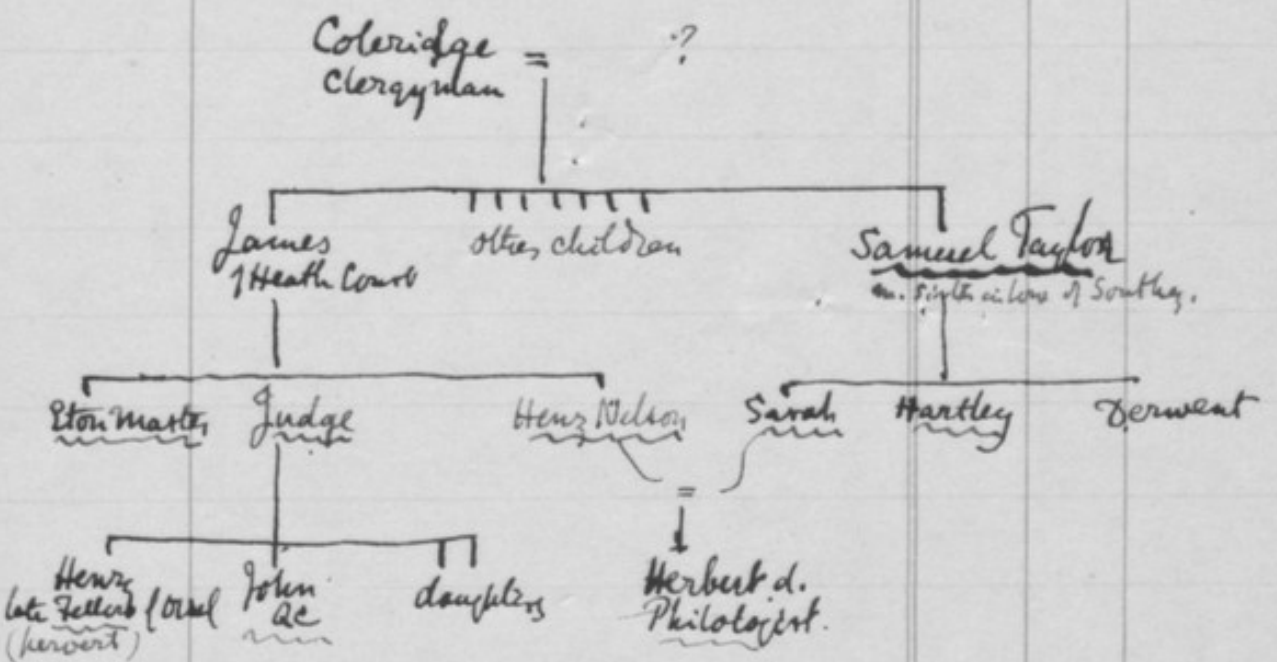
2 Sons & 1 daughter M. Henry Nelson

Hartley

Derwent

nephews Sons of James . . . Eton master - The Judge - Henry Nelson M see above
Grandchildren sons of Judge Henry Fellow of Oriel. John QC. & 2 daughters
" " " Henry Nelson Herbert philologist.

Coleridge continued F.12



Fully 9 members of this family gifted with rare abilities.

Hartley singularly precocious - visionary boyhood - extraordinary imaginative & colloquial powers. Intemperate - Poet

Derwent author

Sarah had in a remarkable manner the mental characteristics of her father

Henry Nelson Scholar Editor of the Literary remains of S.T.C.

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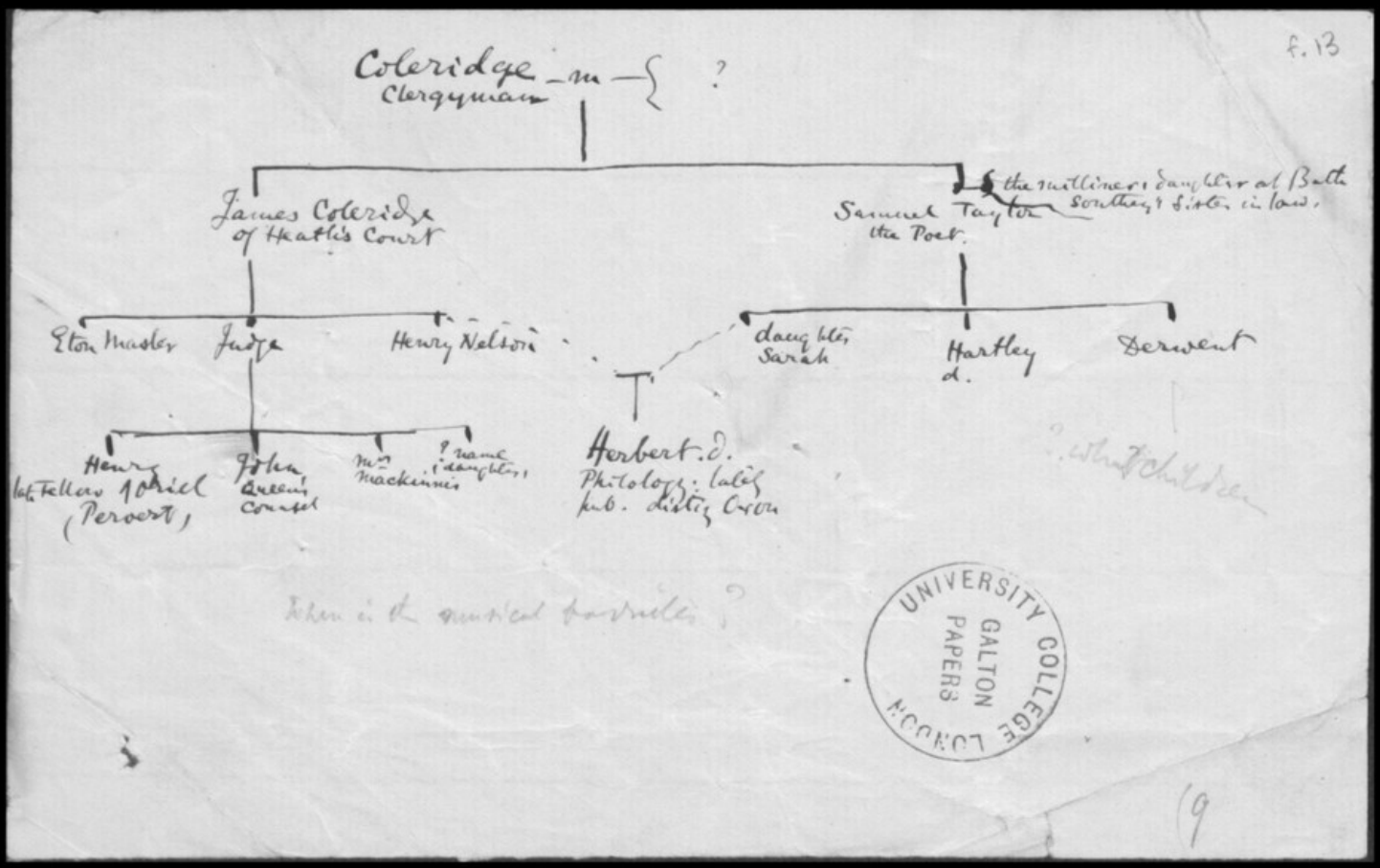
f. 13

Coleridge — m — { ?
Clergyman

- James Coleridge of Heath's Court
  - Eton Master
  - Judge
    - Henry late Fellow of Oriel (Pervert)
    - John Queen's Counsel
    - Mrs Mackinnis
    - ? name daughter
  - Henry Nelson
- Samuel Taylor the Poet. — { the milliner's daughter at Bath Southey's sister in law.
  - daughter Sarah
  - Hartley d.
  - Derwent
    - ? what children
- Herbert d. Philology: lately pub. distinguished



When is the musical favourites?

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(9

f.14 hh

Cowper William

Life by Southey

a Clergyman

Articled to an attorney

He had a constitutional tending to insanity, ~~which~~ It afflicted him 4 times, with religious terrors.

First poems aet 54 d. aet 69

never married

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1606 d 1684 — b. 1625 d 1709

Corneille Pierre & Thomas

creates of the dramatic art in France

& Fontanelle.

f.15 57

Biographie de Fontanelle par M. Charma 1845 to family & personal matters — also notice biography attached to his works.

(see n8 of generation to Charlotte Corday.)

probably 4

Memoirs of Charlotte Corday by Huard 1866

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Well off.

First publication oct 23, a comedy. d. oct — 78

1, younger by 19 years & 1 sister

Thomas, also a poet who worked with his brother — their characters had close sympathy. They married 2 sisters, same difference of age between them. Their families lived in the same house. They wrote an equal number of plays & of the same character. Thomas had the more facility but less energy of character. He succeeded Pierre at the Academy. — d oct 84

m. to daughter of Genl. des Andelys

3

Fontanelle almost died from weakness the day of his birth. At College the note attached to his name was "adolescens omnibus partibus absolutus" perfectly accomplished in everything. He began play writing & literature to imitate his uncles, but his plays were hissed. Then took to science. was Academician oct 34

The line continues to the present day but not distinguished.

{Charlotte Corday was a descendant of the youngest sister of Corneille} b. 1768 d 1793

(he had far more brain than heart (but Montesquieu says the flat contrary about his heart & admires it)

b. 1657 d. was precocious, very feeble infant.

nephew Fontanelle son of Martha. (his real name was Bovier (R. Soc. Catal. Portr.) He says "mon père était une bête, mais ma mère avait de l'esprit; elle était quiétiste" His was a mixed character part the man of society of a conventional sort & part the original & free thinker. The Fontanelle of the Opera & the Fontanelle of the Academy of Sciences (See Sainte Beuve. Causeries du Lundi) d. oct 100 less one month) "aussi spirituel que jamais" lost his memory, & was deaf. bar

Dibdin Charles
naval ballads

f. 165 79

A considerable merchant founded the village that bears his name.

Silversmith

His mother was 50 when he was born & he was her 18th child.

intended for the church but love of music predominated. He was manager of theatres but improvident & became embarrassed. 900 - quoi a gout to bear of 200 a year

His first opera acted at Covent Garden, oct 16 d oct 18.

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more than 1

Thomas apprenticed to an upholsterer but joined a party of strolling players - writer of plays

Some grandchildren
nephew Revd Thomas famous bibliographer

Dryden

f 17 80

was a third son in a puritan family

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at 17 wrote good verses never published. Astraea Redux pub. at 29 but he was not a recognised writer of the first order till at 50

m. daughter of 1st Earl of Berkshire she became insane

3 sons

Sir
Father
Swift

Dryden

Swifts father was 1st cousin to Dryden
his grandmother was Elizabeth Dryden.

Euripides

F 18 355

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Goethe

In Lewis's life of Goethe there are some pages on hereditary transmission. "Byron Coleridge & Leigh Hunt, were the fathers of children remarkable even among the remarkable; & Shelley's son had faculties which would have distinguished any one bearing a less overawing name."

p.7 Goethe in verse says "From my father I inherit my frame, & the steady guidance of life; from my dear mother my hopeful disposition and love of story telling. My ancestor was a 'ladies' man', & that haunts me now and then; my ancestress loved fantasy & show, which also runs in the blood. If, then, the elements are not to be separated from the whole, what can one call original in the descendant?"

p.12 Goethe's mother "is one of the pleasantest figures in German ~~literature~~ standing out with greater vividness than almost

knowledge, the delight in communicating it, the almost pedantic attention to details, which are noticeable in the poet, are all traceable in the father.

Goethe was an exceedingly precocious child. He wrote dialogues &c between the years of 6 & 8 which are really original & good. Eager boyhood & university career — proud & fantastic

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Goethe

f.21 122

Strong taste for literature & art. an exact & firm man

Had great imagination & talent & ~~was of~~ a serene disposition: Goethe says "I have from my father, my physical frame, my gravity & ~~the rules of my habits of my ideas of me~~ my methodical habit my mother has given me the serenity of her mind and her taste for poetic invention"

Middling well off
Intended for law

Exceedingly precocious as a child - Published Werther set 25 d oct 83

Never married

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f.22 141

Heine Heinrich

Poet.

Jewish parentage -

uncle Salomon Heine German philanthropist. d æt 78
raised himself from poverty & the possession of nearly £2,000,000.
Gave immensely & public institutions. Had a son who succeeded
in the management of his affairs.

Intended for commerce but took a disgust to it & followed
literature. as pupil & friend of A.W. Schlegel
First publ: æt 25 but little appreciated by the public until æt 35

Married a French lady

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Hook Theodore

f.23 138

James a musical composer of extraordinary fertility
& of considerable reputation in his day

Miss Madden an accomplished & excellent lady

Excellent constitution, but ruined by dissipation

Remarkably clever boy. sang well & composed songs early. Great success at 17.
d at 53 of a broken up constitution.

one brother only,
(Dr James Hook, dean of worcester.

Not married. 6 natural children

nephew ~~brother~~ Dr Walter Farquahar Hook Dean of Chichester. Theological
writer

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Horace

f.24 279

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Juvenal

2 80

f.25

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Lucretius

281

f. 2b

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whom he has chosen for his subjects either ignored, despised or persecuted Christianity. The question whether Seneca and St. Paul ever met is dismissed in a few lines, and indeed the only evidence in support of such a theory is the forged correspondence between the two, and the fact that Gallio, the Proconsul of Achaia mentioned in the Acts, was Seneca's brother. It will be seen that this is far too slight a foundation. With regard to Epictetus Mr. Farrar shows that he only speaks once of Christians, and then calls them by the contemptuous name of Galilæans. The conduct of Marcus Aurelius in yielding to the cry of "The Christians to the lions!" is compared to that of some eminent modern statesmen who have let themselves be carried away by the similar cry of "No Popery!" Is not this a little too political for Sunday? At best it is like an answer to some of those sermons that are preached in support of the Irish Church. But this is not the normal tone of Mr. Farrar's book. Take it for all in all, it answers fully to its purpose, that of providing pleasant and instructive matter of a kind well suited for the day of rest, and of keeping that day from being either frivolous with worldly reading or vexatious with dozing over homilies.

Mount Vesuvius: a Descriptive, Historical, and Geological Account of the Volcano, with a Notice of the Recent Eruption, and an Appendix, &c. Illustrated with View, Map and Section. By J. Logan Lobley. (Stanford).

THIS title is far too pretentious for a simple paper of forty-two pages, which was read before the Geologists' Association of London, and which contains little or nothing of particular value. On the principal question of geological interest, viz., whether the cone and crater are to be assigned to successive eruptions or to a special elevation, the author has nothing to add, only referring with high expectation to the recent researches of Profs. Phillips and Tyndall. We need say no more, especially as the series of papers which appeared in our columns during the continuance of the recent eruption gives information on many phenomena which Mr. Lobley has never mentioned.

The Hymns of Denmark. Translated by Gilbert Tait. (Strahan & Co.)

IN an excellently-written preface the translator of these devotional exercises justifies his practice in reproducing the pious verses of the Danish religious poets, and adduces the singular merit and exceptional spirit of his originals as favourable to the act of which we have the fruits in this volume. To the objections of those who have recently protested against such attempts to acclimatize foreign hymns Mr. Tait replies, that the Bible itself is with us of foreign origin, and the Psalms of David are Oriental. "Religion, alike in its instincts and its valours, has a wider catholicity than literature." The Danes have not been devoted copyists of German Lutheran hymns, although the original impulse of their religious poets was derived from that which the great reformer primarily gave to the northern nations of Europe. These Danes have burned with inspirations of their own, and manifested a marked individuality, which is very happily imparted in the hymns here rendered from those peculiar originals. These works express a greater passionateness, less breadth of thought, and, it may be, a more aspiring spirit than appear in the German songs of praise. Fervid as they often are, they never overpass the modesty of genuine feeling, but combine religious fulness with remarkable lyrical energy. They are dithyrambic, without being exaggerated in their tone, energetic without crudity. Among the authors whose poems are reproduced by our translator are some of the most famous Danish composers and thinkers: such as Pawels, Brorson, Ingeman, Kampmann, Timm, and Oehlenschlaeger. We cordially recommend the volume, which contains so many excellent specimens of the class of poems in question.

Peggy, and other Tales. By the Author of 'A Very Simple Story.' (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

THE plan of 'Peggy,' otherwise entitled 'The History of a Threepenny Bit,' is that of Charles Johnstone's 'Adventures of a Guinea,' Douglas Jerrold's 'Story of a Feather,' and the many other tales that describe the passage of an inanimate object through various hands and widely different scenes of human interest; but, though there is no novelty in the author's method of rousing interest, he writes with unusual force. Ready, however, as we are to recognize his literary faculty, so far as mere dexterity in handling words is concerned, we cannot recommend his work as a piece of literature for the children whom it is intended to amuse. The scenes and incidents of the narrative are so extremely painful,—indeed, we may use stronger language, and say so absolutely revolting,—that they are calculated to render a sensitive little girl sick and dangerously ill with grief and horror. Moreover, there cannot be two opinions as to the moral hurtfulness of fiction which familiarizes the young with the beastly appetites and coarse ruffianism of the lowest class of drunkards, and teaches them that fathers may be, and often are, the most loathsome miscreants on the earth's surface. Whilst crediting the author of 'Peggy' with humane and laudable intentions, we are constrained to say that we would as soon put poison in our little ones' bread-and-milk, or impregnate the air they breathe with noxious gases, as place his capitally-written volume on their shelves of nursery literature. That an able and manifestly conscientious writer could even think of making entertainment for nurselings out of such appalling miseries and brutal crimes as crush and grind the life out of Peggy and her miserable mother is a noteworthy illustration of the evil effect which the recent sensationalism of romantic art has had on kindly natures. It is with regret that we speak thus unfavourably of a tale whose literary merit is very considerable; but what else can we do when the strength and the verve of the author's style only heighten the unpleasantness and pernicious effect of his delineations?

Special Report of the Anti-Slavery Conference, held in Paris, in the Salle Hoz, on the 26th and 27th of August, 1867, under the Presidency of M. Edouard Laboulaye, Member of the French Institute. (British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.)

OF the many interesting and important papers contained in this special report on the progress and results of slavery emancipation, the most noteworthy is the 'Report on the Results of Emancipation in the United States of America, by a Special Committee of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and Appendix,' drawn up by the pen of the Rev. Lyman Abbott, Chairman of the Special Committee and General Secretary of the A.F.V.C. This document is a clear and concise statement of measures taken in the Southern States of the Union to elevate the negroes and put them on a satisfactory footing with their late owners, who have ere this very generally discovered that the employment of free labour is more conducive to the planter's interest than the "peculiar institution," which burdened and degraded the masters, whilst it brutalized the unfortunate workmen.

The Court Sermon, 1674. Supposed to have been written by Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. (Cincinnati, Clarke & Co.)

THE attempt to fix this meagre and pedantical discourse on Bishop Burnet's reputation is so ridiculous that it scarcely demands serious refutation. The later history of the sermon is this. About eleven years since its present editor, "R. C.," who is, we presume, Mr. Robert Clarke, of Ohio Valley Press, Cincinnati, purchased from a London bookdealer a MS. consisting of the sermon and a letter introducing it to the notice of James Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University of Oxford; the sermon being so totally unlike Burnet's style that even if it were in the bishop's handwriting, critics would be justified in surmising that he had amused himself by transcribing another preacher's homily; and the letter abounding in strong evidence that Burnet was not its composer, whilst it contains nothing that attaches it to him except a spurious signature, "Gt Burtt," which is neither in the Bishop's handwriting nor in the penmanship of the hand that produced the MS. of the letter and sermon. That the MS. is not the work of the Bishop "R. C." admits; but then he urges,—"Taking it for granted that the writing is not that of Bishop Burnet, still the sermon may be his." The letter, however—the spurious signature of which is the sole foundation for the hypothesis respecting the authorship of the discourse—is conclusive evidence that the writer cannot have been Burnet. "My lord," the epistle begins,—"As chancellour of that universitie where I was bred, this adresse to your Grace might sufficiently be justified." But it is matter of certainty that Burnet was bred and took his M.A. degree at Aberdeen, and that though he visited Oxford in 1663, when he "improved his mathematics by the instructions of Dr. Wallis," he had no better justification for describing himself as "bred at Oxford" than he would have had for calling himself a student of Cambridge, which latter university he visited in the same year. "My lord," the writer of the letter concludes his anonymous address to the Chancellor of Oxford,—"there is no vanitie in the case. Since the Author's name shall for ever be conceal'd, only this much, I think, I ought to tell your Grace. *That before it pleased God to call me to the profession wherein I now serve him, I have lived much abroad*, and there been honour'd with good accesse to men, knowing in the chief Courts of Christendome. Upon wch account, it is hoped, I may be allowed some bolder touches than are usually ventured upon in sermons *by men bred meerly schollars*. The whole, my lord, is submitted to your judgment, for which none hath a greater reverence than your Grace's most humble servant." Thus ends the anonymous letter to which an unknown hand has affixed the fictitious signature. Now Burnet's training, from boyhood till he adopted the clerical profession, was unquestionably scholastic; it is therefore incredible that in his thirty-first year he would have claimed credit for not being one of the class of "men bred meerly schollars," to which he distinctly belonged. Again the letter-writer claims credit for having "lived much abroad" in times "before it pleased God to call him" to the clerical profession—which Burnet deliberately chose for his vocation (in preference to the law, for which his father had designed him) whilst yet in his nineteenth year, when he was put on trial as a probationer in the Episcopal Church. It would be absurd to presume that, whilst still a boy, he had obtained that knowledge of foreign lands and events to which the anonymous scribe pretends. He does not appear to have ever left Great Britain before 1664, the year preceding that in which he took priest's orders, and then he only made a six months' trip to the Low Countries and France. The description therefore which the Duke of Ormond's correspondent gives of himself accords in no way with the early experience of the fluent extempore preacher whose eloquence roused Evelyn's enthusiasm, and was so generally admired that when he had preached the hour-glass out, his "hummers" used to encourage him to give them another hour of exhortation.

We have on our table *Devotional Readings;* being Select Passages from the Sermons of Henry Edward Manning (Simpkin & Marshall),—New editions of *Words of Comfort for Parents bereaved of Little Children*, edited by William Logan (Nisbet),—*Parochial and Plain Sermons*, by John Henry Newman, B.D., Vol. V. (Rivingtons),—*The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1868-9;* showing in Alphabetical Order their Name, Date of Foundation, Address, Objects, Annual Income, Chief Officials, &c., by Herbert Fry (Hardwicke),—*Contes*, par Émile Souvestre, edited, with Notes, Grammatical and Explanatory, and a Short Biography of the Author, by Augustus Jessopp, M.A. (Nutt). Also the following pamphlets: "*One Bread, One Body*"; what under this View we offer and present unto God in the Lord's Supper, argued from Bible and Prayer-Book only, by Thomas Williamson Peile, D.D. (Rivingtons),—*The Presentation of Christ in the Temple:* a Sermon preached in St. Paul's Church, Avenue Road, Hampstead, on Sunday, February 2, 1868, by Thomas Williamson Peile, D.D. (Rivingtons),—*Missions and Missionaries to India:* Remarks by a Native Convert (Calcutta, Barham & Hill),—*Can it be True?* an Inquiry as to the Endlessness of Future Punishment, by William Miall (Stock),—*An Attempt to Approximate to the Antiquity of*

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Man by Induction from well-established Facts, by Sir William Denison, K.C.B. (Spon),—and *County Court Reform*, by George Manley Wetherfield (Effingham Wilson).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Besant's Studies in Early French Poetry, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Braddon's Run to Earth, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Brewster's Natural Magic, ed. by Smith, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Cazin's Phenomena and Laws of Heat, tr. by Rich, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Cleveland's Lyra Sacra Americana, 16mo. 4/6 cl.
Cox's Recollections of Oxford, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Doyle's Farmer's Manual, 12mo. 1/ bds.
Doyle's Field and Garden Plants, 12mo. 1/ bds.
Dumas' Forty-five Guardsmen, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Edwards's Life and Letters of Raleigh, 2 vols. 8vo. 32/ cl.
English Reprints, ed. by Arber, No. 9, 'Lyly's Euphues,' 4/ swd.
Great Unwashed, by the Journeyman Engineer, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, by Vincent, 8vo. 18/ cl.
Holmes's Religious Emblems and Allegories, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Hewitt's John Oriel's Start in Life, 4to. 1/ bds.
Marryat's Gerald Estcourt, his Confessions, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Mignonette, a Tale, by A. G., cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Reid's Headless Horseman, cr. 8vo. 5/ bds.
Rochefoucauld's Maxims and Moral Reflections, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Stephen's New Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols. 84/
Wesley's New Pocket German Dictionary, sq. 5/ hf. bd.
Woman's Kingdom, by Author of 'John Halifax,' 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Wynter's Curiosities of Civilization, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Xenophon's Panegyric on Agesilaus, with Notes by Jewitt, 1/6 swd.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Paris, Sept. 29, 1868.

I have just received a letter, dated August 23–25, from Major Tennant, which, I believe, will be interesting to your readers, as it contains some results which he has obtained by a closer examination of his photographs than was practicable when he sent off his letter to the Astronomer Royal on the day of the Eclipse, an abstract of which appeared in the last number of the *Athenæum*. I beg to direct the attention of your readers to the spiral structure of the "great horn," as an observation of much importance. While I avail myself of this opportunity of mentioning that a similar but closer spiral structure is visible in the boomerang prominence depicted in my photographs of the total eclipse of 1860, I wish at the same time to state, that the credit of having first pointed out this peculiarity is due to Major Tennant. In his letter to the Astronomer Royal, Major Tennant describes the prominence in question as "somewhat zigzagged, like a flash of lightning." This description accords with the appearance an open spiral structure would present. Warren De La Rue.

(Extract.)

I did myself the pleasure of sending Mr. Airy a report, such as I could hurriedly make, upon the 18th, of what we had seen and done. Since then we have been enlarging the photographs, and I am very well satisfied. The clouds reduced the actinism very much and very unequally, but that has shown new things to me. 1st. There is very little corona. 2nd. The cloudy structure of prominences is very marked. But the most remarkable thing is a great horn, which seems to have been 3′ 20″ nearly high. I have, as I told Mr. Airy, clearly seen in its spectrum C D and *b*, and believe I saw F, but did not identify it. Now, this shows both in Nos. 1 and 3 [photographs] as a ribbon of light, coiled spirally round a semi-transparent centre. It is very beautiful, and marked in 3 which was taken two minutes after the [commencement of] totality, and I am doing my best to keep this feature [to retain this feature] in the copies. No. 1 was taken apparently before the last of the sun went. Phillips [one of his assistants] says it was, and there is a spot of fog such as would be the result. There is a fine line of light seen through all this fog, much brighter than the corona. This, too, I am keeping on enlarging. We have got six enlarged positives about 2¼ inches in diameter from each negative. Every one of these shows the same remarkable spiral structure in the great horn. I find there are traces in a drawing which Dr. Janssen got made of that prominence [mentioned in the first part of his letters as invisible to the eye] of which I spoke. The positive copies I will enlarge to 9 inches.

CHALK.

Broomfield, Sheffield, Sept. 29, 1868.

The *Athenæum* of Sept. 19th contains a letter from Dr. Wallich, in which he says that Prof. Huxley was wrong in attributing to me the discovery that what Ehrenberg had described as "the crystalloids" of the chalk are not of crystalline origin, but are similar to the coccoliths of the Atlantic mud. Dr. Wallich claims this discovery as his own; but in doing so seems strangely to have overlooked what he had previously written. His first paper in the 'Annals of Natural History' (3 Ser. vii. 396) contains no reference at all to chalk; but in the second (viii. 52), as he says in his letter, "the identification of the coccoliths of the soundings with those of the chalk was announced for the first time"; but he most distinctly announced that the discovery was made by me. My paper 'On the Organic Origin of the so-called Crystalloids of the Chalk' was not printed till two months later; but then I had described to him personally what I had observed before he published his paper; and this explains why he was acquainted with it before any account had appeared in print. I subjoin an extract from his paper, which clearly proves my statements.

Dr. Wallich says, "These minute bodies, however, possess a high degree of interest apart from that arising from their association with the deep-sea deposits actually taking place in our day, and this renders it particularly desirable that the attention of observers should be directed to them. I allude to the discovery in the chalk by Mr. H. C. Sorby, of Sheffield, of objects either identical with them or so nearly identical as to leave no doubt of their close affinity, and to the important additional evidence herein furnished regarding the identity in origin of some of the recent and more ancient oceanic deposits." H. C. Sorby.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Sept. 28, 1868.

Will you kindly allow me a small space in your journal for a suggestion upon what is to me, and all subject to the same affliction, a matter of great importance?

Having tried and taught all systems of embossed reading for twenty-six years, I feel convinced that the principal advocates of the Roman letters have been, and still are, persons with sight. As we must all learn the Roman letters for *writing*, if they were the best for reading they would need no argument in support of them. I think there can be no better way of deciding the best system for reading than Dr. Armitage's plan,—to consult the *intelligent* and *independent* blind:—surely they must be the best judges. As considerable efforts are now being made on our behalf, it is very desirable that the system be adopted which can be read with the greatest fluency. T. G. Pare,

Schoolmaster, Midland Institution for the Blind, Nottingham.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

12, De Beauvoir Square, Sept. 29, 1868.

Mr. Dunbar Heath again misrepresents what I have written, and he must excuse me if I say that such disingenuous perversions are utterly unworthy and inexcusable. I have never said that "the question of the editorship or ownership of the *Anthropological Review* was of trifling importance," but both in my letters and at the meeting have maintained the very contrary. The advice he tenders is equally disingenuous. He suggests that I should have "brought my complaints against the occasional tone of the *Review* before the Council"; but if I had done so, I apprehend I should have been told that the Society was not responsible for "the tone of the *Review*," and that the Council had no power or control over it, nor any right to interfere with its editorship. Mr. Dunbar Heath himself professes not to have known, or had any curiosity to know, anybody beyond the printer, to whom he, as treasurer, paid the money. He says he is glad that I did not join in the charge of "jobbery," but he tenders no apology for having falsely alleged that I had "charged *him personally* with jobbery and swindling," which, I think, a regard for his own veracity and honour should have impelled him to do.

Dr. Hunt now admits that he has all along been the sole editor and proprietor of the *Anthropological Review*, and I confess I read that admission with pain and regret. The question at once arises, why has Dr. Hunt all along concealed that fact? and why, having so long concealed it, does he now reveal it? It is for Dr. Hunt to explain the former, and the following facts may, perhaps, throw some light on the latter. Immediately after the late meeting, I gave Dr. Hunt notice that I should, at the next meeting of the Council, interrogate him, and, if necessary, the director and treasurer also; 1, as to "who were the original proprietors of the *Review*, to whom those proprietors had since assigned either the whole or any part of the property, and at what dates respectively, and upon what trusts, if any; and, 2, as to who drew the draft Reports of the Council for the years 1864-5-7, containing the extracts quoted in the letter of Dr. Hunt, in the *Athenæum* of the 22nd of August last." My object was, of course, to elicit from the fountain-head the actual facts, and so to put an end to "vague surmises," conjectures and insinuations as to "the parties to whom all the sums paid by the Society in support of the *Review* had been from time to time actually paid," and as to the authorship of those paragraphs in the annual Reports of the Council in commendation of the *Review*. As to the first, Dr. Hunt now admits that for the whole six years he has been the sole proprietor and editor, and that during all those years that fact has been sedulously concealed from the Council and from the Fellows of the Society. Whether it was Dr. Hunt's hand that actually drew the paragraphs in commendation of the *Review*, in the annual Reports referred to, he has not yet either admitted or denied. I have no right to assume and no desire to insinuate that it was, and I have no need to do either. As President of the Society, and as a member of the Council, Dr. Hunt sanctioned and adopted those flattering testimonials to the character and value of a *Review* which was his own property and under his own editorship, and recommended them to the adoption of the Society. *He* knew that it was his own property, but the Fellows of the Society did not know it, and he did not tell them that it was; but, on the contrary, he led them to infer and to believe that it was the property of other "proprietors." It was Dr. Hunt then that was the party behind the printer, to whom the printer handed over the money he received from the "ignorant and incurious" treasurer. It was Dr. Hunt who, as sole proprietor in 1864, "congratulated the Society on a connexion so happily commenced and so judiciously maintained"; who as sole proprietor "for the second time offered the copyright to the Society," but who, as President of the Society, "considered that it would be highly detrimental to the best interests of Anthropological Science that the *Review* should ever become the property of the Society." It was Dr. Hunt who, in 1867, told the Fellows that "the Council were fully sensible of the important services rendered to the Society by the *Review*, and that they trusted that the time was not far distant when it would be in their power to second in a substantial manner the efforts of the *proprietors* to make the *Review* more worthy of the high position it had already taken in scientific literature." It was Dr. Hunt who in that same Report told the Fellows that "negotiations had been opened with the *proprietors* of the *Review*, and that the Council had insured a reduction of 6*d.* per copy on all copies taken by the Society"; and that "the Council had received from the *proprietors* of the *Review* the entire proceeds of all the copies sold to the public; in other words, that all the profits of the *Review* were to be handed over to the Society until it was out of debt." The "other words" in this paragraph seem to import quite another and different thing, but that is perhaps of little consequence, for although the Council are said to have "received the entire proceeds," no such item appears in the accounts, and Dr. Hunt has now shown that no profits whatever have hitherto been made, notwithstanding the liberal subsidies annually received from the funds of the Society, but only losses.

I have hitherto been extremely reluctant to concur in the charges of "puffery and jobbery," and I determined at least to wait for the evidence. That evidence has now been furnished, not by Dr. Hyde Clarke, but by Dr. Hunt himself. His letter of last week, with the Reports I have quoted,

prove undeniably "puffery and jobbery," and further comment is needless. H. Brookes.

CHAUCER.

September 29, 1868.

The doctrine that the Lollius of Chaucer was Lælius, who was Petrarch, who was for a time the reputed author of the 'Filostrato,' announced in your last number, is one which commands our best attention. More than this, however, I am not prepared to say. My own view, and that I believe of others, is the following, viz., that in the beginning of the second Epistle of the First Book of Horace we find the germ of the subsequent confusion. Horace is writing to his friend *Lollius, about the writer of the Trojan War*, meaning *Homer*, but not, in the first instance at least, naming him. I submit that by the time of Chaucer the name of the person thus addressed had become attached to the person written about. Whether the assumption of this amount of confusion be legitimate is a question which those who are the most familiar with the distortion which events and names of the classical time underwent during the dark period between the fourth and twelfth centuries are the most likely to answer in the affirmative. The lines (and it is strange that they have not oftener been quoted) are :—

Trojani belli scriptorem, maxime *Lolli*,
Dum tu declamas Romæ, Præneste relegi;
Qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
Plenius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit, &c.

I limit myself to the simple exposition of this doctrine, leaving the opinion upon it to your readers.

R. G. Latham.

LITERARY LARCENY.

Derbyshire, Sept. 28, 1868.

In a late number of the *Gaulois* an announcement of the marriage of a "Mrs. Montgomery Atwood" with a "Mr. Horne Payne," at the British Embassy in Paris, is coupled with the description of that lady as no other than "la célèbre Ouidà, auteur aussi admirée que mystérieuse de 'Strathmore,' 'Under Two Flags,' &c." As your columns are always open for the exposure of a literary fraud or *canard*, will you allow me to say in them that this person is as unknown to myself as she is to my publishers, Messrs. Chapman & Hall, of Piccadilly, and Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia? As the *Gaulois* is merely the public expression of a false statement that I hear has been widely spread, I shall be obliged if anyone who has any information as to its motive and origin will address me by letter, either at Messrs. Chapman & Hall's or at my town residence, the Langham, Portland Place. Ouidà.

BURGUNDY.

Beaune, September, 1868.

If "wine maketh glad the heart of man" there should be great rejoicing in this fair land of sunny France, for God has blessed Burgundy with a most wonderful vintage this year. An invitation from a gentleman of this town largely engaged in the wine trade to be present at the vintage drew me hither. "You will see," he wrote, "a very remarkable sight, for seldom has the Côte d'Or, even in the most famous vintage years, borne such a grape crop as that of this year." He did not exaggerate. The vines are literally bowed down beneath the weight of fruit, the purple glory culminating to extraordinary richness between Beaune and the famous Clos de Vougeot. My friend drove me to the latter vineyard yesterday (fifteen miles from this town). Both sides of the road were almost purple with grapes, which seemed to outnumber the vine-leaves. The great size and lusciousness of the fruit are also very remarkable. But as a perfect agricultural crop is a kind of phenomenon rarely witnessed, the vineyard proprietors complain, and I believe justly, that the excessive heat of this summer has had the effect of ripening the grapes exposed to the full influence of the sun too rapidly. Thus, although the crop is enormous, the wine-yield will not be quite so great as was expected some months ago. Still, the quantity that will be made in Burgundy this year will be far above the average, and, what is of even greater consequence, it will be of a very superior quality.

All the way to Vougeot, the road was alive with peasants engaged in the vintage. Many of them have come this year from very distant localities, in the expectation of receiving high wages. Nor have they been disappointed. The demand for labour in the vineyards is so great, that as much as five francs a day is offered by some vine-proprietors, who are anxious to garner their rich crops speedily. Three francs and dinner is, however, the average wage, but for this long hours are exacted. As early as three o'clock in the morning, I am roused by not very harmonious trumpet blasts, which continue for half an hour until all the men and women who are engaged vintaging around Beaune, and who have slept for the most part on straw, in barns and outhouses, are gathered together. Then after a drink of weak wine they go forth to their labour in apparently joyous mood, for the streets echo their songs, which refer for the most part to the vintage. Here is a stanza from one frequently sung, which is significant of unquiet nights:—

Nous allons en vendange
Pour gagner les sous,
Coucher sur la paille,
Ramasser des poux!

Prior to the great French Revolution several ceremonies were observed in Beaune having reference to the vintage. The most important was that entitled *Le Ban*. This gave authority to the mayor of the town to open the vintage when he thought proper. Nor was vintaging allowed to be carried on in any vineyard without his permission. Having procured information from competent and trustworthy persons respecting the condition of the grapes, when they were pronounced to be fit for gathering in a vineyard, he proceeded just before dawn to the public square, accompanied by the town authorities. There, trumpets having sounded, by the light of torches he made known what vineyards were to be vintaged, and any vine-proprietor infringing his orders was heavily fined. The sale of grapes, and the *grappillage*, or right of gleaning, were forbidden until the expiration of fifteen days after the vintage. All these restrictions are at an end; the trumpets which call the vintagers to their daily labour being the only relic of the *Ban*. But the Agricultural Society of Beaune in some measure fulfils the purposes of this ancient institution; for it is only when the Council of the Society (from personal observation) declare the grapes to be perfectly ripe that the vintage commences. The object of this surveillance is to keep up the high character of Burgundy wines, which otherwise would run a risk of losing their celebrity by a premature vintage.

At noon, as we drove along the road, the vintagers came from among the vines, and gathered in groups in the shade of the rich walnut-trees which fringe the vines in the Côte d'Or. Here they partook of their frugal repast. They do not eat meat; their dinner consisting of rather black bread, cheese, salad and light wine, but with an unlimited quantity of grapes, of which many eat enormously. On this fare they thrive, and are, with few exceptions, vigorous and well made.

But here we are at the famous Clos de Vougeot. You cannot well miss it, for over the great gateway which gives access to the vineyard the name is inscribed in large characters. We have a letter to the manager, and are admitted at once by the Concierge, who is wary of strangers; and no wonder, for the Clos glows with rich purple, and every bunch of grapes is of considerable value this year. Most glorious is the sight. Not a weed is visible among the well-trimmed tufty vines, which, in many localities, bend beneath the purple fruit. Few persons are probably aware that it is the custom of French troops when passing the Clos de Vougeot to present arms. Assuredly it deserves this honour. If Burgundy produces in a greater degree than any other country wines distinguished by their beautiful colour and exquisite flavour and aroma, the Côte d'Or produces the prince of Burgundy wines. No wonder that the kings of France should have coveted this rich territory. The Clos de Vougeot is surrounded by the famous vineyards of Nuits, Romanée and St. George; but the Clos is as a brilliant of the purest water amidst these jewels.

Clos de Vougeot originally belonged to the monks of the Abbey of Citeaux. They converted it into a vineyard, and spared no pains to carry its cultivation to the highest perfection. They succeeded beyond their expectations, and in their hands the Clos de Vougeot became the most famous vineyard in Burgundy. There are few more perplexing agricultural phenomena than the produce of vines. Here, as in almost all vine countries, is a small district (for the Clos de Vougeot only contains about 115 acres) consisting of light red loam, mixed with the *débris* of limestone, abounding with shells, similar, apparently, to the soil of neighbouring vineyards; and yet the latter never produce a wine at all equal in excellence to that of Vougeot. The vines in the upper part of the vineyard, which grow on very dry ground, produce the best wine. Those on the clay soil yield the ordinary *vin du pays*.

When the Revolution disturbed the monks, and expelled them from their fine convent in the Clos, the celebrated vineyard became the property of Ouvrard, the loan-contractor. He made the garden near the ancient convent. Ouvrard, it may be remembered, had a passion for gardens, and it was to him that the fascinating Madame Tallien (afterwards his mistress) was indebted for what was at that period the loveliest garden in Paris. Subsequently, the Clos de Vougeot passed through various hands, and it now belongs to the Marquis de La Garde, of Paris. It is valued at two and a half million francs.

On arriving at the *ci-devant* convent, we were received by M. Roux, who has long been at the head of this great wine-making establishment. He was surrounded by a very army of workmen and women, no less than 830 being this year engaged in grape-picking and wine-making. Under the guidance of an intelligent foreman, we visited the vast cellars, which still contain the capacious tuns (each holding 900 gallons) used by the monks of old for the reception of the new wine. They are still employed for this purpose, and it is only when you see their great number that you realize the enormous produce of this vineyard; and yet we read that the monks never sold their Burgundy, but made presents of what they did not consume themselves. M. Roux's face brightened when we congratulated him on the produce of this year's vintage. "Yes," he exclaimed, "it is truly marvellous, and, what is even better, the quantity of wine will not only be far in excess of the annual average (250 hogsheads); but it will be of a very superior quality." And how transcendently delicious is the prime *cru* of the Clos de Vougeot you will not soon forget, if you have the good fortune to be favoured, as we were, with a "tasting order." It requires at least ten years to develope the exquisite flavour and aroma of this wine; but many thousand bottles which we saw in the cellars contain wine far older than this.

On leaving the cellars, we went over the convent, the vast but empty rooms of which on the first story still contain grand chimney-pieces and fine specimens of stone-carving. And when we had seen all noteworthy in the building, M. Roux turned us into the Clos, where, said he, you may do as you please; which meant that we were at liberty to feast on the luscious grapes which hung temptingly from every vine.

Of other parts of the Côte d'Or, which are rarely visited and very little known, including wonderfully picturesque old villages and castles beyond railway reach, I shall have something to say in another letter. C. R. W.

DEAN MILMAN.

In the year 1783, when royalty still walked the pantiles at Tunbridge Wells, and led off country-dances there with blushing young daughters of the nobility and gentry; when balls opened at seven o'clock, when supper was announced at ten, and susceptible partners were dreaming of each other by midnight, there was a handsome physician who was the gentle tyrant of the place, and whose potentiality was pleasantly acknowledged by all sojourners, drinkers of the waters or idlers by the Wells. His name was Francis Milman; his ability

and his merits were equal to his fine physical qualities. He was the son of a distinguished Devonshire clergyman, and his mother was of an old family in that county, the Dyers of Levaton. Dr. Milman had not only all the qualifications to warrant his being the leading physician at the fashionable Wells, he had other recommendations which made him still more acceptable in the eyes of "the quality," and of common people who imitated them. He had cured the King's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, of an indigestion, at Rome; and the healer of princes took first rank at Tunbridge from the moment he appeared there among the people of "*bon ton*."

Dr. Milman's success was envied by many of his dear colleagues, and Bowdler, of Shakspeare notoriety, went down to practise at the Wells, with a sort of apology for treading on his predecessor's territory. "I hope," said the civil but wary intruder, "only to be Dr. Milman's successor." There was a compliment implied in the words. Tunbridge was too confined a locality for a physician of such merit. The doctor with whom royal ladies and gentlemen condescended to be familiar could only find his most becoming place about the Court and in the capital. Thither, indeed, Francis Milman repaired. In London his happy fortunes culminated; *there* was born, in 1791, the third, youngest, and best known of his sons—the Henry Hart Milman who died last week, full of years and of well-earned honours; and there the father rose to be President of the College of Physicians, and received his patent of baronetcy, being the last man raised to that dignity at the close of the last year of the last century. The father had the happier destiny of seeing all his sons prosperous. He lived to see his youngest ennoble the family name. To the long and illustrious roll of born Londoners, the last addition is the name of a man who belonged to the noble army of workers, and whose honourable place is among the scholars, poets, critics, historians and divines.

The place was not won without a struggle, and occasionally Milman's fortunes seemed likely to be marred by that which ultimately made them sure. Of his earliest days it is only necessary to say that after home instruction he became one of Dr. Burney's pupils, at the once famous school at Greenwich, passed thence to Eton, proceeded to Oxford, and there made his name known by his elevated aims and the success with which he attained his object. Honours and prizes seemed to fall to him naturally. His English poem, 'The Apollo Belvedere,' carried off the "Newdigate"; his English essay 'On the Comparative Merits of Sculpture and Painting,' the Chancellor's Prize. His Latin poem on Alexander at the tomb of Achilles, and his Latin essay 'On the leading Differences between the Writers of Antiquity and those of Modern Times,' added two more Chancellor's Prizes to those he had already won over noble competitors. When in 1816 Milman was ordained deacon and priest, and thereupon was appointed to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, he had asserted claims to respect which no one thought of denying. But the Reading people were a peculiar people. The majority of them were very *serious* people, and all who were not of the same quality were looked upon by the serious families as very sinful persons indeed. Soon after the new vicar was established the "good" people learned that Mr. Milman had written a stage play. Its title was 'Fazio,' and ultra-provincial piety was considerably shocked at the fact. The truth is that 'Fazio' was written with a view to the revival of our old national drama. It is a dramatic poem. Despite certain faults, managers recognized its adaptability and put it on the stage, without consulting the author or asking his leave. Indeed, if we mistake not, it was played at first without the Chamberlain's licence. Dramatic annals continue to record the stereotyped errors that Charles Kemble, as *Fazio*, and Miss O'Neil, as *Bianca*, were the original representatives of those characters; but before Milman's tragedy was brought out at Covent Garden in 1818 it had been acted at the Bath Theatre with Conway and Miss Somerville (the Mrs. Bunn of later days) in the above two characters, which were subsequently filled by Warde and Mrs. Chatterley, to the *Bianca* of which actress Mrs. W. West played the difficult part of *Aldabella*. Half a century has passed away since the first representation of this tragedy by a young clergyman, and all the ladies we have named have survived the author. The stricter folk of Reading and elsewhere were probably pacified by the writer's half-protest against the tragedy having been acted, and his ample assertion that he had had neither hand, voice nor opinion in making the alterations that were necessary to render it an acting drama. Pious people, however, satisfied themselves with prophesying that a vicar who wrote a drama that *could* be acted would never rise to higher dignity. The vicar kept after this a discreet silence, well content, no doubt, that the acting of the play had pushed the poem from a second to a sixth edition in one year. 'Fazio' brought the author more fame than the religious epic 'Samor, Lord of the Bright City,' which proved too heavy even for the most resolutely pious, though monthly magazines took passages from it and illustrated them with engravings after wonderfully queer designs. Milman, when Professor of Poetry at Oxford, made amends for this failure by producing his dramatic poem, 'The Fall of Jerusalem,' and subsequently 'The Martyr of Antioch,' and 'Belshazzar,' and to them he added his 'Anne Boleyn.' With the exception of the first, these works have gone the way of Hannah More's poetry. The author's several contemporaries then began to look upon him with favour, much of which he forfeited when his 'History of the Jews' appeared, near forty years ago.

In Milman's own neighbourhood, the feeling aroused by this well-abused and popular 'History of the Jews' was more intense than elsewhere. He was now, in the opinions of the ultra-righteous, a lost man, certainly as to preferment here, and possibly hereafter. There were clergymen who read the book with much enjoyment in their studies, and stowed it away at the back of upper shelves, lest sons and daughters should come at the forbidden fruit, and escape less easily than their sires from the consequences. When the Bishop of London cheered Milman with a generously expressed letter, the writer was numbered with the profane. The prelate hardly recovered his character when he grew alarmed, and left Milman to be pelted. In the Reading parishes, it was common to hear the latter styled *unbeliever*,—a minister who knew nothing of the Gospel, a traitor, and so forth. Exaggerated as feeling then was in its manifestation against the Vicar of St. Mary's, it was met by manifestations of sentiment quite as exaggerated on the part of those fair young church-goers who, at all events, adored the poet, and did not censure the minister, either for rectifying Jewish history, or for saying, as he had done in his sermon on the death of Princess Charlotte, that "our piety should be founded upon, and regulated by, *sound and sober reason*." The poet carried with him the sympathies of the young. When standing in the pew which the vicar occupied before preaching, he was wont occasionally to lay his hand on the back. There are some elderly ladies now who are not ashamed to remember with what silent enthusiasm they went, when opportunity offered, to have the satisfaction of placing their hands where "that dear Mr. Milman" had rested *his*. For them, the Margaret Professor, Gregory Faussett, declared in vain that a spirit of cavil and irreverence pervaded 'Milman's History of the Jews,' that its general tendency was sceptical, and that it bristled with unhallowed speculations. Milman was buffeted by many a zealous antagonist, but by no one more mercilessly than the Lady Margaret Professor.

The controversy was maintained with extraordinary bitterness; and even they who admitted the statements of the author of the 'History of the Jews,' looked upon *him*, and all of his profession who imitated him, as doomed to advance no higher in the Church! A remarkable article in the *Edinburgh Review* for September, 1831, 'On the State of Protestantism in Germany,' alluded to the matter in these words:—"Woe unto the young divine who, like the accomplished author of the 'History of the Jews,' dares to reason, however unpretendingly and sensibly, upon matters of religious concernment! On him will the Theological Reviews, monthly and quarterly, pour the vials of their wrath, and on him the golden gates of preferment will, as sure as he lives, be shut!" A few weeks after this article appeared, Milman, Moore and Mr. Murray were together in the publisher's parlour, where the divine learned, to his profound amazement, that Moore was the author of the article in question. He could not reconcile the author of the 'Fudge Family' and 'Lalla Rookh' with a writer on German theology. When convinced of the authorship, Milman courageously (as he was wont) expressed his opinion of Gesenius, and that writer's work on Isaiah. He said, "putting the peculiar opinions of the author out of the question, he had gained from it a greater insight into Isaiah than from all the other commentaries besides." Opinions like these rendered the *Recordites*, and those who were called generally "Evans," all but frantic. Milman quietly pursued the tenour of his way; and even those who differed from him allowed that it was, in all but what regarded his opinions, blameless. In 1835, when Lord Melbourne was Minister, the Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, put all the prophets to shame by being preferred to St. Margaret's, Westminster. Of that church, dedicated to her who suffered for the faith at Antioch, Milman was the first rector, all his predecessors there had been only curates or lecturers. The foiled prophets looked about for a reason for the unwelcome selection of a man against whose preferment they had written with characteristic spirit. They did not know whether to see in it a joke or a coincidence—perhaps both. Milman had written a poem called 'The Martyr of Antioch,'—and, apparently, for no better reason, as they suggested, the poet had been preferred to the parish of the fair saint who had heroically perished in that ancient city. Milman in nowise departed from his former course; and when during Lord John Russell's administration, in 1849, he was promoted to the vacant deanery of St. Paul's, the new Dean's old adversaries only feebly expressed their dissent and surprise.

Milman continued to hold the Deanery till his death, last week, after an attack of paralysis, at his rural retreat at Sunninghill, not very far from the locality where he commenced his career as Vicar. Between his appointment to the deanery and his demise, he only once grievously offended those who seemed to look towards him for offence. Three years ago he advocated, not the modification of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, but its abolition. He advocated subscription to the Liturgy only, on the ground that the doctrines of our Church are more simply, fully, and more winningly taught in the Liturgy than in the Articles. Dean Milman saw clearly, moreover, that there was not merely a permanent but a progressive element in theology. This enlarged view, no doubt, alarmed many excellent persons. "The Right Hon. J. Napier," of Dublin, could not allow it to be held for a moment. He attacked the Dean, and probably thought that even if Milman had been willing to exchange his deanery for a bishopric, he had now forfeited all claim to have his willingness gratified.

His fame as a dramatic poet still lives; for his 'Fazio' is now being played on various provincial stages. As a divine, his Bampton Lectures, delivered in 1827, afford ample warrant of his excellence. His latest editions (and he worked at them to the last) of his several histories of the Jews, of Latin Christianity, and of Christianity down to the Abolition of Paganism, have placed him in the first rank of historians. The many works he edited give evidence of his ability and research, and as a writer of prefaces he was nearer the standard of Dryden than any other Englishman. Therewith, he was a true English gentleman; and none of his quality have left behind them more happy or more venerated memories than the late Dean of St. Paul's.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The Rev. Dr. Halley, a gentleman well known in connexion with the Independent body, is about to publish a work, on which he has been engaged for many years, called 'Lancashire; its Puritanism and Nonconformity,'—in which, it is said, he will explain the decisive part which Puritan feeling has had in forming the character of the people in the

Wordsworth see next page 245
f29r

(Wordsworth 245)

f. 29 v

John Wordsworth = Anne Cookson
attorney. had considerable mental vigour
Father was mercer at Penrith

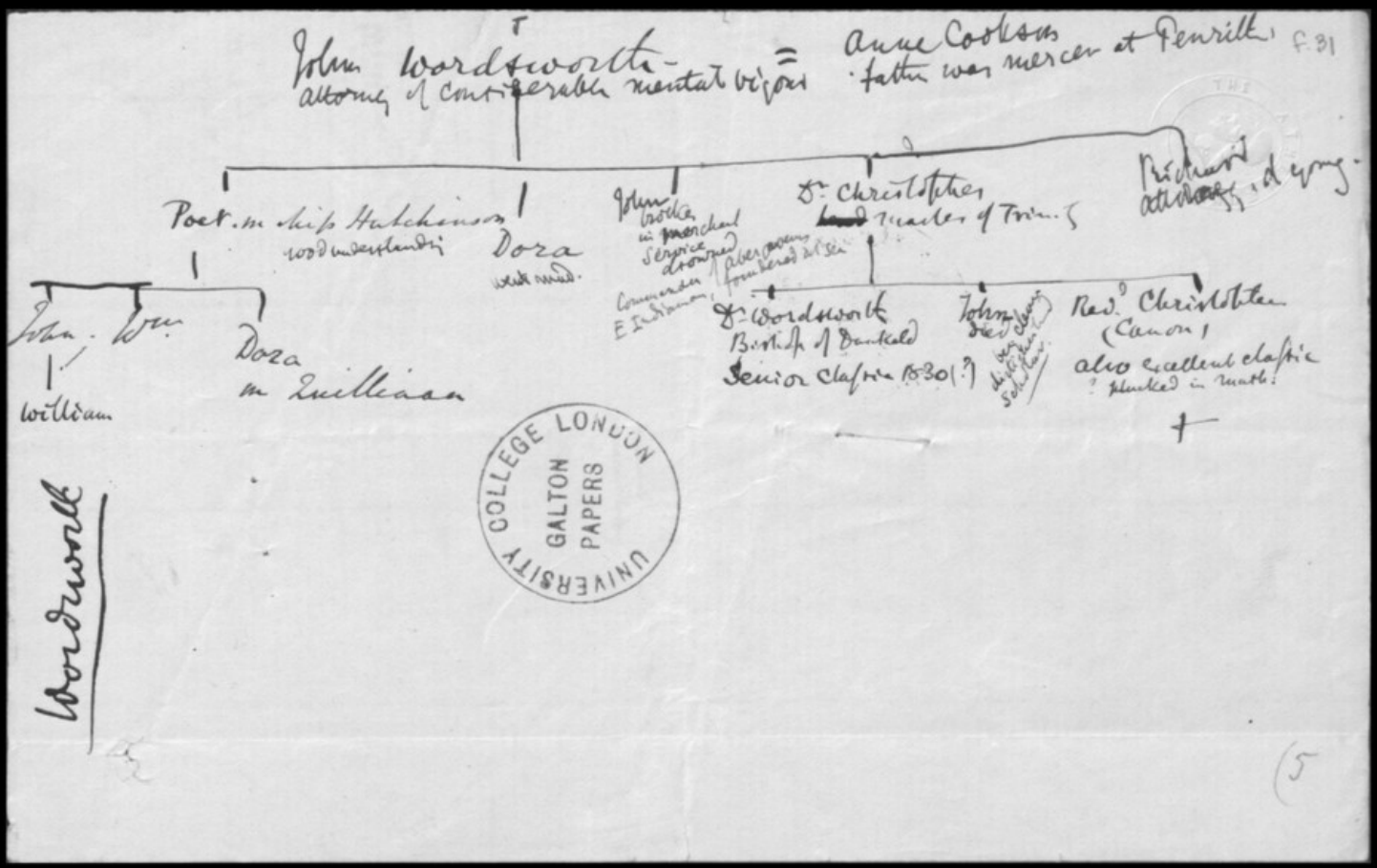
- William the Poet = Miss Hutchinson (good understanding)
  - Son
  - Son
  - Dora m: Quillinan (author)
- Dorothy wear mad
- John Drowned at Sea
- Dr Christopher master of Trinity
  - 2 Charles Bishop of Dunkeld ~~Senior classic~~ (~~1830~~) Oxford
  - 1 John died very clever Great Scholar Cambridge (grad: 1827?)
  - 3 Rev Christopher excellent classic author of many works
- Richard [illegible]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Wordsworth William

f.30 246

Desultory Education & lived in a desultory manner
d Oct 80



John Wordsworth — attorney of considerable mental vigour = Anne Cookson · father was mercer at Penrith

f. 31

- Poet. m. Miss Hutchinson — wood understanding
  - John
  - Wm
  - Doza m. Quillinan
  - William
- Doza — went mad.
- John — broke in merchant service drowned — Commander of Aberavens, E Indiaman, foundered at sea
- Dr. Christopher — ~~Lord~~ master of Trinity
  - Dr. Wordsworth — Bishop of Dunkeld — Senior classic 1830 (?)
  - John died — very clever, distinguished scholar
  - Revd. Christopher (Canon) — also excellent classic — ? plucked in math.
- Richard — attorney, d. young.

Wordsworth

(5

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Milton John

174

f. 32

Masson's life
Todd's life, preface to his Edition of Milton

A man of great musical acquirements

Carefully Educated

Had written his Arcades, Comus, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, &c
before aet 31
blind aet 46. d aet 66
his Paradise Lost & Regained were written late in life after his
political career was concluded
Brother a Judge

he repudiated his first wife for 2 years
twice – 2d wife died 1 year after marriage in childbed

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Racine (Jean) 235

f.33

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tradesman
~~may set~~

lost both father & mother oct 4 – mother's father took care of him. but he was only one of a numerous set

Received into a school attached to Port Royal (where he) at ~~[illegible]~~ oct 16 made astonishing progress – ~~but~~ greatly given to works of imagination d oct 30. abscess in the liver a writing verses to which he was severely reprimanded. – He quite broke away from Port Royal ideas.

1 sister Mme Rivière d oct 92 had at least 1 children

Married Catherine de Romanet

Had 7 children

Jean Baptiste – no ambition no care to be a savant; but ever reading.

Marie Catherine – (Marambert) family exists

Anne & Elizabeth – nuns

Jeanne – unmarried & religious

Madeleine – " ~~religious~~ & "

Louis poet d oct 71, father died when he was 7. d oct 70

Never ~~fully~~ ~~took~~ ~~to~~ pursued poetry ~~in spite~~ on account of remonstrances. Had high gifts.

Grandson. only son killed in the Lisbon Earthquake, quite 7 years of Louis.

Tasso Torquato

242
f 34

Father Bernardo Tasso. Italian poet, author of l'Amadiji &c d aet 73. He was successful in poetry & oratory - this he was left in want of money aet 27 & led a wandering & necessitous life. married

Mother Porzia de Rossi rich beautiful well born & apparently a gifted woman in every way

Torquato exceedingly precocious - Father said that at 16 he shewed himself a son worthy of his mother at aet 17 he had written Rinaldo

d aet 51

No Brothers Torquato was an only son ~~child~~.
sister Cornelia

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Terence

356

f.35

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Vega Lope de

155
f. 36

Died when Lope was 6
an uncle took Care of him
(the Inquisitor Don Miguel de Carpio)

apparently well off

Extraordinary precocious in literature - then ran away
finally entered the army - married d oct 73
then was exiled on account of duel
1 Brother certainly - died young

1st Isabella d'Urbina ~~got into a duel about her~~
2d Juana de Guardio

1 natural Son by Marcela who at 14 made some figure
as a poet. then entered the navy & was shot in a battle.

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Poets of the Day

according to an article in Macmillan on Chronicles & Characters by the Hon R Lytton. March 1868.

Tennyson & Mr Browning are the best

then come

Matthew Arnold – Coventry Patmore Mr Buchanan – Miss Ingelow – Mr Swinburne and (Owen Meredith) the Hon R. Lytton.

Alfieri Vittorio 5

Italian poet. The first who gave to Italy, tragedies worthy of the name. f. 38
Life by self. Zezon 1835 1749 – 1803
[Copping]

I at least Pellegrino, his guardian.

Noble. He was under an uncle's guardianship & ill taught when young. neglected Education, wayward & profligate disposition.

Did not begin authorship till 27. Died at 54.

No brother only a sister ~~and she a man~~, she married Count Cumana.

Privately married, if at all, to the widow of the "young Pretender"

f.395

Béranger Pierre Jean
Lyric Poet. 1780 — 1857.

Life by self

A tailor, who took care of him in childhood.

Educated by a pious & respectable paternal aunt

Educated as above, became a compositor in a printing establishment
Educated himself first published at 16. He laboured exceedingly at polishing his verses.

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Burns Robert.

Poet

1759 – 1796

f. 405

Life by
Currie
Lockhart
Allan Cunningham
R. Chambers

a Farmer

Humble his father struggled all he could to give his children an education

Had considerable village fame at 16. Published & became famous at 27

7 children in all.

Gilbert.

4 sons 2 in Indian Service. 1 a colonel the last died 1865 See "Times" Nov 22 (p 23?)

Calderon dn Pedro

89

f. 41

Was educated by the Jesuits

He composed a play æt 14

d æt 86

Became a priest. ~~æt 24~~

Campbell Thomas

51

f. 42

Life & Battle

A retired merchant

Published "Pleasures of Hope" aet 20

Was the youngest of a family of Eleven

Camoëns

Simon Vas, naval captain.

Anna de Sà e Macedo

Noble but ~~not wealthy~~ poor

Nothing certain about his infancy. after a youth in which time his talents do not seem. to have been distinguished he joined the expedition to the E. Indies. He had written but not published the Lusiad before oct 45 when in exile at Macao

of difficulties owing to a love affair & some naval service at d. oct. 55

Not married.

f 44

Boccaccio's Memoir of Dante
translated in Preface to Rossetti's
Dante's ~~Comedy~~ Hell. p ~~XIX~~

"amid so much virtue, amid so much
knowledge, as have been above shown existing in
this ~~wondrous~~ poet, lustfulness
found most ample place, and not only
in his youthful, but in his mature years;
which vice, although it is natural, and
common, and almost of necessity, of a
truth cannot be rightly excused, much less
commended. But who among mortals
shall be the best judge to condemn him?
Not I. "

Dante

Alighieri married twice. Second wife was mother of the poet
at least 2 brothers
Donna Bella

Mother carefully educated boy. His name appears in the matriculation list of physicians & chemists at 32

Precocious - at 10 years of age his passion for Beatrice began. Vita Nuova pub at 26. He died 56 was an active statesman & diplomatist. He had also remarkable knowledge of science.

Gemma Donati

~~five children~~ 2 sons & 1 daughter 2
of his sons had died of the plague & he had
2 other children who died quite young

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2 nephews at least

Firdusi
Persian Poet.

104

f. 46

a Gardener

d 89

One son died oct 39

Fontaine la

160

f. 47

Maître des Eaux & des Forêts at Château Thierry

Indifferently educated till æt 20 – then was 1½ year studying in an Oratory which he quitted in some disgust.

By no means precocious – the faculty of poetry seemed suddenly to awaken in him æt 26 d. æt 74.

Married a wife of some agrément & esprit, chosen for him by his father ~~and~~ ~~by any means an intellectual woman~~. but he was unfaithful & separated ~~from~~

Goldoni

119

f. 48

Physician.

~~Noble~~ Fairly wealthy ~~noble relations~~. Was encouraged in theatricals from his childhood, though intended for medicine. restless youth - ~~[illegible]~~ ran away with actors - then nearly entered the church, then took to law

Precocious, made a comedy at 8 that astonished all who saw it

d at 86

one brother

married to daughter of a notary

Gray Thomas

121

f. 49

Respectable Money scrivener in London, selfish violent & unprincipled.

... Autobus

.. Autobus kindly saw to his Education

Educated at Eton & Cambridge — intended for law

Began to write well at 24 d at 59 — gout

5th among 12 children

Not married

Hesiod

278

f. 50

Jonson Benjamin 160

F.51

Humble condition - father in law a bricklayer
Educated at Westminster - worked at bricklaying
he got somehow to Cambridge. æt 24 got fame by
his "Every man in his humour"

d æt 63

Keats John 173

Grandfather Kept a livery stable f. 52r

Weak constitution, very sensitive

Had a classical Education — was apprenticed to a surgeon

First published æt 21. d. æt. 25

A Brother died young

Metastasio

Hardly ranks among the very first class of poets. f.53

Felice Trapassi (Metastasio was a fanciful Greek rendering of Trapassi, fixed on him by an admiring patron.)

Francesca Galastori

Poor She was precocious, facility of improvising verses & used to exhibit publickly. He first wrote at 15

dat. 84

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Molière Jean Baptiste Poquelin 184

The greatest of all comic poets the creator of the French comedy f.54r

Jean Poquelin tapissier (? upholsterer)

Marie Cressé (not as was once thought Boudet)

Well Educated

had begun to write some of his best pieces oct 37

He was the Eldest of 10 children first overworked, then spitting blood, & excommunicated. d oct 51

Married Armande Grésinde Béjart, his own illegitimate daughter, it used to be said.

One son that died & a daughter that married but left no children.

f.54v

Lee Broglie
~~Hacker~~

~~Mme de Staël — very earlier interested in the question of philosophy~~
~~× [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] table — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~

~~3 children — Auguste~~ by Staël

~~Albert killed in a duel~~

~~Duchesse de Broglie~~

~~[illegible] [illegible] Hacker de [illegible]~~

~~[illegible] [illegible] died at 30.~~

Moore Thomas

229
f. 55r

A small tradesman.

Quick & lively boy — got on - in London about oct 20 was published as "Thomas Little" oct 23 patronised by the fashionable, affection for his Brain softened 3 years before death d oct 7/3 parents unfailing & indelible

Miss Betsy Dyke a very happy marriage.

Apparently a family

f 55v

~~Which of his life varied in an~~
~~autobiography & also in Decollection of his~~

Oehlenschlager - adam Gottlob 230

The greatest poet of Scandinavia & one of the greatest European poets of the 19th century f. 56

see Autobiography & recollections of his son

Organist at Friedrichsberg & some other subordinate position

A hunger for reading as a child - was not sent to a good school - tried the stage, then the law then took to literature - was a ~~famous~~ Danish writer rising of repute oct 24 afterwards he wrote a good deal in German - oct 31 he was without a rival in Denmark

Sister married Oersted the statesman

d oct 70 of a rather sudden illness. His funeral was a national solemnity.

married Christiana Heger

had children

Ovid

.232
f.57

Of an equestrian family

Carefully educated - From his boyhood he was destined for the bar

His only brother died æt 20

1 daughter married

Petrarch

a notary at Florence.

Eletta Canigiani

Became Ecclesiastic for want of money, ætat 22
saw Laura ætat 23 & at once began to write & ætat 70
poetry with power.
He was not only a poet but a Statesman

2 natural children a son & a daughter
the son died before the father
daughter marr. François da Brossano

Plautus

The most celebrated of the Latin comic ~~poets~~ dramatists

F. 59

Parents unknown

Said to be of low birth & of grotesque appearance

began early to write comedies.

d at an advanced age.

Pope Alexander

234

f. 60

Linendraper (though Pope said he was of noble family)

Short & deformed — & infirm — His life one long illness.

The love of books seized him ~~yet~~ 7. He greatly taught (himself) wrote his pastorals when only 16 — The Iliad was translated between 25 & 30

A bitter man — diseased mind in a diseased body.

d. ~~yet~~ 56 of asthma & decay of nature

Sapphо

366

f.61

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Shakespear William 237

F.62

A burgess of Stratford on Avon

Daughter of Robert Arden

By æt 34 had written almost all his historical plays
Shakespeare was the eldest of the family d æt 52.
~~brothers & sisters~~ 5 grew up.
William
Gilbert
Joan
Richard
Edmund

Married Anne Hathaway when he was 18½
only 1 son who died
daughters one married Dr Hall of Stratford
another " Thomas Quiney

Shakspear was
4th cousin to Hampden

Shelley Percy Bysshe

238
f.63

Sir Timothy Shelley of Sussex – had not the slightest sympathy with his son's ~~latent~~ hursuits coarse hard immoral & unforgiving

daughter of Charles Pilfold

A delicate shy boy with an almost feminine softness of manners & appearance – brought up with his sisters – then Eton – ~~for~~ read an immense deal of trash as a boy – Though shy, unconquerably bold at Oxford he studied & wrote incessantly.

d oct 29

Married 1st (oct 19) daughter of a retired hotel – keeper very unwise & unhappy marriage. She drowned herself – 2 children. son died young
2d Mary Wollstone craft. – daughter of Wm. Godwin wrote Frankenstein
Sir Percy Florence Shelley

Schiller

b. in Wurtemburg

236
f. 64

apprenticed to a barber Surgeon — afterwards in the army

Mother Elis: Dorothea Kodweiss daughter of an inkeeper
She made verses & initiated her son in poetry.

The duke of Wurtemburg paid for Schiller's education
for he was a boy of promise — was made an army Surgeon
wrote the "Beigands" commenced success at 23
ill health

d at 46

Married Charlotte Lengenfeld simple pious
lady — capable of appreciating her husband.

Grandson Charles Fred.

Gr. Grandson. Fred Louis is an officer in the Austrian
army

Sophocles

239
f65

son of Sophilus

Of great beauty as a boy – selected on that account as leader of the chorus which danced round the trophies in Salamis & sang the hymn of victory – Beat Aeschylus [illegible] in public competition ol 27

d ol 90

Southey Robert

240
f.66

A linendraper in Bristol

Mother's sister a Miss Tyler, a lady of very eccentric habits; possessed of a perfect passion for the theatre

Was always in rebellion at School, & indeed at College – there he began to be exceedingly industrious – His industry throughout life was almost unparalled.
d oct 60
having lost his mind at last

Married Miss Frickel (Coleridge married her sister the same day) She ultimately went mad.
2nd Miss Bowles – herself a poetess 4 years before his death.
Caroline
Left a Son & 3 daughters by 1st wife.

Spenser Edmund

241
f. 67

Appeareth about the middle classes
Educated at Cambridge
æt 37 the first 3 books of the Faerie Queen
appeared - (he had written before) d æt 46

married, but the lady is unknown
2 Son Sylvanus & Peregrine the
line of the first continued - perhaps remains

Virgil

243
f. 68

shy and diffident, and of feeble health

d æt. 57

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Wieland Christoph Martin
Poet scholar & writer

244
f.69

Clergyman in Suabia

A model of a pious, domestic, & affectionate woman.
Cousin Sophia ~~de Laroche~~ von Guttermann afterwards known as a writer under the name of Laroche
beg precocious & a great student

d oct 80

Married daughter of an Augsburg merchant
14 children in 20 years

f.1

Musicians

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GALTON PAPERS
2/4/1/1/
25

f.25

But there is another recollection which these crowded columns of candidates for public favour summon painfully up in the mind. Of all the hard-working crowd that thus struggles to find us amusement, how few there are who can ever win that eminence which they hoped to win when they took to music as a paying profession. Every profession has its failures, its many failures. But probably none can furnish so long a record of the disappointed hopes of eager and uncalculating youth as the musical profession. Every boy fiddler hopes to develop into a Joachim, and every boy singer into a Santley or a Sims Reeves. And yet, by the nature of the case, all but a very few are doomed to mediocrity, or something below mediocrity, and to that life-long restless struggle against circumstances which is the accompaniment of mediocrity and inefficiency. In other trades and professions respectable abilities, steady work, and the same start as his competitors, are pretty nearly sure to enable a man to make a sufficient living in the grade of life to which he belongs. If there are not many great prizes and great fortunes to be won, there are at least a great many satisfactory positions of a second-rate stamp. But great success in the concert-room is utterly hopeless without the possession of gifts which are granted by nature to very few. And so it is that these interminable advertisements are to our eyes a perpetual reminder of the vanity of youthful hopes, and the hardness of matured life, and of the intolerable tedium of an existence spent in an apparent devotion to art, while in reality it is simply a devotion to the sale of goods which nobody cares very much to buy, and of which the supply is considerably in excess of the demand.

rhyme with "theme," and a few pages farther on we read:—

The landlords here, our hearts to cheer,
Around the board are seated, O,
And freely pass the social glass
To friendship consecrated, O.

P. 2 ✓

Strange superstitions come out now and then in courts of justice, and one of a very curious character amused the Court of Exchequer yesterday. A plaintiff who had been bitten by a small dog, and who recovered £50 damages, said he had been much frightened by hearing his neighbours speak of hydrophobia. He believed that if a man had been bitten by a dog, and the dog went mad at any subsequent period, the man would also go mad, and he tried to get the defendant to kill the dog for fear of future madness. As the dog had bitten the defendant's curate and a porter at the railway station, it is frightful to think what an amount of mischief might be caused by a very little dog if the plaintiff's theory be correct. If the dog suddenly went mad on a Sunday morning the curate would begin to foam at the mouth in the pulpit, the porter would bite a guard, and "the plaintiff in this suit" would have a horror of water. It is to be hoped such idle fears are allayed by the amount of damages, though to us that seems excessive.

A brig called the *Elizabeth Buckham* from Demerara, laden with rum, has been lost on the Barbo Bank, off the entrance of the Mersey, and her cargo having been washed ashore at New Brighton has completely demoralized that well-known bathing-place. As the barrels were washed

From an article in the Fortnightly Aug 1865 – p 145
f 3r

"Modern Composers of the
highest order (it includes only five
– Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr
and Mendelsohn)"

add Bach + Handel

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GALTON
PAPERS
2/4/1/1/
25

Paid to Emma Morish for 1 Months
Wages at £11. a year

— 18 4
Journey 2 . 4

20 . 8 .

Emma Morish

Musical

f.4

Times Dec 25/1867 p. 8 bottom / 3½ columns

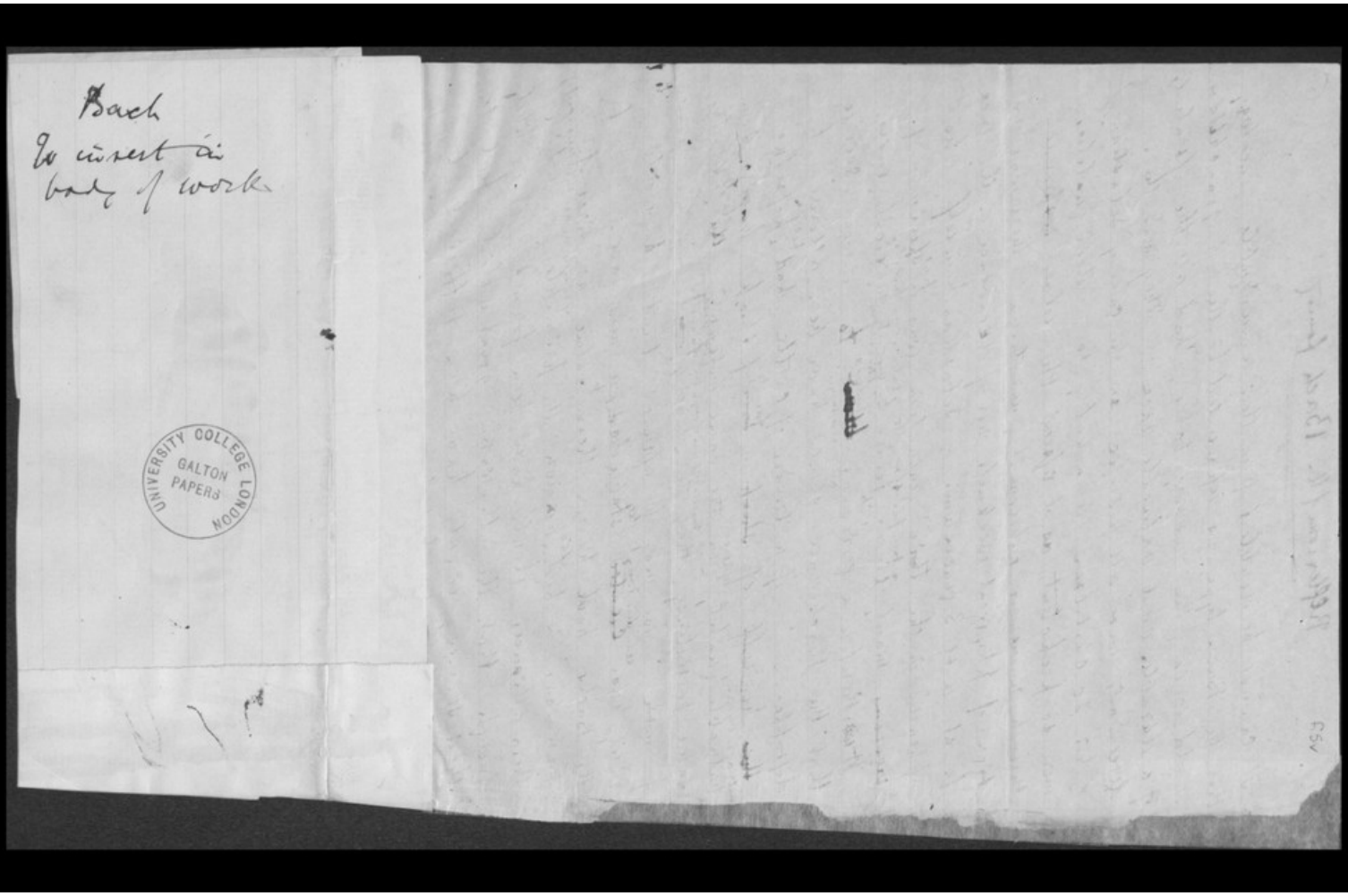
"At the Madeleine in Paris" a new Christmas
"Mass was performed composed by M.
"Bourgault-Ducoudret, who took the
"prize of Rome, and who is nephew of the
late M. Billart

"Faure and the Baroness de Caters, daughter
"of Lablache, sang the solos with great effect."

Reflexions of the Bach family

It cannot be doubted from this remarkable genealogy that the Bach type as represented by the 3 grandchildren of old Weit, the Presburg baker, had all the essentials of a durable and valuable race. They and their descendants were all prolific, in the case of Sebastian & his 20 children, remarkably so. Their musical qualities were so prepotent as to assert themselves ~~respectively~~ through numerous subsequent generations. There was no sign of physical weakness nor of decadence in the race for at least 3 generations. Sebastian himself, who appeared in the third generation was a fine specimen of ~~vigorous~~ manly vigour, a simple strength, & laborious habits, joined to ~~great~~ transcendent musical genius. It was therefore a grievous ~~blow~~ hindrance (and unnecessary) to musical science that the Bach race should have been allowed to disappear. If a breeder of cattle had been possessed ~~the himself~~ of ~~sheep~~ a ~~race~~ family of sheep having some extraordinarily valuable quality, appearing in the same intensity, and clinging with the same persistency, that the musical genius clung to the [illegible] of the Bach ~~race~~ family ~~had the power of music~~ we may be assured that he would easily have seen his way to the ~~created~~ establishment of a new race. So if the Bachs had known their value as sires of musicians & had also known the principles (of which we are still ignorant) on which their alliances should have been formed, it is likely enough that the enthusiasm great artists feel for their science, would have been sufficient to induce them to select those alliances in preference to others. As a mere pecuniary matter it would have been better policy for a Bach to marry a lady likely to bear him a large family of eminent musicians, than to have married one whose fortune was ~~had some~~ contingent & reversionary ~~interest~~ ~~[illegible]~~. ~~Now~~ We know well enough that the latter expectation has considerable influence in furthering marriages & why in the world should ~~expect that~~ (when the theory of inheritance shall have become better understood) not the former have the same.

I have not fallen upon any notice of the Bach power having descended through the female line.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Bach

Bach

f. 65 (34

A musical family for 8 generations, down to the present century, beginning 1550. They had regular yearly meetings where the amusement were purely musical. Towards 1750 as many as 120 Bachs have attended one of these meetings. There are far more than 20 eminent musicians among them. Biographical dictionaries mention 54. See Fétis Dict. Also the Leipsic musical gazette. 1823. Pamph: by ~~Sch~~ J.K. Schauer 1850 - Gerber's Lex: der Tonkünstler. All in this list are famous musicians. The family was represented in 1800 by only Regina Susanna & she was indigent.

Weit
Baker at Presburg
Sung to guitar.
Emigrated to Wechmar in Saxe Gotha

- ? name, he was musical
- Hans d. 1626
  - Henry
    - J. Christopher b. 1643. d. 1703 one of the greatest musicians in Germ. laborious.
      - J. Michael died young
      - J. Frederick
      - J. Christian
      - J. Nicholas
    - J. Michael — Daughter (Maria Barbara)
    - J. Gunther
  - Christopher
    - J. Christopher. These were twins, alike in feature, address and style. Their resemblance was the wonder of all. "Their wives could not distinguish them except by their dresses." p. h.
    - J. Ambrose distinguished organist mar. Lammerhirt
    - George Christopher
  - John
    - J. Nicholas
    - J. Egede
      - J. Bernard — J. Ernest — ? name, excellent organist
      - J. Christopher
    - J. Christian

married to

Sebastian
very precocious at full force at 22 very laborious
- Guill: Fred. great power but gloomy, very learned died indigent
- Ch. P. Emanuel. died much for music but was not appreciated — 2 sons, the first of the family that did not follow music as a profession
- J. Christopher charming composer and pianist. — Guilliaume — Wilhelm b. 1786 organist Berlin.
- J. Christian
- 14 others

married again A. M. Wilcke a musician's daughter
- 3 sons, honorable to the family.
- Daughter

Sebastian's home life was simple & quiet. He was a good ~~[illegible]~~ husband, father, friend, & citizen.
b. 1685 — d 1750

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Bach. (see next page)

a musical family for 8 generations; from 1550 to our days. Its means, as 120 Bachs, all musicians, have met at their annual family musical gatherings. There are far more than 20 "Johann Sebastians" among them. 57 have a place in the biographies of musicians.

Benda
Family of Violonists

a poor weaver

Francis founder of a German School of Violon. d at 76

John Pupil of his brother, d at 38

Joseph Succeeded Francis as master of the Concerts of the King of Prussia d. at 80

George Great musician d at 73

- **Fred William** worthy pupil of his father, Composer
- **Charl Herman** never approached his father as violinist
- 2 daughters married Musicians
- **Ernest Fred** promised to be a great artist of the first order but d. of fever at 31
- **Fred Louis** married "Mme Benda" a composer & directress of Concerts, d at 44

Benda (Musical) Kenwere 10 Benda [illegible]

f. 85

John
b. 1714

Francis
b. 1709
d 1786

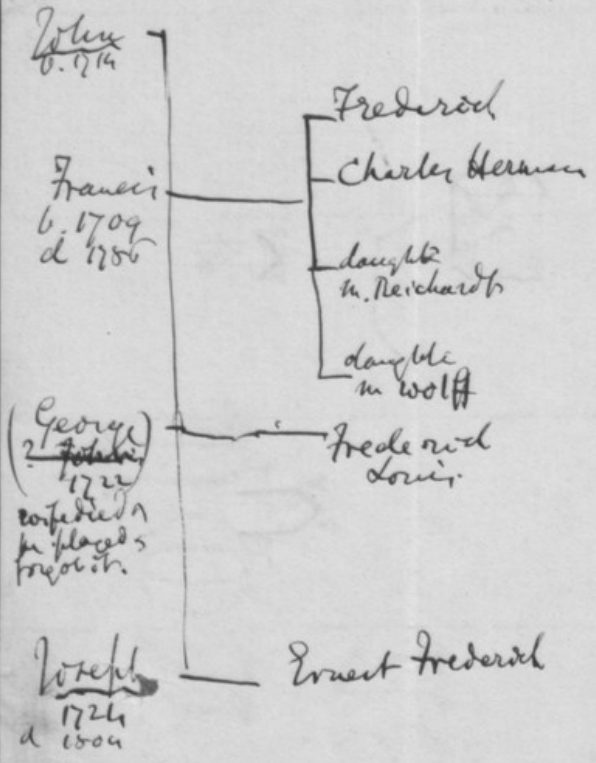
- Frederick
- Charles Herman
- daughter m. Reichardt
- daughter m. Wolff

(George
? ~~John~~
1722
confidential
in placed
forgot it.)

- Frederick Louis

Joseph
1724
d 1804

- Ernest Frederick



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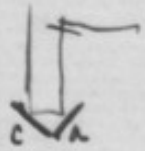
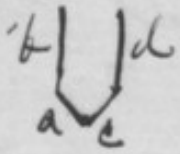
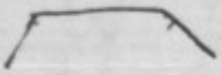
f 8v









d a

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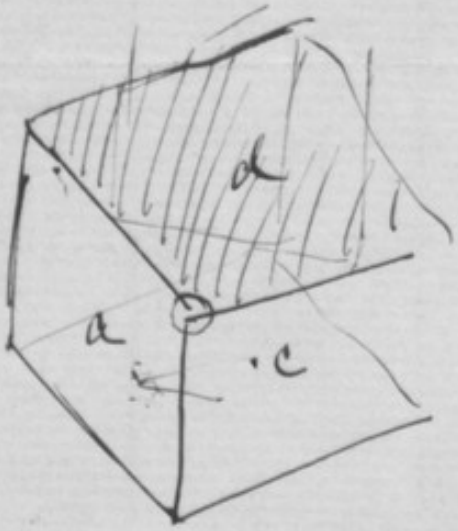

Beethoven Ludwig von f.9 35

Liverg
Schlosser 1828
Wegeler & Ries 1838
Schindler & Muscheles 1840

Musical composer Fétis b. 1770 d 1827

Father a tenor singer of the Electors chapel at Cologne. (There was a groundless story afloat that he was ~~Parentage uncertain~~ ~~reputed~~ ~~some~~ ~~the~~ ~~Fredericks~~ ~~the great~~) ~~of some by other~~ ~~a tenor singer~~ ~~in the Electors chapel at Cologne~~ ~~Father~~

Immense physical power, never ill. — ? to then much doctored for deaf & hypochondria

Some say he was Deeply affected by music from the Earliest age — others the contrary, at 12 he certainly was, he published his own musical Compositions at ~~at~~ 13. Died at 57

~~apparently~~ 3 brothers ~~at sister of whom at least one died in childhood~~ who both had children (Fétis 106) — they attended to home duties alone & apparently did not distinguish themselves in any way

Never married — said to have been once a lady Passionately attached to "Juliette" ~~when he could not marry~~ & that there was some obstacle to his marriage

One nephew of some ~~talent~~ but who ~~[illegible]~~ did not turn out well & was a grief to Beethoven

(Dussek (musician))

f.10

Father, organist
& director of choir

Jean Joseph
composer . . . (? more)

Jean Louis
famous = Corri
singer & pianist

François Benoit

daughter
inherits talents of parents

Vc revise this

Fanny Pattoni

(? 5)

Gluck (Christoph)

(Fétis)

92

f. 11

Parentage quite unknown except that it was obscure & poor

Father died when he was a child – He learnt music in the village school as all Germans do. — First opera written at 25 very vain & proud

d. at 75

Handel

(Félix)

93

f. 12

Surgeon

Intended for the law, but his passionate love for music ~~overbore every opposition~~ & talent in playing at 7 ~~changed his career~~ attracted the notice of the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels who changed his father's intention (though almost self taught) d at 75

in 1736 (at 52.)
Was paralysed after writing operas for 30 years - became cured at a German Vatter & then began to write oratorios.

Wholly devoted to music. never shewed affection to any woman & never married.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Haydn Francis Joseph.
(Fétis)

f.13r

Wheelright &
Village organist

Had been a cook

From the earliest age ~~shewed rare~~ his disposition to music
was evident. He became a chorister in Vienna d. oct 77
& struggled upwards

Jean Michael - Joseph Haydn considered him the best
composer of church music
married - 1 child who died of his day! - He was an
excellent organist, &c

married ~~Yes to a shrew~~ but not happily & soon separated from his wife.

No children

f. 13v

~~Grand father & Father~~ & ? ~~Mendelsohn himself we died suddenly of some attack unintelligible to the medical men. Mendelsohn also died of a short illness.~~

~~* Mendelsohn says to his father (of him) letters 11 p. 50 "I often cannot understand how it is possible to have so great a judgement with regard to music with being yourself technically musical.~~

Mendelssohn Bartholdy

Grandfather Moses, celebrated Jewish philosopher, among other matters he wrote on the Aesthetics of music. well educated by his father who was a schoolmaster - precocious. left 3 sons & 2 daughters one married Fried. Schlegel

* Father Rich ~~merchant~~ banker in Berlin
Abraham

under { Joseph wrote on Dante & on the currency. was associated with Abraham in the bank
Nathan studied "les sciences d'application"

Mother Bartholdy

Early & strong disposition towards music. First published ob 15

& ~~sudden~~ ob 38

Sister, very ~~musical~~ talented & affectionate
Brothers (?)

Married

Children

* Grandfather & Father died suddenly of some attack, unintelligible to the doctors. Mendelssohn also died after a short illness.

* Mendelssohn says of his father Letters II. p 80 "I often cannot understand how it is possible to have so acute a judgement with regard to music, without being yourself technically informed"

Meyerbeer James

166

f.15

Wealthy

Exceedingly precocious, he played brilliantly at 6 and at 9 yrs old he was among the best pianists of Berlin. He was a famous (d oct 70 → composer oct 19.

2 brother William the astronomer, author of a map of the moon

Michael poet of high promise died young

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Mozart

Bookbinder

Leopold Mozart
violinist and composer

Wolfgang
the great Mozart

others who died

Daughter of great
early promise. no
result.

amateur of
distinguished
talent

Benoit François
pianist & composer

Mozart. J. C Wolfgang 167

Gr Falk Bookbinder f.17

Father. Famous violinist – His method which he published was considered the best work of its kind for 50 years. d. æt 68
He composed a great deal of music.

Carefully educated in music by his father

Exceedingly precocious a prodigy of music, played beautifully æt 4 & composed much (overworked) d æt 35
of real merit between æt 4 & æt 6.

6 brothers all of whom died, and 1 sister who was a hopeful musician as a child, but she did not succeed in after life.

Married

2 Sons

Charles Mozart cultivated music as an amateur & played with distinguished talent, but nothing more is known of him.

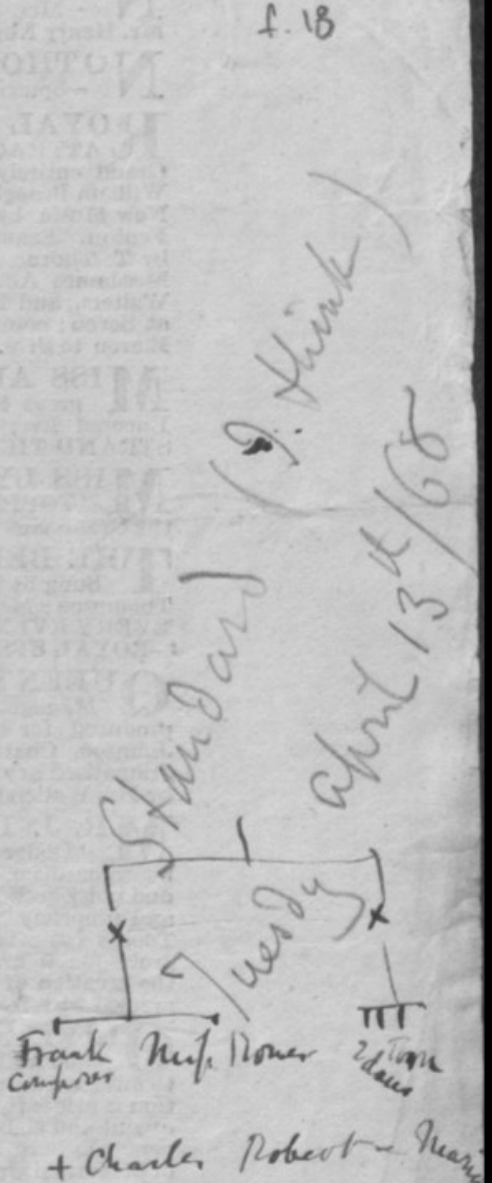
Wolfgang Amedée left an orphan (of his father) almost 4 months after birth. Distinguished performer & has composed a good deal, but has not risen to high eminence.

? Benoit François

...when the bill of fare (which is now under preparation) will, doubtless, prove a highly attractive one.

DEATH OF MISS ROMER.—This celebrated English prima donna is no more. She died at her residence at Margate last Monday, in her 54th year. Few singers have had a wider range of operatic characters. She made her *debut* on the Covent Garden stage, the 16th of October, 1830, as Clara, in the *Duenna*, on the same night that the Scotch tenor, Mr. John Wilson (who died in America), made his first appearance as Don Carlos. At the same theatre Miss Romer was the original Zerlina, in Auber's *Fra Diavolo*, when Braham enacted the hero, Mr. Wilson Lorenzo, Mr. G. Penson Lord Allcash, and Miss Cawse Lady Allcash. Miss Romer was also the original Mountain Sylph, at the Lyceum, in John Barrett's charming opera. Miss Romer, after the death of Malibran, sustained with signal success the Maid of Artois, of Balfe, and the Sonnambula of Bellini. She also sang the part of Leonora, in Donizetti's *Favorita*, Matilda, in Rossini's *William Tell*, with Duprez, the famed French tenor. Miss Romer's *repertoire* included the leading characters in Balfe's *Bohemian Girl*, the *Bondsman*, Wallace's *Maritana*, Meyerbeer's Alice (*Robert le Diable*), Agatha in Weber's *Der Freyschutz*, &c. Miss Romer was gifted with one of the finest soprano voices ever heard. Her early studies commenced under Mr. Elliott, a composer of glees, and it was unfortunate for her style that she did not receive the advantage of Italian training. Her acting was admirable. Miss Romer was directress for some years of an English opera company at the Surrey Theatre. She was married to the late Mr. George Almond, the army clothier, of St. James's-street; and she retired from the stage a few years since. Miss Romer (Mrs. George Almond), was universally liked and respected. One of her sisters is married to Mr. Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, and her brother, Mr. Frank Romer, is known as the composer of some operas of more than ordinary merit. The Romers, in fact, are a musical family, for two cousins of the late prima donna, the Misses Romer of Liverpool, were also on the lyric stage, and were married to the Brothers Brough. Mr. Tom Romer, a cousin, was the tenor at Drury-lane Theatre in Mr. Bunn's time. Mr. Charles Romer was also a tenor, and Mr. Robert Romer is the comic actor at the Adelphi Theatre. Miss Maria Romer is married to Ansdell, the animal painter. Miss Romer (Mrs. G. Almond), resided at Tulse-hill after she withdrew from the stage, but on the death of her husband took up her residence at Margate. Her health had been failing for some time past. An attack of spasms of the heart was the immediate cause of death. She was assuredly one of the most distinguished of English singers.

MYDD[illegible] HALL.—A very pleasing musical



FARE, by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins. Also Miss Carlotta Leclercq.—ADELPHI THEATRE.

NO THOROUGHFARE, ADELPHI THEATRE.—Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Mrs. Billington, Mr. Billington, and Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Belmore.

NO THOROUGHFARE, ADELPHI THEATRE.—Splendid SCENERY by Messrs. T. GRIEVE and SONS.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—GREAT ATTRACTION for the HOLIDAYS.—Enormous Success of the Grand entirely New and Original Historical Burlesque, written by William Brough, entitled THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. New Music by F. Musgrave. Splendid new Scenery by Charles Fenton. Beautiful Dresses and Appointments. Characters supported by T. Thorne, D. James, F. Robson, C. Fenton, Turner, Imrie, &c.; Mesdames Ada Swanborough, A. Sheridan, F. Hughes, E. Holt, Walters, and Lydia Thompson.—EVERY EVENING. Doors open at Seven; commence at Half-past Seven.—Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five.

MISS ADA SWANBOROUGH will SING her great Song, "WALKING IN THE ZOO," TO-NIGHT. Encored Every Evening in the Grand New Burlesque.—ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON will SING her great "TOPICAL SONG," TO-NIGHT. Encored Every Evening in the Grand New Burlesque.—ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

THE BELLS GO A RINGING FOR SARAH. Sung by Misses Ada Swanborough, Amy Sheridan, and Lydia Thompson; Messrs. D. James, T. Thorne, and C. Fenton. Encored EVERY EVENING in THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.—ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, LONG-ACRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.—THIS EVENING will be produced for the Sixth Time in London, with new scenery by Mr. Johnson, Charles Dickens's celebrated work, OLIVER TWIST, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by John Oxenford, Esq. Music by Mr. Wallerstein.

MR. J. L. TOOLE has made a specialty of the 'Dodger,' dressing him up to the very coxcombry of knowing blackguardism, and illustrating his dialogue with a profusion of mute and noisy gesticulations that are even pedantic in their minuteness and propriety. That power of elaboration to which so much of Mr. Toole's fame is due is here exerted to the utmost, and a strange grotesque figure is produced—stranger and more grotesque than in the creation of Mr. George Cruikshank's pencil—which is at once greeted with hilarious surprise by the audience."—Times.

OLIVER TWIST.—"Mr. Dickens declined to patch a single hole in the Dodger's coat, and Mr. Toole refuses to mitigate a single indication of the Dodger's character. Its conception is evidently as mature as its execution is indescribable in its quaint and elaborate blackguardism. Critics might as well think to persuade Lord Dundreary out of his stare as Mr. Toole's Dodger out of his formal grotesquerie, and stange vagaries of impersonated slang."—Star.

OLIVER TWIST.—"That Mr. Toole's representation of the comic vagabond who, behind a comic exterior, hides a heart as black and cowardly as ever faltered in mortal breast, was exceedingly powerful and remarkable may be at once admitted."—Sunday Times.

Prescott, Grote, and
West-end—Messrs.
street; Messrs. Ran

8, St. Martin's-pl

THE ST. J
QUETING
Regent-st and Pic
of the Café Royal

THE 2s. P
800,000 have
pens, penholders, a
only of PARKINS

CROQUET.
the largest a
18s., 21s., 25s., 30s.,
PARKINS and GO

PARKINS
very strong, 3
sent carriage paid to
PARKINS and GO

ILLUSTR
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Four houses (in o
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of MADE-UP SILK
and PINGAT, of P
the most celebrate
MOURNING FA
specialities in them
or elsewhere, is so

GENTLEM

~~Fischer~~ Weber Carl Maria 168

f.19

Distinguished violinist

Melancholy from solitary temperament, not strong health

Opera written at 14 had a great success
d at 40. lungs.

brother Edmond. musician of ~~some~~ moderate ~~success~~ distinction.
1st violin at Salzburgh, afterwards director of music at Cologne.

Married & had children

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Actors

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
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A strolling manager. Ward.

Roger Kemble
manager of a theatrical company. Tall and comely – Suave – made an excellent Falstaff.

=

Sarah Ward. austere and stately. Voice had much of the emphasis of her daughters – Tall & comely

Sarah Mrs Siddons actress

John Phillips Tragedian

Stephen took first to comedy

Frances Mrs Twiss

Elizabeth Mrs Whitelock actress like Sarah

Mary d: young

anne

Catherine d: very young

Lucy d: young

Henry d: young

Charles

Kemble

George Siddons

Horace Twiss Under Sec State Home Dept.

Mrs Sartoris (Adelaide)

Frances Anne

John Anglo Saxon

Capt. Wm

Mary Frances Siddons actress

Life of Mrs Siddons Campbell.

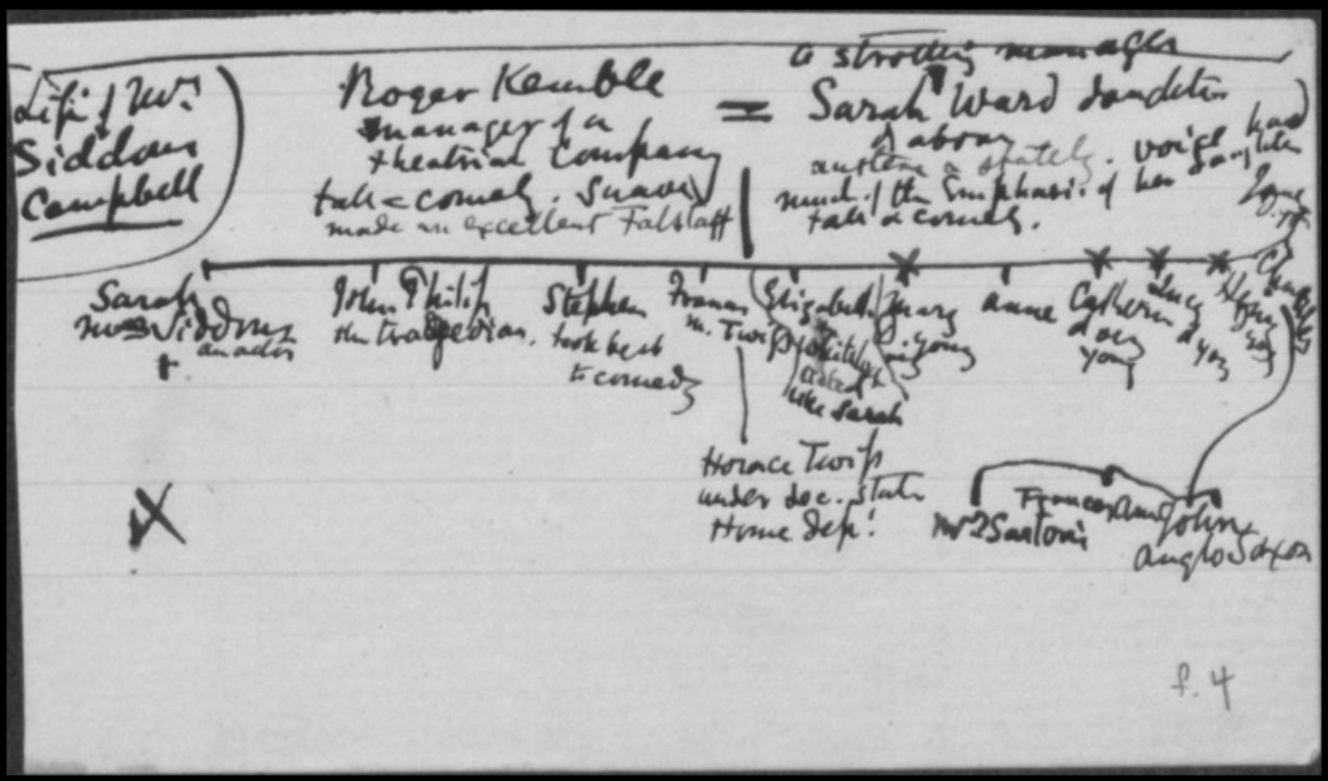
(10)

The grandfather of Mr Jefferson, the eminent comedian now playing in *Rip Van Winkle* at the Adelphi, was the favourite Horatio of Garrick. We have here a curious incident of transmitted talent.

4.3

Manager, Mr F. STRANGE (late of the Crystal Palace).

Brilliant inauguration of the winter season. Uncovering of the new GRAND SARACENIC CRYSTAL PROSCENIUM, designed and executed by that eminent decorator, Mr Chaffin, of Oxford



Life of Mrs Siddons Campbell

Roger Kemble
manager of a theatrical company
talk & comedy. Suavis
made an excellent Falstaff

= Sarah Ward daughter
a strolling manager
of above
austere & stately. voice had much of the emphasis of her daughter
talk & comedy.

Sarah Mrs Siddons an actor

John Philip the tragedian.

Stephen took best to comedy

Frances M. Twiss

Elizabeth Whitelock acted like Sarah

Mary Young

Anne

Catherine Young

Lucy Young

Henry Young

Charles

Horace Twiss under Sec. State Home Dep.

Mrs Santoni

Frances Ann

John Anglo Saxon

f. 4

Landseer

£.5

From Times Feb 3/68. p.9

Mr. Thomas Landseer, "himself the son of a late associate engraver and the brother of two living academicians" was elected associate of the Royal Academy on Friday Jan 31. 1868

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

GALTON/2/4/1/1/27

f.1

Painters

Architects
Sculptors

Grandparents Father's Side

" Mother's Side

Father

Father's Brothers & Sisters, and their Children (& Cousins,

Mother

Mother's Brothers & Sisters & their Children & Cousins.

Condition - humble, middling, wealthy

Education. — Have they changed their profession? ?

Physical power in childhood and in maturity.

Age at which Eminent intellect first appeared

age at death

Brothers. How many reached maturity

(Sisters) separately . How many of these Eminent in history

. Others that shewed remarkable ability

. Others that were imbecile.

Quere if married. Wife's and her ancestry

Sons. No. that reached maturity

(Daughters) separately No. of these Eminent in history

Others that shewed remarkable ability

Others that were imbecile

Other relations, nephews & grandchildren

1865
Times.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 7 A.M.

The friends of Prince Napoleon have strong reason to apprehend, as his enemies have to wish, that his political career is at an end for the present, if not for ever. His Imperial Highness is, it is feared, irretrievably in disgrace, and the Emperor, whose patience, the courtiers tell you, is tired out, is more irritated against his cousin than ever. When His Majesty reached the Lyons terminus on Saturday one of the Prince's household was in attendance to offer, in his Highness's name, the usual congratulations, and to ask for the Emperor's orders. "Tell my cousin," was the reply, "that I am obliged to him, and that I hope to see him to-morrow morning, at 10, at the Tuileries." The aide-de-camp then made his obeisance, returned to his chief, and delivered his message with the accuracy of one of Homer's heralds. In the course of the same evening the Prince was unlucky enough to be thrown from his carriage, a very light one, and received a hurt, also a very light one, but which, light as it may be, keeps him to his apartment. The aide-de-camp once more appeared at the hour fixed by the Emperor for the rendezvous to express the Prince's profound regret that his accident prevented him from complying with his cousin's orders, and from offering his congratulations in person. As the Prince cannot come to the Emperor, the Emperor will probably go to him; but it is generally thought that the affair will end by the Prince's travelling in foreign parts for a season. What has added to the Emperor's anger is the publication in *La Presse* of the Prince's resignation of his office the same day the Emperor's letter appeared, and, of course, before the resignation could reach his hands.

The Emperor has shown his usual tact in leaving to the Empress the more graceful exercise of authority, that of the amnesty to newspapers still under *avertissements*, and the bestowal of the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Rosalie Bonheur, the well-known painter of animals and landscapes. These acts, which will, it is hoped, procure for the Empress that popularity among the masses which assuredly, without any fault of her own, is not yet so general as might be wished, were arranged, it is said, before the Emperor's departure or during his absence. This, however, does not take from their merit, and neither the amnestied journals nor the new Knight of the Legion of Honour will care for the motives to which they owe their pardon or their honours. The honour is the more remarkable, as it is the first time that a woman unconnected with the army has received it. It is sometimes conferred on *cantinières* who are on the strength of a regiment, and who distinguish themselves by their courage and zeal in attending the sick and wounded. The regulations of the army require that the military salute shall be given by soldiers to all persons, in uniform or out of it, wearing the Cross—for the riband alone will not suffice—and a sentry on duty is bound to carry arms. Rosalie, or Rosa, Bonheur, the present recipient, belongs to a family of painters well known in their native city of Bordeaux, where she was born in 1822. Her father, who died in 1853, and who was her first instructor, was an artist of some merit. Rosalie first exhibited in 1841 two small pictures, the rabbits, goats, and sheep. Her two brothers, Auguste and Jules, have produced paintings, some of which have obtained certain honorific distinctions, but the latter is said to be a far better sculptor than painter. A sister, Juliette, better known under her married name of Peyrol, also learnt to paint in her father's studio, and exhibited pictures of animals in 1853 and 1855. She was for some years Rosalie's assistant in the direction of the gratuitous school of design. Rosalie is also a sculptor, and has exhibited groups of animals, which, it appears, have not added much to her reputation as an artist. There is no difference of opinion, however, as to her deserving the honour conferred upon her by the Emperor, and every one approves it.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
2/4/1/1
27

USE OF LORDS, [illegible]

hat the Bill be now read a second time" (The Lord). Objected to. An Amendment moved, "To all the words after 'be,' and insert 'referred to committee'" (The Duke of Rutland). On ques- t the Bill be referred to a Select Committee— 24; Not-Content, 86.

CONTENT.

	Earls.	Lords.
	Haddington	Denman
	Mayo	De Ros
	Powis	Dynevor
	Selkirk	Dunsany
	Stradbroke.	Egerton
	Lords.	Moore (M. Drogheda)
	Berwick	Ravensworth
	Castlemaine	Redesdale
	Churston	Sherborne.

NOT-CONTENT.

	Earls.	Lords.
	St. Germans	Delamere
	Shaftesbury	De Saumarez
	Spencer	De Tabley
	Stanhope	Foley [Teller]
	Stratford	Granard (E. Granard)
	Tankerville	Heytesbury
	Verulam	Houghton
	Viscounts.	Hunsdon (V. Falkland
	Eversley	Keane
	Hawarden	Leigh
	Torrington	Lyveden
	Bishops.	Methuen
	Bath and Wells	Monson
	Ely	Monteagle (M. Sligo)
	Lincoln	Oxenfoord (E. Stair)
	Llandaff	Rivers
	Ripon	Rosse (L. Kinnaird)
	St. David's	Saye and Sele
	Winchester.	Seymour (E. St. Maur)
	Lords.	Silchester (E. Longford)
	Abinger	Somerhill (M. Clanricarde)
	Belper	Sondes
	Bolton	Stanley of Alderley
	Camoys	Suffield
	Chelmsford	Talbot de Malahide
	Clandeboye (L. Dufferin and Clandeboye)	Taunton
	Clifton (E. Darnley)	Truro
	Culville of Culross	Walsingham
	Cranworth	Wenlock
	Dartrey (L. Cremorne)	Wentworth

PAIRS.

Against.	For.	Against.
ord Sheffield, Earl	Cork, Earl ..	Egmont, Earl
rl .. Canterbury, Vis.	Gloucester, Bishop	Clarina, Lord
.. Hardwicke, Earl	Wrottesley, Lord	Enniskillen, Earl
rl .. Lonsdale, Earl	Wharncliffe, Ld.	Templemore, Ld.
.. Parnham, Lord	Harewood, Earl	Conyers, Lord
.. Wensleydale, Ld	Mount-Edgcumbe, Earl ..	Hill, Lord
Arch-	Cawdor, Earl ..	De Vesci, Visc.
.. Rosslyn, Earl	Churchill, Lord	Crofton, Lord
Earl Forester, Lord		
Mar-		
.. Kingsdown, Ld		

OMAN CATHOLIC OATH BILL.

SE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 12.

mittee.—Clause 1.—Amendment proposed, "In line 32, after the word 'Realm,' to insert the I do swear that I will defend to the utmost of r the settlement of property within this realm, lished by the laws; and I do hereby disclaim, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert ent Church Establishment, as settled by law his realm; and I do solemnly swear that I never rcise any privilege to which I am or may become to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or t Government in the United Kingdom' (Sir drns). Question put, "That those words be erted." The Committee divided—Ayes, 147; 3.

MINORITY—AYES.

n. Col. H.	Haliburton, T. C.	North, Colonel
ptain M.	Hamilton, Lord C.	O'Neill, E.
	Hamilton, Viscount	Packe, C. W.
nclair	Hardy, G.	Pakington, Right Hon. Sir J.
l.	Hardy, J.	Papillon, P. O.
F.	Hartopp, E. B.	Parker, Major W.
	Henley, Rt. Hon. J. W.	Patten, Colonel W.
, B.	Heygate, Sir F. W.	Peel, Right Hon. Gen.
C.	Hill, Hon. R. C.	Pennant, Hon. Col.
	Holford, R. S.	Phillips, G. L.
W. Pack-	Holmesdale, Viscount	Powell, F. S.
n. Colonel	Hotham, Lord	Pryse, E. L.
G. P.	Howes, E.	Ridley, Sir M. W.
	Ingestre, Viscount	Salt, T.
	Jolliffe, Rt. Hon. Sir G. H.	Schater-Booth, G.
D.		Selwyn, C. J.
H.	Jolliffe, H. H.	Shirley, E. P.
	Kendall, N.	Smith, Abel
	Kennard, R. W.	Smith, S. G.
	Ker, D. S.	Somes, J.
W.	King, J. K.	Stanhope, J. B.
	Kinnaird, Hon. A. F.	Strange, Sir J. M.
C.	Knatchbull, W. F.	Stuart, Lt.-Col. W.
L.	Knightley, Sir R.	Sturt, H. G.
. L.	Knox, Colonel	Sturt, Lt.-Col. N.
on. H. L.	Knox, Hon. Major S.	Surtees, H. E.
. R. F.	Langton, W. G.	Taylor, Colonel
S. C.	Langton, W. H. G.	Tollemache, J.
	Locke, Sir H.	Torrens, R.
	Lefroy, A.	Trefusis, Hon. C. H. R.
ht Hon. B.	Leighton, Sir B.	Treherne, M.
	Leslie, C. P.	Trevor, Lord A. E. Hill-
Hon. A.	Long, R. P.	Trollope, Rt. Hon. Sir J.
G.	Lowther, Hon. Col.	Turner, C.
Colonel	Lytton, Rt. Hon. Sir E. L. B.	Vance, J.
C.	Macaulay, K.	Verner, Sir W.
el J. W.	Malins, R.	Verner, E. W.
ir M.	Manners, Right Hon. Lord J.	Walcott, Admiral
Sir J.	Manners, Lord G. J.	Waldegrave - Leslie, Hon. G.
. Hn. Gen.	Miles, Sir W.	Walker, J. R.
G.	Miller, T. J.	Watlington, J. W. P.
W. A.	Miller, W.	Welby, W. E.
	Mills, A.	Whiteside, Rt. Hn. J.
J.	Morgan, O.	Williams, F. M.

(Rosa) Bonheur

f.4

Father d 1853
artist of some merit.

- Auguste
  painter
  won some honorific distinction } . . . { ditto
- Jules
  has better sculptor than painter
- Juliette Peyrol
  Exhibited pictures
- Rosa
  Legion of honor June 1865

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

(5)

Ary Scheffer naquit comme on peut le dire, le crayon à la main. Son père était artiste de talent, et promettait de devenir un peintre, si la mort lui en eut donné le temps. Elle le surprit presque au début de sa carrière. Il laissait une veuve, quelques tableaux inachevés. et 3 fils encore enfants. Tous trois se sont fait un nom - Ary était l'aîné; une vocation précoce le destinait à la peinture

Il y a des gens à Amsterdam qui se souviennent encore d'avoir vu, du temps du Roi Louis, un tableau qui fit sensation et qui reçut les honneurs d'une exposition publique. c'était une assez grande

toile, des figures de grandeur naturelle, un vrai tableau, une œuvre d'homme, et l'auteur n'avait pas 12 ans.

On dit, mon Sauveur, que les petits prodiges ne sont pas toujours de grands hommes, et pourtant il faut reconnaître que, dans les arts, c'est un indice et presque qu'un sage présage d'une supériorité future que une assez grande précocité.

Des écrivains, des poètes mêmes qui ne découvrent leur talent qu'à l'âge de quarante, même après 40 ans comme J. Jacques et W. Scott, il y en a toujours eu, quant aux peintres et aux musiciens, il faut qu'ils soient plus diligents. Ce n'est pas trop de la souplesse de la flexibilité de l'enfance pour façonner

une main d'artiste. Plus vous au-
rez de génie, plus votre main doit
de bonne heure se préparer à vous
comprendre et à vous obéir. Pas de
Raphael ~~au~~ sans des doigts de fée,
tandis qu'on peut si bien écrire ~~en~~ en
tenant mal sa plume! Tous les enfants
de 7 ans qui improvisent ~~du~~ au piano
ne seront pas des Mozart ni même des
Liszt; mais des Mozart qui se révèlent
à 30 ans ou seulement à 20, jamais
on n'en verra.
Ce qui perd les enfants trop hâtifs
c'est leur ~~[illegible]~~ premier succès. Ils s'y
complaisent, se font une routine,
et deviennent des nains. Notre peintre
de 12 ans comprit heureusement
& sa mère comprit comme lui
qu'il n'était après tout qu'un habile
écolier. & qu'il avait besoin d'un maître

f.6v

et on l'envoya à Paris.

Extract from the Memoirs of Cory Scheffer pear M. Pitet.

Allegri da Correggio
d by Mengs; Core 1823 b 1494–1534

f. 7r

Lorenzo a Painter

San Pomponio. there is a fresco by him in Parma Cathedral, full of Correggiesque expression and, above all, of an excellent colour.

Grandson Antonio Pellegrino, called "il Pittore"

~~Bartolomeo~~ ~~Fra~~. Bellini { Gentile - John 3h
~~(or Baccio della Porta)~~ f. 8r

Gentile - Venetian. Historian & Portrait painter, b 1421 - d 1501
John Venetian painter 1426 - 1516

Cagliari (Paul Veronese)

A sculptor

Uncle Antonio Badile painter at Verona

Intended for sculpture, but changed early to colour. early success.

Benedetto a sculptor & painter. of some mark.

Two

Carletto, genius of his father, died of promise d. æt. 26

Gabrielle, a painter, not successful.

Hereditaries

f. 10

Ghiberti. Florence – beginning of of 15th cent. his father – his son. Vittorio. the bronze doors. of S. Giovanni

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Buonarotti. M Angelo

302

F. 11

Who was M. Ang. Buon: Tuscan dramatist?

Canova

303

f.12

f.13r

'Lanzi - Storia pittorica'
(Lodovico) -

"Paolo suo fratello, coltivava la pittura, ma era assai povero di consiglio e d'ingegno, nè buono ad altro che ad eseguir ragionevolmente le invenzioni altrui: &c &c" p. 86 Vol 5 -

"Avea uno zio paterno, per nome Antonio, sarto di professione, che due figli educava in casa, Agostino ed Annibale" &c &c.

"Benchè fratelli, avean natura e costumi così diversi" &c &c - Agostino colto in letteratura, vedevasi del continuo coi dotti, nè vi era scienza ove non mettesse lingua: egli filosofo, egli geometra, egli poeta, &c &c - "

Annibale

f. 13v

oltre il saper leggerle e scrivere, non affettava altre lettere" &c &c -

" Agostino adunò notizie per la sua varia dottrina; crebbe nel disegno: &c &c -" (1580)

"Annibale poi ch'era l'uomo d'un solo affare, &c &c" - è profittare delle opere e della conversazione de' grandi uomini - Fu allora o poco appresso che fece copie bellissime del Coreggio, di Tiziano di Paolo &c &c -"

Caracci 2 brothers Mansion

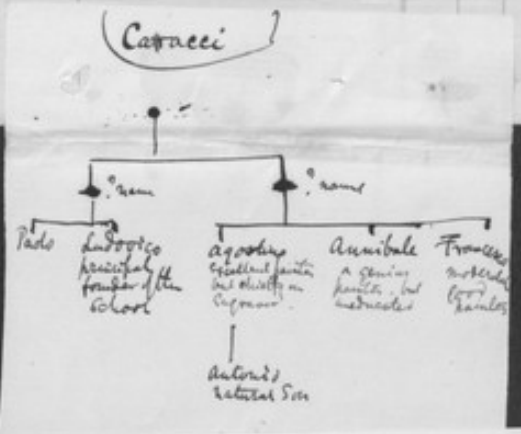
Ludovico. had a brother Paolo

Ludovico was slow at first Agostino & Annibale both precocious their father was a tailor but he having made some progress, persuaded him to let them join him

Agostino & Annibale

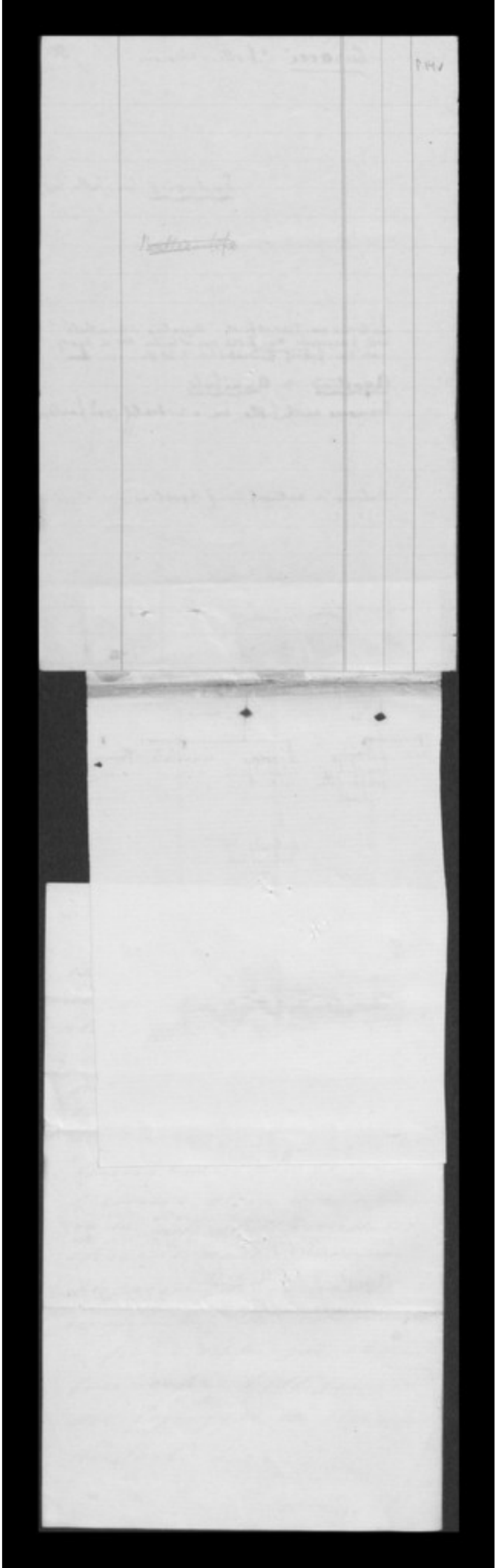
Francesco another brother was a moderately good painter

Antonio a natural son of Agostino.



f 14r

Then follow 17 pages of their works &c —



Francia Francesco (Rabolini) 103
called La Francia F 15

Sir James (Painter)

Giulio Giacomo

Eyck family of painters

(85

f. 16

brothers { Jean d. at 50
married & had a daughter who became a nun
Hubert d. at 60

sister Marguerite van d. – passionately devoted to her art & refused to marry.

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Brunelleschi Filippo
Florentine architect. Dome of Florence Cathedral.
1377 — 1444

f.17r

Family had produced several eminent individ:

See Vasari

Notary

Intended for the law but his bias lay elsewhere. He prevailed on his father to place him with a goldsmith. There he made artist friends.

8 oct 67.

[illegible]

f.17v

Douw Gerard

305

f18

Durer Albert

306

f.19

Gainsborough

307

f. 20

Claude [Gelée] (Lorraine)

F.21

2 nephews & a niece were

Parents very poor
Apprenticed to a pastry cook – at 12 boy left an Uncle went to his elder brother, thence to Rome, where he was house servant to a landscape painter, & learnt the art

In the height of his fame at 30. d at 82

Elder brother was a carver in wood.

Never married – two devoted to his profession

2 nephews & a niece were his only surviving relations

Ghiberti

Scultore

308

f. 22

Giorgione

309
f.23

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Giotto

312

f. 24

f. 25

A Schoolmaster in the Old Bailey.

Apprenticed to an Engraver of arms on plate but he took to the study of the living model. not very successful at first. ~~He took to~~ Rose by degrees.

d. 67 of aneurism with chest.

Married Sir James Thornhill's daughter, altogether against the consent of the father, at first.

Holbein Hans

140

f. 26

A painter

death of the plague in London

Maratti Carlo

313

f. 27

Cimabue

304

A.28

Of noble Florentine lineage

nothing more seems known

Cellini Benvenuto

f.29

Intended for music but it was impossible to keep him from chasing at 15 he established himself with a goldsmith. He took to the army with great success during his artistical career — He was very quarrelsome: a frequent duellist very vain & rowdy man

Chantrey Sir Francis (62

f-30

Farmer our attorney.

Intended for an attorney but his predilection lays for carving

A bust of his made Oct 24 attracted the admiration of Nollekens. & thenceforth he was famous d Oct 59

Apparently none.

Married

no children nor other near relatives

Donatello

346

f. 31

Flaxman John

102

f. 32

Modeller of Figures.

Weak ~~in youth~~ as a child

d aet 71.

m to Ann Denman, very happily.

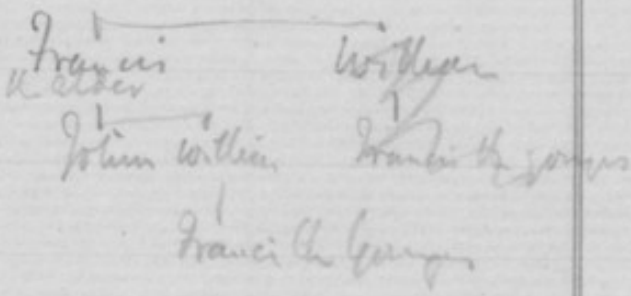
f. 33

H
Bargello built by
Jacopo de Lapi. Father
of Arnolfo.
Giuseppe Giusti
his tomb.
Susan Horner 88

London Library,
12, St. James's Square,

Mieris

314
f. 34



Jacopo da Ponte (called Bassano)
b. 1510. d. 1592

- Francesco, b. 1548, d. 1591
- Giovanni Battista, b. 1553, d. 1613
- Girolamo, b. 1560, d. 1622
- Leandro, b. 1558, d. 1623

all painters

f.36r

Dec. 30. 1866.

Dear Mr. Galton

Many thanks to you for the Back pedigree &. I return. I enclose the names & dates of the DaPonte or Bassano family of Venetian painters. Have you observed the Piano family of Tuscan Sculptors architects & painters? They were several brothers & cousins for at least 2 generations, & extremely important in the

f.36v

history of Italian Art.

I am yours most sincerely

J. A. Symonds

Could you kindly return my Ms. book before Wednesday? I am going away then & should like to take it with me.

~~Phidias~~

Pisano family

of architects Sculptors & painters

320

f.37

~~[illegible]~~ Murillo

60
f.30

under { Don Juan del Castillo painter of Eminence
Augustin del Castillo good painter
cousin Antonio son of Augustin, very good painter, died despondent on seeing the superior success of Murillo

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~~nephew~~ Antonio
~~Cousin~~

Nollekens

315

f.39

Ostade

316

f. 40

Palladio

317

f. 41

Parmegiano

318

f. 42

Perrault

319

f. 43

Piombo Sebastien del

321
f.44

Poussin

323

f. 45

Gaspar Poussin was
not his brother, but brother in law

Prat. Teles

324
f. 46

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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Potter Paul

322

f. 47

Raibolini (Francia)

325

f. 48

Rembrandt

326

f. 99

Reni Guido

327
f. 50

Turner

338

f.51

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Teniers

336

f.52

David the Elder

David the Younger

Thorwaldsen

337

f. 53

Reynolds Sir Joshua

328

f. 54

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Ribera Spagnoletto 329
f. 55

Robusti Tintoretto

330

f 56

Rosa Salvatore

331

f.57

Rubens

332

f. 58

Cm Albert Antiquary.

Ruysdael

333

f. 59

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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Sanzio Raffaelle

334

f. 60

Vandyck

339
f.61

Vannucchi (Andrea del Sarto) 340

f. 62

Vannucci (Perugino)

341

f. 63

Wilkie

347
f. 64

Vinci (Leonardo)

346

f. 65

Werf Vander

344

f. 66

not first rate

Had a Brother but not so good

Wren Sir Christopher

348

f. 67

Welde van der Adm

343

f.68

There were 4. V di W.

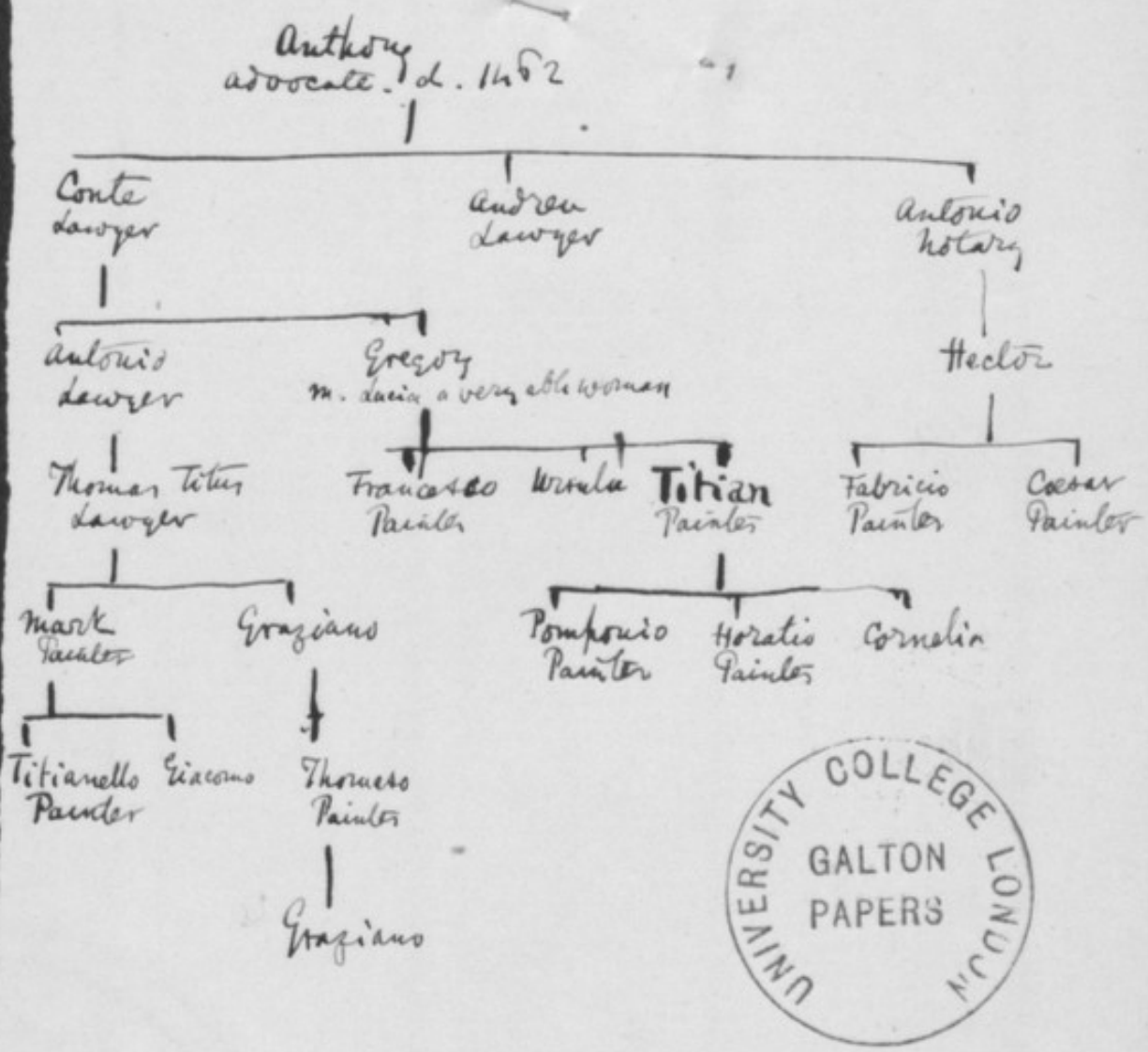
Titian Veccelli

L: at 99. f.69

from Northcote's life (Appendix X) (Bryan's is incorrect, thus Mark is not nephew of Titian but as shown)

Genealogy of the Eight Veccelli Painters (?9)

Bryan gives 6



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Titian's brother & 2 sons had great abilities. Brother was chiefly engaged in military duties & could never thoroughly paint by profession — The sons wanted the stimulus of poverty, but there is no doubt of their natural abilities.

9

Veccelli (Titian)

345

f.70

Velasquez

342

f. 71

Literature

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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2/4/1/1
28

Addison
Aiken
Alison Sir Arch:
Arnold Dr
Boileau
Bossuet
Bronte
Carlyle
Champollion
[illegible]
Chateaubriand
~~[illegible]~~
Edgeworth
Fenelon
Fielden
Gibbon
Gramont Comte de
Grotius
Hallam
Irvine
Lamb Charles
Lessing
20 Locke
Lucan
Macaula
~~Mackenzie~~
~~[illegible]~~
Niebuhr
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ Palgrave
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
Roscoe
Le Sage
Scaliger J.C
" J.J.
Schlegel Aug
" Fried:
Seneca
Sevigne
~~Stephen~~
Stephens R
" H M
Swift
Taylor.

Examined but have not found relation. [illegible] f.25
Those not properly examined marked ✓
Those who have distant are mentioned

Cervantes
✓ Cicero
De Foe Son Norton satirised in Pope's Dunciad
✓ Demosthenes
Erasmus no children - a monk. He was himself illegitimate
Fichte [illegible] Theophili
Fontaine [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
Gibbon ~~very distant~~ to Lord Hardwicke Lt Chancellor Fwm 2nd cousin
Goldsmith
✓ Herodotus
Heyne Christian G.
Jeffrey
Johnson Samuel. (F. a striking man)
Livy
Mackintosh Sir J
Marcus Aurelius
Montaigne
Montesquieu
Plato, ~~Nephew~~ n succeeded him as lecturer - wrote largely but none of his writings have reached us.
Rabelais
Richardson Samuel, novelist
Richter
Rousseau
Scott Sir Walter
Smith Sydney - mother was remarkable & his brother in Indian Judge of reputation
Smollett
Spinoza
Sterne
✓ Tacitus
✓ Thucides ? what to Millinder for of Cimon
Voltaire
~~[illegible]~~ Voss
~~[illegible]~~ Wolf

272
f.2v

The merits of lite
I do not attempt t
a moderate number of
the foremost nau
~~of whose history there~~
that of those I h
in this list. I c
known about the
I cannot tell how fa
also because in a
their extended kin
these are the Tay

Addison Joseph 3

Life by Steele 1724 Sprengel 1810 Lucy Aiken 1843 Macaulay 1843 Elwin 1857
b 1672 — d 1719

Addison Lorraine

Travellers Library

f.3

Launcelot Addison a Divine of considerable learning

Was an author at 25 & well known to the great patrons of literature
died at 48

To Dowager Countess of Warwick.

None, only a daughter

Aiken

Dr Aiken. · Mrs Barbauld

Lucy Aiken.

(& others.)

Arnold D: Thomas DD
Head master of Rugby.

Collector of the Customs at Cowes died suddenly of spasm of heart.

Stiff & formal as a child – hated early rising. Highly distinguished at Oxford

Seventh child & youngest son.

Mary Penrose sister of an early school & college friend

nine children

Matthew. Prof: of Poetry at Oxford.

Nicholas, (surnamed Despréaux)
Boileau
Poet. Satirist Critic 1636 — d 1711

24a

f. 65

Life
Desmaizeaux 1712

Berriat-Saint-Prix in his edition of Boileau gives a genealogical tree of his family

Gilles Boileau registrar of the parliament of Paris

Anne de Nielle

Educated for the law which he hated — Shewed no signs of early wit but rather was dull till 30. He was thought a confirmed dunce.

~~ill health — d 38~~ d æt 75

Two

Gilles. an eminent literary man. wrote satires. Of considerable talent & lively wit. had ill health d æt 38

Jacques eminent for his learning & abilities. a Doctor of the Sorbonne - author of various publications all on singular subjects.

Apparently not (?)

(25

Bossuet Jacques Benigne

one of the ~~Great~~ most famous of Romish controversialists. against Protestants 1627. 1704 f.75

see Hole's dict

Many biographies

Born of ~~an~~ ~~[illegible]~~ legal family

James Benign nephew. Bishop of Troyes. Editor of his under works. d. 82

Educated for & became a priest

He was a laborious student

one, at least.

a Priest, - not married

~~Brontë~~	~~Emily Jane (Ellis Bell)~~	~~1818~~ *	~~1848~~	
"	Anne (Acton Bell)	1820 *	1849	
"	Charlotte (Currer Bell)	1816	1855	
	~~Life of Gaskell~~			

Champollion (44)

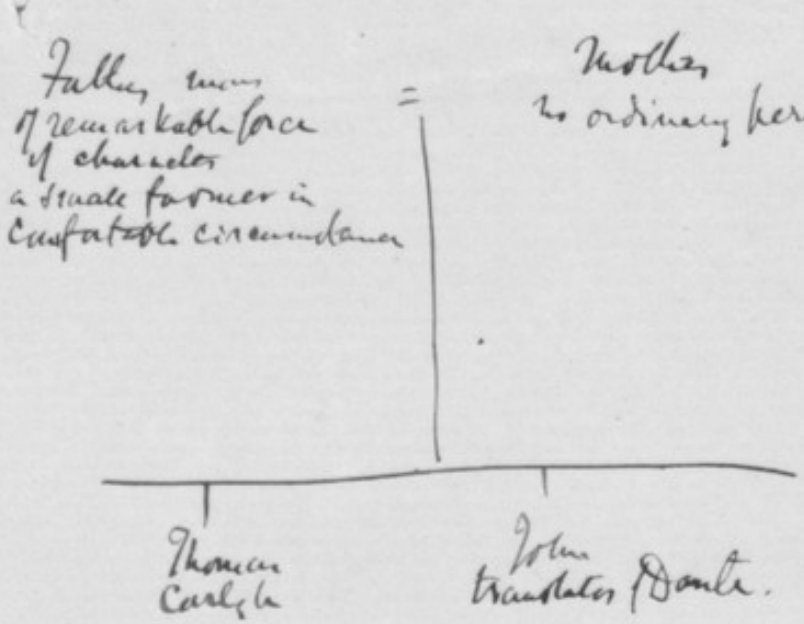
brothers (a) Jean François 1790 – 1832 f.8

(b) Jean Jacques 1778 – ?

(a) Interpreter of hieroglyphic writing

(b) Historical and antiquarian author

Carlyle Thomas



f. 10

Hugh Bronte

Patrick
Precocious & ambitious = Miss Bramwell
deeply pious, refined, pure, modest.

Nine other children
remarkable for great physical strength & personal beauty

Maria

Charlotte
(Currer Bell)

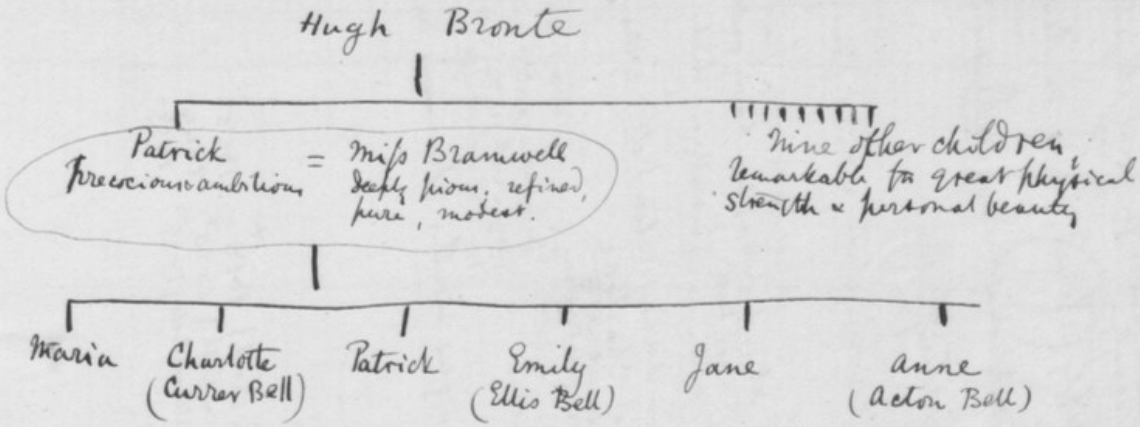
Patrick

Emily
(Ellis Bell)

Jane

Anne
(Acton Bell)

6 a more



Bronte

(Mrs Gaskell's life)
p. 34.

Bronte (2h)

novelists

f.115

Life Mrs Gaskell

Hugh Bronté

Patrick precocious & ambitious, a clergyman

Nine other children, remarkable for great physical strength and personal beauty.

Miss Bramwell deeply, strong refined, pure modest

The aunt was precise, a odd looking - her dress utterly out of fashion.

Humble rather than midding.

All the family were consumption & died young

Most precocious family. Jane Eyre was published oct 22 - Charlotte died oct 33 of consumption having outlived all her brothers & sisters. (Currer Bell)

It was a family of 6 she was very weak physically, as a child.

Emily (Ellis Bell) and Anne (Acton Bell) were almost if not quite, the equals of Charlotte

Patrick was very precocious & clever but went astray quite — d oct 30

"perhaps the greatest genius to begin with in this rare family" Mrs Gaskell's life

none other than talented

Married. ~~but~~ died a few months after ~~wards~~ marriage

no children, she

Bronté Emily Jane (Ellis Bell) 1818* 1848
" Anne (Acton Bell) 1820* 1849
" Charlotte (Currer Bell) 1826 1855

f. 11v

~~Lt. J. McCormick Bisset 1798 Jas Pure 1822~~
~~T. Macknight. Geo Croly 1840~~ Sergeant Burke.
~~Jos Nahier 1862.~~

Chateaubriand

writer & ~~statesman~~ politician

f. 12r

noble

Comte de Bedée

Education neglected
Intended for the navy, then for the church, then for army.
Wholly given to study & retirement at 20.

Youngest of 10 children. One brother & 2 sisters, & at 80 alone reached maturity

Sister Lucile had "le genie, le caractère, et la folie de J.J. Rousseau.

married Mlle de Lavigne, pious & virtuous but she never occupied other than a secondary place in the thoughts of her husband.
No children

Cervantes Saavedra Miguel
author of Don Quixote.

53
f. 13r

Life by
Roscoe
Lockhart

Léonor de Cortinas

Middling they were poor hidalgos. Valet de chambre to a cardinal; then the army. was 6 years imprisoned by the Algerians.

pub Don Quixote oct 48 d. oct. 49

He was the 4th child

yes oct 37 to a lady of noble family

one illegimate daughter & 2 legitimate.

Cicero.

see Forsyth

54

f. 14 r

Saint Hours

De Foe Daniel

7h

f.15

Sir W. Scott
Wilson's life

A Butcher & a dissenter

Apparently educated at a good school

First authorship aet 21, a satirical pamphlet
d aet 70

Married

Several children

Norton de Foë satirised in Pope's Dunciad

Demosthenes

77

f. 16

Gylon governor of Nymphoeum betrayed it to the Scythians and married a Scythian woman

a rich armourer ~~cutler~~ & Cabinet maker

Demophon his brother } ~~2 first cousins at least~~

mother Eleobule

Aphobus her brother

Orphan at 7. seems to have been well educated in youth.

Naturally weak

Pleaded his own cause at 20. but some doubt whether the oration was composed by himself His first speech on public affairs at 30

poisoned himself at 63 to avoid capture

one sister only

Yes

had certainly 1 daughter who died & apparently others (?)

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Edgeworth Maria

83

f.17

Richard Lovell mechanical philosopher
married 4 wives many children 40 years difference of age
between Oldest & youngest. d. oct 73

Daughter by 1st wife was principally educated by her father
with whom she lived on the most confidential terms.

Was 31 when she began to write. d. oct 83

Never married.

Erasmus

84

f. 18

Gerrit. (= Erasmus) . Erasmus was ~~his~~ a natural son, but the father took great care of him. He was unable to legitimize.

Marguerite daughter of a physician

Well and tenderly educated at first – then dishonest guardian wasted his fortune & drove him unwillingly into a monastery – orphan of both parents Oct 13

d Oct 19

No – He was a monk.

Fenelon François

97

f.19

Bertrand de Salagnac Diplomatist, ambassador to England, was an ancestor ~~relative~~ of François d. 1589. François b 1651

at 15 preached his first sermon which had a great success d. 64

Stephen Gabriel Jacques (Marquis de la Mothe) general & diplomatist son of above. François Louis – Litterateur.

Fenelon

F. Bertrand de Salignac, marquis de la Mothe, ambassador of France to England ~~Diplomatist~~ & distinguished Officer

f. 20

N. Fenelon. Gabriel Jacques de Salignac, marquis de La Mothe (1688–1746) ambassador of France in Holland — wrote 'Memoires Diplomatiques'.

N.S. Fenelon François-Louis de Salignac marquis de La Mothe 1722–1780 (Literary Man) — ~~though~~ a captain of cavalry, but also wrote 'Alexander' a tragedy &c. By profession

Fichte Jean Theophile

98
f.21r

Artisan

Educated moderately through the help of the Baron de Militz who was struck by his promise, as a child.
His childhood was signalized by extraordinary intellectual capacity & great moral energy.

Caught fever & died at 52

Married to Mlle Rahn niece of Klopstock

f. 21v

see ~~Scotti life~~

~~Chalmers~~

& ~~Fielding's works~~

Fielding Henry

99

f. 22

Scott's Life
Chalmers
& Fieldings works

Gould

Judge Gold.

A Lieut Genl.

:- Gold

~~Scott~~ Good, very dissipated in youth

Began writing plays at 21

Sir John half brother. excellent magistrate, thoughtfully & at 47
wrote on police administration

4 sisters, Sarah, third sister a woman of considerable learning
& authorship

mars: to Charlotte Cradock

four children — ~~result unknown~~ nothing more

Gentis Mme

f. 235

Mme de Gentis
memoires

Ducrest a wealthy man.

Educated with negligence & frivolity instruction absolutely nil at oct 13. Then she took to ~~the piano~~ music with the greatest ardour — wrote her first a most important book oct 31

d oct 84

Comte de Gentis _ colonel:

2 daughters both married 1 died very young the other married M. de Valence

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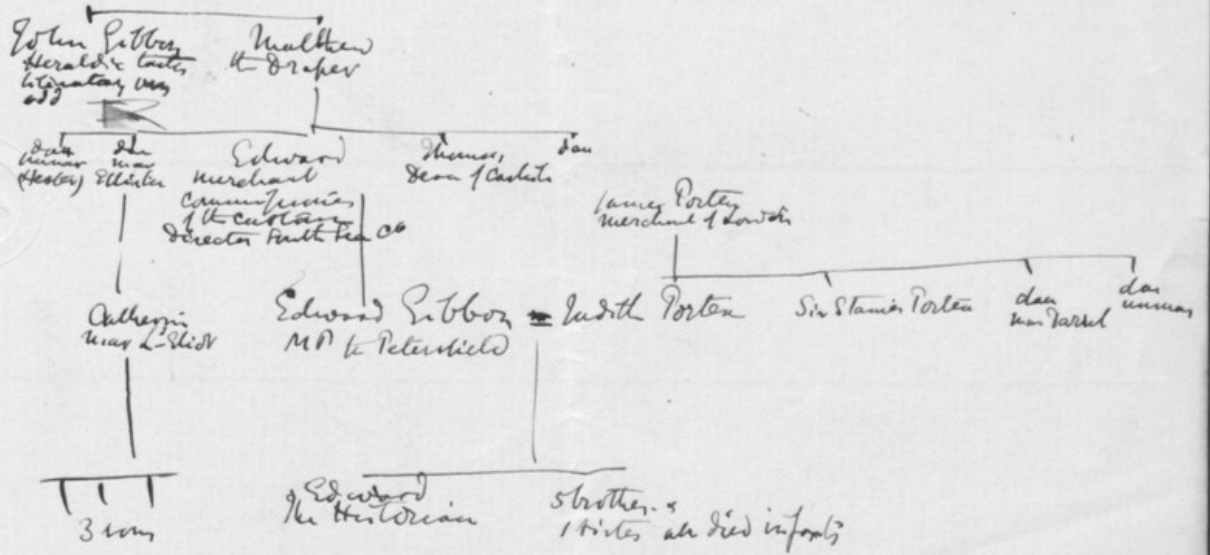
See [illegible] autobiography

f.24

Gibbon — Gibbon has own life.

Gibbon was omnivorous as a boy — weak of health



Gibbon

113

f.25

Autobiography

~~Middling~~ moderately wealthy

Health very delicate in childhood & consequently made little progress at School ~~yet at ~~ ~~15 when he entered Oxford~~ ~~at 39 when he published the 1st volume of the Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire~~

dat 57

Never married

Goldsmith Oliver

120

f. 26

Clergyman

~~Charles Contarine~~

" " Contarine

Revd Thomas ~~Charles~~ Contarine assisted him kindly.

His fault was extreme weakness of character

Accounted a dull child at first - but afterwards excited some hopes & was sent to Dublin University. Here his career was any thing but distinguished - idle & extravagant - gouged. Tried church law & medicine - always dissipated. Began to write well at 32. Began Vicar Wakefield at 34 d. at 46.

He was the 5th among 7 children & the 2nd son.

Never married

Grotius Hugo. 118

f-27

gr-gr fath Corneille Cornets married ~~daughter of Diederich~~ Ermengarde de Groot his children took their mother's name.
gr fath Hugues de Groot great scholar, ~~[illegible] professor of philosophy~~

Fath John Curator of the University of Leyden & a learned man
Uncle. Corneille Professor both of philosophy & of law
Alide Overschie

Carefully Educated

Extraordinary ability as a child. At 14 his learning attracted considerable notice. d. oct 13.
A Brother collected & edited his ~~works~~ poems & published (Williams) independently.

Married Maria de Reigersbergen a woman of rare merit.

Peter able diplomatist & scholar.

f.28

Gramont (from Biogr. Univ:
2 branches. both illustrious – both from the Basses Pyrenees

1st Branch. Gramont d'Aure

Gramont Roger de
Ambassador to Rome under Louis XII

Archbishop of Bordeaux

Gabriel de
Prelate – Diplomatist
Employed by Francois I
on several delicate missions.

dau

dau

Gramont Antoine I d'Aure

Gramont Philibert de

Gramont Antoine II
mar: niece of Richelieu

Gramont Antoine III
Marshal duc de Gr
writer of memoirs
but not so charming as those of his brother

Philibert Comte de
memoirs d. at 86
his friend began writing them when the Comte was at 80
to recall the recollection of his youthful & he saw no incongruity in doing helping him.

Gramont Armand de (1638–1674)
Comte de Guiche
French General

Antoine IV 1672–1725
duc de Gramont
& duc de Guiche
Marshal of France

Gramont

Gramont Philibert Comte de

117
p. 29

Philibert husband of Corisande d'Andouins
mistress of Henry IV.

Antoine II

a niece of Richelieu

Educated ill at Dax for the church, but took to the army

d. 84.

Marshal. Antoine III - ~~Savagna~~ Soldier & diplomatist
author of memoirs b 1604

two daughters

Hallam Henry
Historian

114
1.30

(write & ask Mrs Leonard for particulars of parentage)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

well known Edinburgh Reviewer. æt 30
middle ages publ: æt 40

d æt 81

? Sister of Sir Abraham Elton – poet. died æt ...

Arthur: the object of Tennyson's in memoriam
Henry – Distinguished at the university. died young

f. 31 12 h

Helvetius Claude Adrian ← author of De l'Esprit

Dutch family (Schweitzer) emigrated to France

Jean Adrian - Dutch Physician died à Paris - first showed the importance of ipecacuanha. Inspector General of Hospitals

John Claude Adrian - Physician of great eminence à Paris. Inspector General of Hospitals - liberal and benevolent.

a Literary man

universally accomplished handsome, Graceful, robust & full of genius.

d. æt. 56
of Gout.

(she had 21 brothers & sisters.)

Mlle de Ligneville a very charming person. It is said that both Franklin & Turgot wished to marry her when she was left a widow. d. æt 81

Two daughters one married the Comte de Mesnard the other the Comte de Andlau.

Herodotus

273

f. 32

Heyne Christian Gottlob
learned German Critic

226

f. 33r

b. in Silesia.

A weaver in humble circumstances

At a very early age Heyne taught other children, to get money for his own education

d oct 85

3 children by a first wife
b — by a second. —

f.33v

~~See the volume of Bastien's~~
~~edition of his works~~

~~Enquiries about the~~ Tencin family

~~See Argental~~

Irving Washington 158

F 34

A Merchant - Scotchman by birth

Weak health

Educated by his elder brothers Ample means of a detaining habit

Elder brothers were young men of considerable literary attainments. One conducted the New York Chronicle.

Jeffrey Francis

159

f. 35

Depute clerk of the Court of Sessions

Daughter of a farmer

a little clever anxious boy – at the University of Edinburgh a famous debater.

d of 77 after a short illness.

a numerous family – Francis was the eldest [illegible]

Marriages 1 Her 2nd cousin Catherine Wilson

2 Miss Charlotte Villiers, grand niece of the statistician

Johnson Samuel

f. 36

Bookseller

Afflicted as a child with the King's Evil & was touched for it by Queen Anne. Always liable to attacks of melancholy
School at Stourbridge, then Oxford.

d æt 75 paralysis dropsy asthma.

married Mrs Porter 20 years older than himself.

F.37

Charles Lamb (Elia)

"His only living relative, a maiden
sister, lives with him, & she too
possesses strong intellect, & a heart
the counterpart of his own in
humanity. They are devotedly
attached to each other, and the
next best thing to reading a book
from the pen of Charles Lamb,
is the listening to a conversation
between him & his sister."

"This lady is the author of several
pieces even in the following pages
amongst her brother's works, with
which they have always been
published."

From memoir prefixed to his works in
Galignani's edition.

Lessing Gotthold Ephraim 228

f. 38

an enormous & a universal writer —
added ~~[illegible]~~ immensely to Germans literature. —

Clergyman

A devourer of books from Earliest childhood.
He health broke rapidly at 50 & he died at 53

Johann Gottlieb. a writer of some power &
much contemporary repute

Livy

274

f. 39

Macaulay Lord

f. 40

See for much of this - Mrs Ard. Smith letters

Revd. Macaulay
Scotch minister in the Hebrides, a most eloquent preacher, mentioned in Dr Johnson's tour. Had a large family

Aulay Macaulay
very brilliant conversationalist. wrote much & very lack. that remains unfinished & in MSS. Tutor to Caroline of Brunswick. D in prime of life.

Johnson Heyrick
Head Master of Repton. Thought very highly of at Cambridge. More so even than Ld Macaulay. They were about the same year.

Kenneth

MP, Others all clever

Zachary
Slave abolitionist.

Lord Macaulay
unmarried

Lady Trevilian

×

George Trevilian
author. 1st classic Cambridge.

&c

Dear Mr Galton

My daughter Mrs Holland has sent me this paper to know if I have any remark to make. I may mention the name of my Grandfather was the Revd John - He was Minister at Inverary not the Hebrides, & there he entertained Dr Johnson - The Minister in the Hebrides

territory & after he came to my land is constantly mentioned in colony for a wonder for a bribe & a rarity. Believe me Paul & Jane Jameson

f. 41r

was a very distant
relation who wrote
a History of St Kilda.
Then as to my Father
though no Speaker!
he was a singularly
lucid & rapid writer.
However I only wished
to speak as to facts.
John, not Johnson
Heyrick was never
thought highly of
at Cambridge, a
regular rough

sort of rowing man
who took no honors.
I am quite certain
left no high reputation
there. He worked
hard in later life
I have always
heard made him
self a good scholar
& a very good Head
Master. Kennedy
Macaulay was his
Brother not you.

The most distinguished

f.42v

man of the older generation by far was General Colin Macaulay Brother of Aulay & Zachary. He was the right hand of the Duke of Wellington in his Indian Campaigns, in prison for years in Seringapatam & in spite of the most active life a first rate scholar both in ancient & modern languages. He governed for years great part of the Madras

f.43

Not Good Enough

Mackenzie Henry.
"Man of Feeling"

Holt Mackenzie
Indian Financier – Sec.^r Gov.^t Territory Depart
in Calcutta – One of the Junior members
of the Board of Control

Enquire more

Mackintosh Sir James

172

f. 44

Captain

Miss Marjory Macgillivray

Educated for a physician & took his degree. then entered the bar. Began his famous lectures on international law
Ct 35

d oct 67 His health began to fail & a slight accident brought on death

Was an only child

Married young to a lady possessed of as little fortune as himself – & afterwards ~~again~~ a second time
1 son 5 daughters
The son edited his memoirs

Marcus Aurelius

f. 45

Issued from a family that had been long
Established "dans la Belique"

Annius Verus, a simple citizen — Marcus
Aurelius took his name Aurelius when adopted by
Antonine who was of the Aurelian family.

Lucilla

Appears from childhood to have been of great promise
& engaged in ~~deep~~ severe studies. Oct 12 he put d oct 59
on the drop of a philosopher & practiced all the austerities
had a sister

Montaigne

Michael Eyquem de

f 46

Pierre Eyquem Seigneur of Montaigne

Singularly but well educated. Had a nurse to teach him latin as a mother tongue & was 6 years old before he had the slightest knowledge of French — & so on with other matters

3rd Son his 2 elder brothers died. ob ætat. 59.

Married & had 6 daughters of whom only one lived. She married & had children.

Montesquieu

181

(Buffon considered the 5 greatest geniuses he knew, were Newton Bacon Leibnitz Montesquieu & himself!)

f. 47

Had an uncle

Precocious wrote his "Lettres Persanes" wh made a great sensation oct 32. Became nearly blind. cl oct 66) of inflamatory fever.

Married Jeanne de Lartiges

Had one son & 2 daughters one daughter married a relation Secondat d'Agen

f. 48

Necker

Charles Frederick Necker d 1760
was a jurist of Eminence & a chair of law was instituted for him at Geneva.

Louis d 1804
Prof: Math: at Geneva
author of several works

Jacques d 1804
the celebrated financier.

De Saussure
the great physical philosophy

Jacques
Professor of Botany at Geneva. also councillor of State & Syndic

Albertine de Saussure
authoress of Education Progressive

Louis Albert
Able physical philosophy
subject of a long memoir
by Prof: Forbes

Niebuhr Carstens
Niebuhr Barthold George

F.49 188

A well to do ~~cottager~~ farmer, but at their death the property was in difficulties, a Carsten was penniless & had no means of becoming educated

Carstens celebrated German travellers in Arabia and the East, (born in Hanover)
under a mission by the Danish Government

d at 82
died blind

Son Barthold George (born at Copenhagen)
constitution weak and nervous, injured by a marsh fever
Had a fair education - all his time was devoted to study at 7 he was considered a prodigy of study
Perhaps there is no one who has combined so

d at 55

Married Amelie Behrens & 2nd again to ...
4 children by the 2d wife 3 daughters & 1 son Marcus who had attained a high position in the civil Service of Prussia
Macaulay says of Niebuhr that he wd have been the first writer of his age if his ~~talent~~ in communicating truths had been more in proportion to his talent in discovering them (see preface Lays Ancient Rome)

Plato

201

f. 50

Ariston (?)

Perictyone – one story is she was with child when ariston married her. – She was of illustrious descent from Solon

Plato = the broad (browed or shouldered)

(Lewis Biog. Hist. Philos.) – He was intensely melancholy – a great but not an amiable man.

Began to write poetry an epic, when very young oct 20 he became acquainted with Socrates. d oct 82

Had a sister Potone

nephew Speusippus son of Plato's sister succeeded him as lecturer in the academy of Athens, – wrote largely but none of his writings have come down to us.

Porson Richard
Eminent Greek Scholar & critic

203

f. 51 r

Weaver &
& Parish Clerk – a man of excellent sense
great natural power of arithmetic

Housemaid at the clergyman's – read his books on the sly ~~surreptitiously~~. He found she had a sound knowledge of Shakespeare & much else. He helped her.

Great bodily strength – often known to walk from Cambridge to London, 52 miles to attend his club in the evening, not being able to afford coach fare
From childhood, whatever Richard did was done in a superior manner. He spun better yarn than his brothers or sisters & had always a book lying open before him when spinning. & before he could write he had taught himself from an old book as far as the cube root in arithmetic
Stupendous memory
d. ae 49

Thomas Porson 2 years his junior was in the opinion of Dr Davy the then master of Caius College Cambridge & fully the equal of Richard in ability
He kept a classical school but died oet 24.
(who was intimately acquainted with both brothers)

Married Mrs Lunan the sister of Mr Perry editor of the Morning Chronicle – she died 2 years after

Sister had the ~~great~~ wonderful Porson memory. married. ~~[illegible]~~ children, nothing much.

Henry good arithmetician – no inclination for literature
d. ae 33

unwearied application, great acuteness, strong sound sense and a lively perception both of the beautiful & the ludicrous. most pure & inflexibly love of truth. – Got drunk occasionally as was the custom of his day & habitually so at last.

b 1493 Rabelais François 204
d 1553 One of the very best of French prose writers
Satirist (Gargantua.) f.52

Niceron
(Lond Libr) tom XXXII

Apothecary afterwards tavern keeper

Very uncertain about his early youth - he was sent to school when he seems to have learnt nothing. Then at his father's wish he became a Fran-scan monk, was disgusted with their ignorance. became priest at 20 & was 15 years among them during which time he received 2 very pronounced ideas viz. His learning & taste for Greek made people suspicious of him. He then obtained dispensation to become a Benedictine, but that was not sufficient relief. He wandered & studied medicine & all sciences. & practised medicine with reputation

~~Very slow as a boy. task to letter~~ ~~in his youth in a convent~~ ~~of Benedictines. Then he~~ ~~detached himself~~ ~~& studied medicine~~ ~~& took a~~ ~~with~~ ~~[illegible]~~ He became universally well informed, especially in science.

(where he learned to love letters & to hate monks.)

d at 60

? - authority.

He was the youngest of many sons

Richardson Samuel 206

Novelist

(Life by Barbauld)

f.53

A Joiner

(from his honor of rest)

(stole all the time he could, to improve himself.)

Educated (in a very common school – apprenticed to a Printer) – then set up a printing shop – He was diligent accurate & wrote dedications & prefaces

Pamela began oct 50 – Clarissa published oct 59. It made quite a furor Rousseau writing to D'Alembert says "nothing was ever written equal or approaching it in any language"

He prospered & died rich. d oct 72

Miss Wilde, daughter of his former master

5 sons & a daughter

the Sister of Mr James Leake a bookseller in Bath

5 daughters & a sons.

A54c 205

Richter Jean Paul.

One of the most wonderful phenomena Germany has produced
Simple hearted as a child - kind benevolent a sure. but strong
in adversity - The time when he shall be fully appreciated
is yet to come.

Under schoolmaster & organist

Education very moderate - then Leipsig university
Extreme poor -

Became quite blind d oct 62

Charlotte Maier daughter (a distinguished)
physician in Berlin

f.54v

~~Correspondence & life by~~
~~Mrs Barbauld.~~

Roscoe William
Historian & Poet.

207
f. 55r

Market Gardener

Common school education – ~~apprenticed to~~ placed with a bookseller
then to an attorney, when he taught himself. Began to
be known at 30. Public life of Lorenzo de Medici at 43
Founded the Royal Institution at Liverpool. – was d at 78
MP for that place.

3 of his
Sons have secured an honorable name in literature
Henry. Father's life – Lives of Eminent Lawyers d at 37
Robert – Epic "Alfred" – He was a Lawyer
Thomas – Several poems & tales & illustrated works of Travel

Roscoe the Chemist.

Rousseau Jean Jacques

born at Geneva, with a modicum of French blood

208

F. 56

Biogr: in English
Cyclop: is very good

Isaac Rousseau a watch maker

Suzanne Bernard daughter of a clergyman. Exceedingly amiable & carefully brought up d. 9 months after birth of Jean Jacques — Had a brother an engineer

Brought up by his father's sister — sent to learnt law — thought a dunce & sent back he was very wayward & ~~prone to~~ reader of fiction — ran away at 16 & threw became ~~an adventurer~~ sad vagabond — lying & pilfering d. at 71

See Byron's description Childe Harold III.
He was passionately fond of music

1 elder brother — obscure lived in Germany

(by at 30 he had acquired a considerable literary reputation)

Married & had also many illegitimate children whom, on theory, he sent to the Foundling Hospital

Scott Sir Walter

A57 211

372

Novelist and poet.
Grandfather a farmer

Father a strict disciplinarian & religious formalist

Wretched health as a child & ill as a boy, & then read immensely novels and romances. He was a thoroughly bookish boy. Gradually became strong & hale. Joined speculative society at Edinburgh.
Waverley publ: at 43
Lay of the last minstrel at 34
Was the 4th of 10 children, of whom only one, Thomas, left any descendants. d. Oct 61.

Married Miss Carpenter
Had 4 children who all survived him
Sophia married Lockhart

Granddaughter Charlotte Lockhart mar: J. R. Hope.

Le Sage

b. 1668 – d. 1747

157

f. 58

Notary (Notaire Royal)

Uncertain accounts of his early years – became an advocate without success – took to literature & quitted the law

At last he had the perfect use of his faculties only in the middle of the day. His powers rose & declined with each sun. d. oct 79

He was an only son. orphan of ~~both parents~~ by mother at 7 of father at oct 14

a handsome, engaging youth when he came to Paris. oct 22.

Began to work hard after his marriage oct 26,

First success the Diable Boiteux oct 39 It was an immense success.

He was 47 when the last volume of Gil Blas appeared.

He began to be deaf at 40 & became very deaf, almost wholly so.

marr oct 26 to Marie Eliz: Huyard – daughter of a citizen

3 Sons { René-André (montménil) intended for the church, was an abbé but was attracted to the stage to his father's great grief. Where he was eminently successful as a comedian. He died suddenly while yet young and forgave him. The father, witnessed his admirable actor, burst into tears with joy

de Pittenec ~~in the church and also~~ also became an actor but had by no means the talent of his brother – died in obscurity.

another a Canon with whom Le Sage spent his last days – He was a jolly fellow who enjoyed life. loved theatricals. & would have made an excellent comedian.

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f.59

Scaliger Julius Caesar – Physician, Scholar & nat. philosopher 209
Scaliger Joseph Justus Scholar & critic

Scaliger Julius Caesar parentage doubtful served in the army till Æt 29 then studied theology which he abandoned for medicine & began to learn Greek he began his studies of that none of his works were published till Æt 47 – He must be considered one of the most extraordinary men of his age He had a most tenacious memory & sound understanding, but was excessively irritable & vain, & made Enemies. Scholars of subsequent ages have bestowed most extravagant encomiums on him – His fame as a scholar, though very great in his own days, has been far eclipsed by that of his son Joseph.
He married Andietta de Rogues d Æt 74

Scaliger Joseph Justus
well educated & read greatly on his own account. He was one of that constellation of great scholars who are to this day remembered as the ornaments of the university of Leyden. He was wholly absorbed in study – Never married was irritable & vain like his father.
As a critic he is preeminent & there are very few scholars who can be compared with him d Æt 69 of dropsy

"The literary Dioscures"

Schlegel August Wilhelm von
Schlegel Friederick Carl von

210

Grandfather councillor of the court of appeal of Meissen educated his children carefully.

Father Jean Adolphe Preacher & poet. of some moderate refute especially as Preacher d at 72

uncles { Jean Elie. poet dramatist & critic "he is without contradiction the best dramatic author, that Germany produced during the 1st half of the 18th century d at 31 overworked

{ Jean ~~Adolphe~~ Henri. ~~[illegible]~~ Historian resided in Copenhagen d at 56

August Wilhelm von. Celebrated critic - shewed Early powers & remarkable aptitude for languages - attached himself to Mme de Staël - If he had any fault, he aimed too much at universality

Married 1. daughter of Professor Michaelis - she died soon
" 2 daughter of Paulus celebrated ecclesiastical concillor - He divorced her.

d at 78 strong to the end

Friedrich Carl Wilhelm von Orientalist. quick intelligence but did not shew great talents as a boy. married daughter of Mendelsohn. She had been divorced from her previous husband..

d of apoplexy at 57

another brother dead in India
& sisters

f.60

Seneca the philosopher
& Lucan the poet

193
f. 61

Marcus Annaeus Seneca the rhetorician & an author of a man of prodigious memory — he could repeat 2000 words in the order he heard them.

A Spanish lady

Educated for rhetoric but his tyrle rebelled against it & he devoted himself to philosophy. He was the tutor of Nero — with equivocal success, certainly — & amassed an immense fortune, heaven knows how

put to death about oct 63

~~[illegible] 2nd [illegible]~~

2 brothers. 1 Marcus Novatus who took the name Junius Gallo & was proconsul of Achaia It was before his tribunal that St Paul was brought on the accusation of innovating in matters of religion. — Eusebius describes him as a distinguished rhetorician & his brother calls him the most tolerant of men

2. Lucius Annaeus Mela whose greatest honor according to Tacitus is that he was father to Lucanus — married the daughter of Lucanus an eminent orator whence the son took his name. Had a son Marcus.

nephew Lucan, author of the Pharsalia, the poet — very precocious in poetry — Nero hated him as a rival & put him to death He selected his uncle's mode of dying by oct 27 being bled in a warm bath. — None of his other works have reached us.

f.62 Sevigné (Marie de Rabutin Chantal, marquise de) ~~Mme~~ 212

charming letter writer – unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled

b. 1627 d. 1696

Gr father. Mother's father at first took care of her as a child – after orphanage

Father Baron Chantal (C. B. de Rabutin,) killed in battle.

Cousin Bussy-Rambutin a very excellent soldier rash, adventurous, dissipated, who certainly have been marshal of France but for his ill natured & caustic personalities, which led to his exile & top of all hope of advancement. He was really a man of letters who improved the French language. He was an excellent letter writer

Marie de Coulanges

Uncle Her brother Abbé d'Coulanges took care of her in her youth – she was much attached to him.

left orphan at 6. { Father died (was killed) when she was in the cradle
mother " when she was 6.

Was an only child

She wrote well before her widowhood but not much. – While her children were young she retired from the world to educate them. She reappeared at 27 & shone in society. Society improved her & did not spoil her. Her daughter was married and her husband appointed Lieut Gov. of Provence, at (Mme de Sevigné) 42. Hence began the letters.

Married at 18. after 7 yr. husband died killed in a duel about another lady. (He esteemed & did not love her; she loved & did not esteem him) not happily – husband prodigal & profligate.

1 Son & 1 daughter (see Grignan)

Marquis de. – A man of much talent & a brave officer. He ended a restless & some what dissipated life in the practice of devotion & under the direction of ecclesiastics. His habits were foreign to the perseverance necessary to success.

Marr. but had no children.

Grandson Grignan married daughter of a "farmer general"

Granddaughter Pauline marr: Marquis de Simiane.

(Sevigné 212) f.63r

From St Beuve. Walckenaer has written ~~her~~ M. de Sevigné's life - & routed out every thing. extraordinary minuteness - after reading it her character comes out just as as it had always been understood to be.
Her rich & strong nature, healthy & flourishing never had a real passion. Left orphan as a child she had no outlet for filial affection - a short & unhappy marriage gave no opportunity for conjugal affection. Hence she turned to her daughter whom she loved ~~with~~ almost with a passion. She was almost ridiculously fond of her. She had a joyous nature, in beauty grace, & wit ~~all open~~ nothing concealed - open as day.
The Abbé Arnauld a man of no imagination yet describes her - as the drawn in her carriage, wide open, ~~[illegible]~~ with her son & her daughter, "all 3 such as the poets represent Latona between the young Apollo & the young Diana" so great ~~[illegible]~~ an accord ~~[illegible]~~ was there between the mother & the children "tant il éclatait d'agrément dans la mère ~~et~~ dans les enfants"

Biar Univer: p. 847.
Even while living Mme de S. letters were celebrated in the court & in society. Her letters were handed about, & read with infinite pleasure
"C'est une précieuse pleine de bonhomie, de fesse et d'abandon; c'est un bel esprit qui improvise d'après son âme et son coeur, et qui désirant de plaire aux autres, y tient bien plus pour les autres que pour lui-même".

Bussy-Rambutin St Beuve says "De toutes ses vocations à demi manquées et dont aucune n'a eu pleine carrière, c'est encore son instinct littéraire qui l'a le moins trompé."

Work up the Coulanges - (mother side)
read Walckenaer - for Bussy Rabutin.

Scott. Sir Walter
Novelist & poet

f.63v 2/11

Grandfather A Farmer

Father A strict disciplinarian & religious formalist.

Wretched health as a child. & ill as a boy. & then read immensely, novels & romances — a thoroughly bookish boy — Gradually became strong & hale.
Waverley pubb oct 43 Joined Speculation Society at Edinburgh,
Lady of the Last Minstrel pub. oct 34
d oct. 61
Was the 4th of 10 children of whom only one, Thomas, left any descendant

Married Miss Carpenter
Had 4 children who all survived him, but died
Sophia married Lockhart

Grand daughter Charlotte H.S. Lockhart marr J.R. Hope.

f. 64

Sydney Sir William
Sounds on field of Cloth of Gold.

Sir E. Montague
Ch. Just. KB

Lucy
m. Harrington

Sir Henry
3 times Lord Deputy
of Ireland

& others

1st Earl Pembroke
Statesman & soldier

Sir E. Montague
Montague

Lord Harrington

Philip Sydney
marr. 3 times

Sir Robert
1st Earl
Leicester
Arms

Mary
Epitaph

= 2d Earl of Pembroke

Montague Family

1 only dau.
marr.
d. sp.

Sir Robert
2d Earl
Probity
& bar.

3d Earl
Chancellor of U. of Oxford

d. sp.

Philip

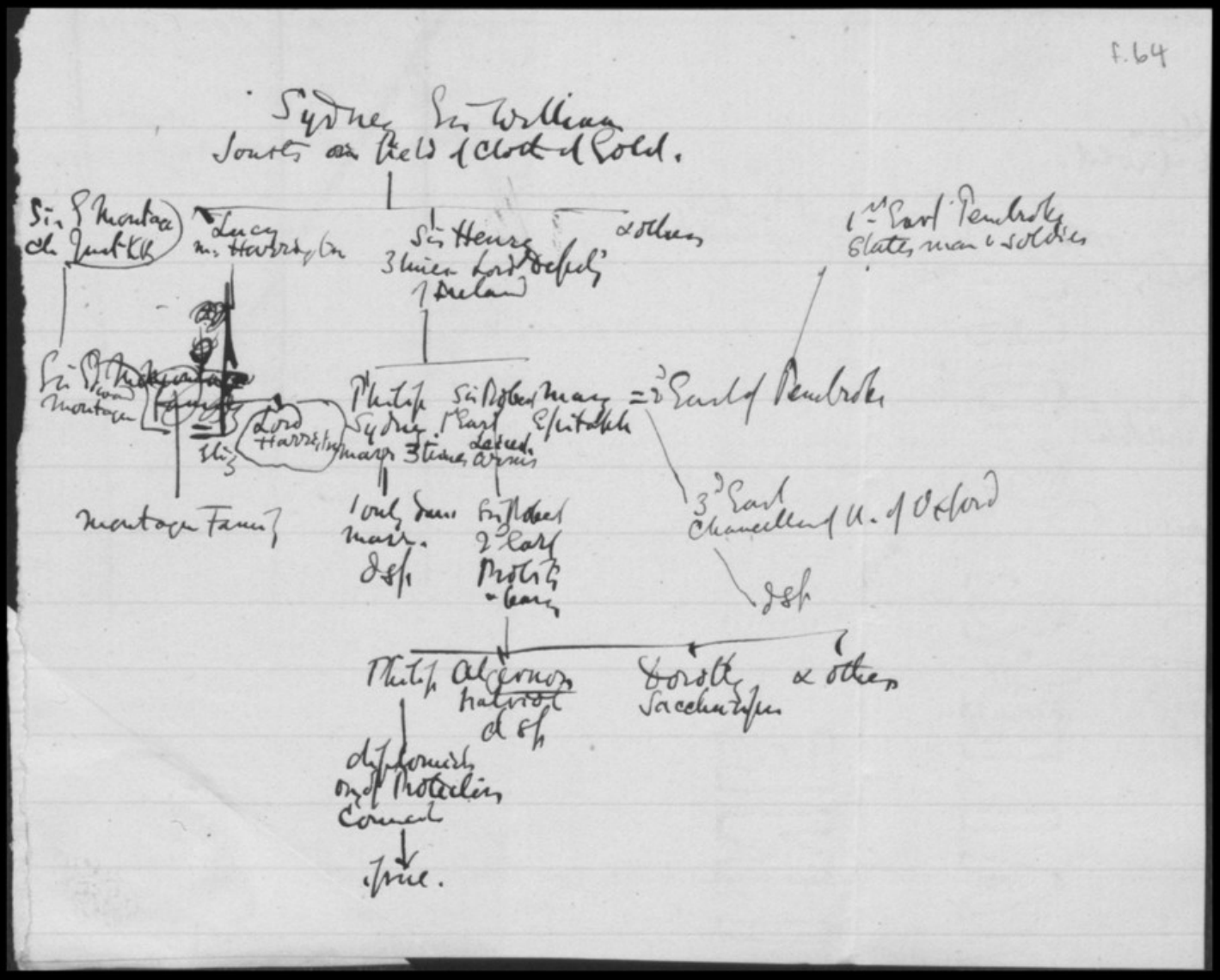
Algernon
patriot
d. sp.

Dorothy
Sacchariffer

& others

diplomatic
org. of Protectors
Council

true.



Sidney Sir Philip

F.L.S. 220

A gentleman finished & complete in honor mildness was associated with courage, erudition modified by refinement, a courtliness dignified by truth.

Grandfather mothers father Duke of Northumberland

Sir Henry Sidney the favorite of Edward VI
a man of great parts — much considered both by Mary & Elizabeth — Lord deputy of Ireland & President of Wales. abundant testimony to his wise government of Ireland is borne by Spenser & by Sir John Davies.

Mary sister to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth

See Herbert of Cherbury

Precocious in gravity, left Cambridge with a high reputation Oct 18
Oct 21. became a courtier & a very successful one — accomplished handsome
His Arcadia is a work of rare genius, though killed in battle Oct 32
cast in an unfortunate mould — It had an immense reputation in its day.
He was mourned by a general mourning the first it is believed of the kind in this county

Sister Mary married Henry Herbert ~~Countess~~ Earl of Pembroke, congenial tastes & qualities with her brother & mother
of the Scholarly Earl "underneath this sable hearse (Ben Johnson)

Sidney — married Frances only daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham
had one child, countess of Rutland, who died without issue

Earl of Pembroke poet & patron of learned men

Smith Revd Sydney

215
f.66

Good family ~~but~~ an original restless man

Mother remarkable for her judgement & energy
& great vivacity — It was especially from her, that
Sidney Smith derived his genius

Educated at Winchester & Oxford made distinguished
himself. æt 31 started the Edinburgh Review
d æt 74

2. Robert. barrister

Courtenay. Indian Judge of reputation. died wealth
£100,000 (in India. ?) made in

married Miss Pybus sister of a Lord of the Admiralty.

daughter Lady Holland

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Smollett Tobias

as a novelist he stands next to Fielding — as a poet he is not to be named & in his other works a mere literary hack

216

f.67

Ev. further Sir James Smollett

Good family — made early progress — a passion for miscellaneous reading

Stout, well proportioned, engaging in person impetuous, irritable & unforgiving — quick & versatile, considerable information, broad humour.

d.oct 51.

Spinoza Benedict (Baruch was his real name) 217

~~Son of~~ a Portuguese Jew in Amsterdam. f.68

Father

Sickly weak in infancy - showed extraordinary ~~great~~ mental acuteness

He lived as a perfect recluse with the most rigid economy. He loved to see spiders fight. almost his only amusement besides conversation & the pipe

d ad 45

Consumption

Certainly not married

(1855) f 69

Mme de Stael: very early interested in the questions of philosophy and politics discussed at her father's table. She overworked herself at 15 - Her mother had overworked her. After a serious illness she became quite altered & was no longer a pedantic child but became full of abandon and charm.

3 children by Stael — Auguste
Albert killed in a duel
Duchesse de Broglie

1 child by Rocca — d. at 30

(who is Mme Neckar de Saussure ?)

(see Broglie)

Necker Jacques & Mme de Stael 185
celebrated statesman & financier f.70
English extraction

Father Charles Frederick a German legal & political writer - settled in Geneva where he had a professorial chair

Mother Mlle Gautier daughter of the chief syndic of Geneva.

Jacques was educated for commerce. but had a very strong bias to literature. by 18 he shewed remarkable aptitude in business - was intensely fond of his daughter & she of him

d. oct 72

one brother Louis - a Swiss mathematician d. oct 74 Professor of Mathematics in Geneva. went to Paris & entered into partnership with two bankers & succeeded in his speculations - also in Marseilles. but owing to the troubled state of France, he returned to Geneva.

married Susanne Curchod singularly well read. (and precocious) (that she did not stifle her daughter's genius) pedantic, vigorous calvinist, wonderful a distinguished Gibbon wanted to marry her. a most happy union.

only child daughter Mme de Stael as a literary person she was the most distinguished woman of her age. married twice. 1st mar: Baron Stael she loved her father ingenuously Holstein the Swedish ambassador at Paris, a man of high character & attainment son Baron de Stael known by his philanthropy & some works of unpretending merit, & another child who survived her. 2nd she married Baron de Rocca privately, oct 46

d. oct 56

? marr Duc de Broglie

Jacques son of Louis Swiss botanist d. oct 67 Professor of botany in Geneva - married daughter of Saussure - a lady greatly attached to Mme de Stael

Grandson see above Baron de Stael. & Mme de Dossanville, & daughter of Duke de Broglie

Gr nephew Louis Albert son of Jacques the botanist professor of Geology & mineralogy in Geneva.

Stephens or Etienne

F.71 196

is the name of a family of the most illustrious scholars & printers that has ever appeared

See Ant Aug Renouard
Histoire de la famille des Etiennes

(Stephens 196)

Henry b. about 1470
a printer in Paris

- **Francis**
  a printer. partner of Simon de Colines his father in law
- **Robert**
  an extraordinary scholar. exceedingly precocious. considered by his contemporaries greater than any other scholar
  marr: Petronella, daughter of the celebrated scholar & printer Jodocus Badius. a woman of great talents & literary accomplishments printed Bible in many forms. Had to emigrate to Geneva, from persecution
  - **Francis**
  - **Henry**
    The greatest of the whole family. most precocious. marr 3 times 14 children. 10 died young. Scapula pirated from his dictionary of Greek & embarrassed him. He died poor at 70.
    - **Paul**
      Printed with great energy – 8 children only 2 survived. He did not succeed
      - **Anthony**
        Royal printer was pensioned, – when his son died he sank rapidly. died in the Hôtel Dieu at 82
        - **Henry**
          died in fathers life.
      - **Joseph**
        nothing known
    - **Florence**
      married Isaac Casaubon
      - **Meric Casaubon**
      - 19 other children
  - **Robert**
    was worthy of his father in action & accurate printing but little more is known
    - **Robert**
      printer
    - **Henry**
      treasurer of the royal palace
      - **Henry**
        some reputation as a poet.
- **Charles**
  sound & classical education but was attached to physical science & to medicine & natural history
  - **Nicole**
    no less celebrated for her beauty than for her talents & accomplishments

Sterne Lawrence 218

f.72r

Grandmother daughter of Sir Roger Jacques

Roger. Lieut — had broken fortunes. "A smart little man — active to the last degree in all exercises — most patient of fatigue & disappointments, of which it pleased God to give him full measure, but of a kindly sweet disposition, void of all design - - -" (Sterne autobiography)

Uncle Rev - Jacques Sterne

Sterne professed to have forgotten her family name.

At 10 years old was put under an able Schoolmaster. then to Cambridge

Tristram Shandy at 46 d at 55

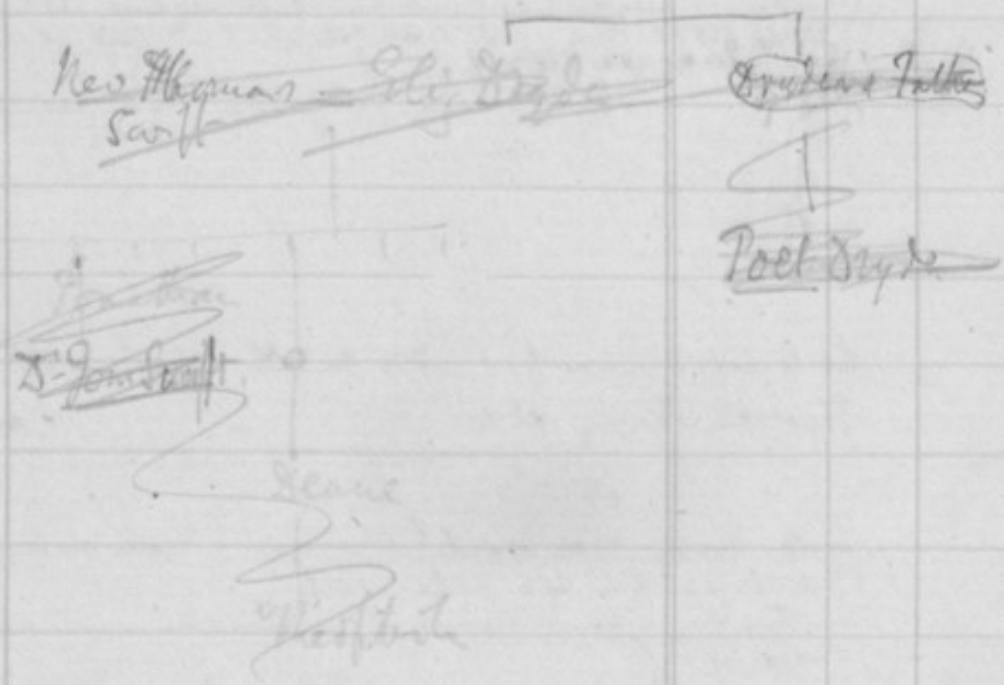
Sister Mary very beautiful woman - made an unfortunate marriage & died of a broken heart

another boy & girl died in childhood

Catherine

Married 1 daughter only ~~ma~~

Lydia Sterne "de Medalle" having married a person of that name.



Swift Jonathan D.D.

Grandfather Red^d Thomas Swift. f.73r

Grandmother Elizabeth Dryden aunt ~~[illegible]~~ of Dryden the poet. (~~[illegible]~~)

Father (Jonathan) an attorney & cousin of Dryden the poet had 9 brothers & 4 sisters — He died before the birth of Dr Jonathan.

Abigail Erick of an ancient but poor Leicestershire family. left in great poverty at her husband's death. related to wife of Sir William Temple

Tall muscular & well made (? secret constitutional infirmities) (? ~~[illegible]~~)
Had attacks of giddiness, all his life.

Educated by help of his uncles — Trin Coll Dublin
Idle — became Sir W. Temple secretary & then began serious study at 21.
9 yrs before he died He gradually broke & finally at 78. water on the brain lost his mind

One sister

Others of the Swift family seem to have had powers. — thus
Deane Swift ~~grand~~ 1st cousin once removed
Theophilus Swift — ~~his~~ son of above.

The poet Dryden was 1st cousin to Swift's father.

~~How about the Herbert~~
~~of Chesbury~~ ?

Tacitus

275

f.74

lor

ask Tom Taylor & H. Reeve. f.75

Taylors of Norwich, Mr. & Mrs. John Taylor
John Taylor son - mining engineer & geologist
Richard - & Arthur - distinguished antiquaries
Edwd. Gresham Professor of Music
Mr. Austin - translator of Ranke's Popes &c
Isaac Taylor - Jane Taylor - &c...
Wm. Taylor - wrote on Engl. Synonyms.

Lady Datt Gordon

Tom Taylor

Mrs. Joseph Gilbert (better known as Ann Taylor), one of the authors of "Hymns for Infant Minds," a collection of lyrics published more than half a century ago, and other poems, died in Nottingham on Thursday, the 20th, at the advanced age of eighty-four. Her husband, who died about twelve years ago, was an Independent minister, and she was a sister of the late Isaac Taylor, the well-known author of the "Natnral History of Enthusiasm."

Mr. William Elmsley, the judge of the ~~Derbyshire County Court, died on~~ Thursday evening.

Pall Mall Gazette Dec 22. 1866

Thucidides

221

f.76

? what ← Miltiades (the son of Cimon)

age at death unknown

Voltaire

(? Arouet was surname)

222

f. 77

Marguerite Daumart noble family

Exceedingly ~~weak~~ feeble at birth - baptism deferred
10 months on account of it — ~~10 months~~
was pretty well known in the literary world oet 22

of oet 84
from excitement of a visit to Paris & the applause he met with

He was the younger of 2 sons the Elder was Jansenist

nephew Abbe Mignot
niece Mme Dafnis

f.78

Voss Johann Heinrich 223

born in Mecklenburg — Scholar - philologist - translator & poet. b 1751, d 1826

a Farmer then the collector of tolls in a little town

Humble & poor. shewed such a remarkable disposition & learn & had an extraordinary memory that by great efforts he was got to a moderately good School then an usher & private tutor at a Wretched pittance but his talents made their way — sent contributions & papers he had a generous upright temper without affectation but was somewhat obstinate - he is one of the great fathers of modern philology - as a translator he is unrivalled, Homer - Virgil - Hesiod & Theocritus - He is among the first of German poets

Married sister of Boie the editor of the Göttinger Musen almanach, which had first brought him out.

Wolf Friederick August 225
the greatest of modern scholars f.79

Organist

in literature a great private student
Carefully Educated - intended for a musician - He
hated mathematics - found music an accomplishment
d ob. 65

brother George Friederick was a musician

401

p. 1

Scholars (modern)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
2/4/1/1
29

Pedigree of the Lushingtons (beginning not with the first of the name but with the common ancestor of the present different branches).

I. Stephen Lushington of Kent. Esqr.
died 1718.

by Catherine Godfrey:

- II a Thomas Godfrey L. d. 1757
  - by Dorothy Gisborne:
    - III a James Stephen L. Vicar of Newcastle
      - by Mary Law d. of Bishop of Carlisle:
        - IV a Edmund Henry L. pensioned Judge in Ceylon, &c
          - by Sophia Philips:
            - V a Edmund Law L. Scott. Classic Cam.
            - Thomas Madras Civil Service d. has issue
            - Henry 4th Classic Cam. Gov. Secretary at Malta d. s. p.
            - Franklin Scott. Classic Cam.
      - by Mary Christian:
        - IV a 2 William John L. of Rodmersham Esqr.
          - by ——:
            - V a 2 Charles Hugh L. Secretary to Gov. in India
        - Stephen Rumbold L. Privy Councillor Governor of Madras Secretary of Treasury no male issue living.
        - James Law General E.I.C.S. K.C.B. d. s. p.
        - Charles May Madras Civil Service Member of Council has issue
- by Jane Pelly relict of E. Fowler Esqr.
  - Franklin L. d. 1793 d. s. p. distinguished Captain R.N.
  - II b Henry DD. Vicar of Eastbourne see next page
  - William Colonel d. s. p. m.

? Ellenborough

Pedigree of Lushingtons continued

II b Henry Lushington DD. Vicar of Eastbourne

by Mary Altham:

- III a Henry E.I.C.S. secretary to Lord Clive d. s. p.
- III b Stephen L. d. 1867 1st Bart a barber 3 times Chairman of E.I.C. M.P.
  - by Nester Boldero:
    - IV b Henry L. 2nd Bart Consul General at Naples
      - by Fanny M. Lewis:
        - V b Henry L. 3rd Bart a Judge in E.I.C.S.
        - Stephen K.C.B. Vice Admiral Commanded Naval Brigade at Sebastopol
        - Charles Lieut.
        - Matthew d. s. p.
        - Franklin C.B. Lt. Col.
        - Frederick E.I.C.S.
    - * IV b Stephen L. D.C.L. Judge of the Admiralty Privy Councillor. M.P.
      - by Sarah G. Carr:
        - V b Edward Harford L. Secretary to Governor in India
        - William Bryan Sec. to Chancellor (Cranworth)
        - Stephen d. s. p.
        - Vernon Deputy Judge Advocate
        - Godfrey 1st class Oxon.
    - Charles Secretary to Governor in India M.P. for Westminster
  - William M.P. for London
    - by —:
      - 4 or 5 Sons (unidistinguished) d. s. p.
  - Henry [illegible] d. s. p.

* Stephen Lushington
D.C.L. Judge of the Admiralty,
had or has of Lushington relations:

1. Great Uncle, distinguished sailor – Captain Franklin R.N. killed at the taking of La Gayra.
1 Uncle, " soldier – Henry E.I.C.S. secretary to Lord Clive.
Father, Eminent Sir Stephen 1st Bart Chairman of E.I.C.
1 Brother, able public servant – Charles, Secretary to Government in India.
4 3 Sons, able public servants or scholars – Edward, Vernon & Godfrey.
3 Nephews, distinguished officers or public servants, Henry, Stephen, Franklin
4 Second Cousins, " " " " Edmund Henry, Stephen Rumbold, James Law, Charles May
3 Second Cousins once removed, distinguished scholars – Edmund Law, Henry, Franklin.
17 16. able men.

36 or 37 Total Number of Lushingtons in this Pedigree table.
(24 distinguished)

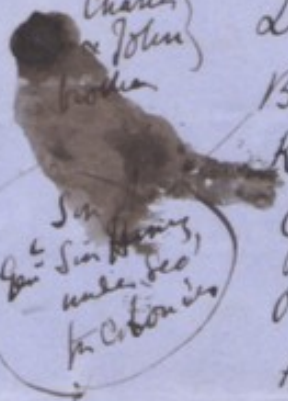
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

Senior Wranglers

1st Chancellors Medallists ~~Members Prizemen~~

f.3

1800	Inman	Le Bas
	Martin	Grant
	White	Phillips
	Starkie	Parke
	Kaye	Kaye
1805	Turton	Longley
	Pollock +	Mitchell
	Gipps	Miller
	Bickersteth	Blomfield
	Alderson	Alderson
1810	Maule	Brandreth
	Dicey	Blomfield
	Neale	Gossett
	Herschel +	Scholefield
	Gwatkin	Millet
1815	Leicester	Waddington
	Jacob	Graham
	Austen	Rose
	Lefevre	Thirlwall
	King	Thorp
1820	Coddington	Waddington
	Atkinson	Ollivant
	Holditch	Long
	Airy	Field
	Cowling	Senior Classics Malkin
1825	Challis	Isaacson
	Law	Stratton
	Gordon	Kennedy +
	Percy	Selwyn
	Philpott	Soames



f. 45

{John Christopher} & 3. } classics. son of the master Nephew of Poet

1830.	Whitley	Wordsworth
	Earnshaw	Kennedy
	Heath	Lushington
	Ellice	Bunbury.
	Kelland	Kennedy
1835	Cotterill	Goulburn
	Smith Arch	Osborne
	Griffin	Humphry
	Main	~~Lord Littleton~~
	Cowie	Vaughan
		Freeman
1840	Ellis	~~France~~ Gooden
	Stokes	Cope.
	Cayley	Denman
	Adams	~~Druce~~ Gifford.
	Hemming	Maine
1845	Parkinson	~~Holden~~ Rendall
	Hensley	Lushington
	Wilson	Evans.
	Todhunter	Scott
	Pell	Elwyn.
1850	Besant	Perowne.
	Ferrers	Lightfoot
	Tait	~~Burn~~ Macnaughten
	Sprague	Roby
	Routh	Hawkins
1855	Savage	Butler
	Hadley	Brown
	Finch	~~Moule~~ Seeley
	Slesser	Clark
1860	Wilson	Sidgwick.

Ben. Charles & John brother

Son Genl Sir Henry, under Sec^y for Colonies

brother bale

3/1

Son of Chancellor of Cyclopaedia nephew of Sergeant

Cousin of Half: V Nephew of Judge cousin of F Hawkins

Judge

1860. Peile Abbott Jebb Wilson

1794

Romily's list of graduates at Cambridge from 1740 to 1854 is about 22800.

f.4v

$$\begin{array}{r} 430 \\ 53 \\ \hline 1290 \\ 2150 \\ \hline 22790 \end{array}$$

from 1740 – 1854 = 94 years

1800 – 1840 = 41 years

94

$x : 23000 :: 41 : 94$

$x = \frac{1380000}{100}$ say $= 13800$ as the university has increased considerably we may fairly say 15,000.

I take 120 names out viz 1 senior wrangler for each & 1 senior classic year

or $\frac{15000}{120}$ or 1 out of 125:

Hence if every selected name had on an average 1 son at the university there would be probably 1 ~~select~~ of all the sons selected. (allow for the last half not having children old enough)

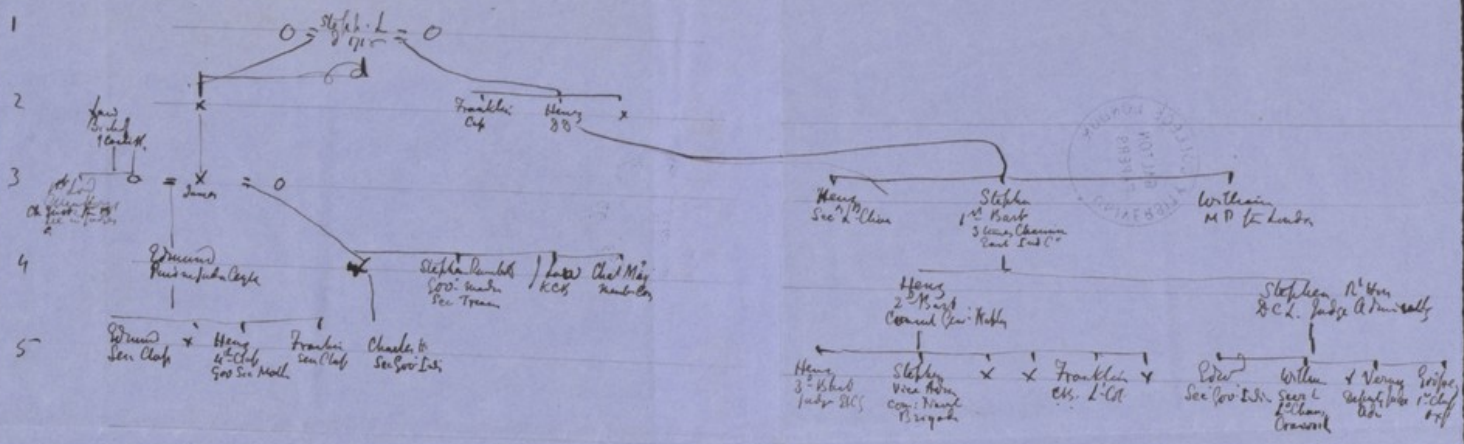
f.5

Oxford

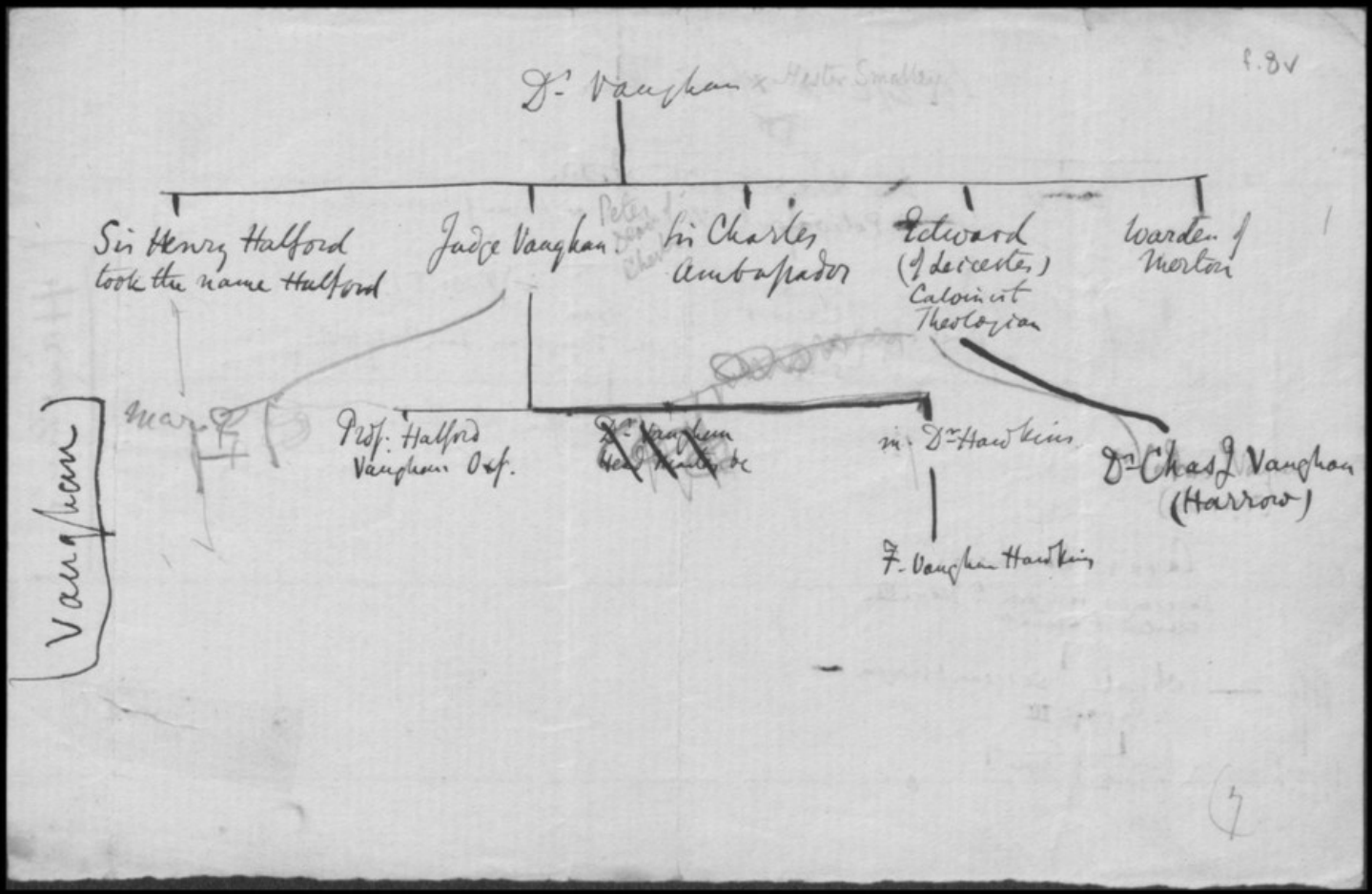
Ireland Scholarships

1825. Merivale Herman —
Dodgson
Johnson Hon.ᵒʳ G. H Sach: —
Massie
Borrett
1830 Payne
Branker
Palmer Roundell
Scott
Haydon
1835 Gordon
Linwood
Stanley
Lingen
Fraser
1840 Karslake
Tweed
Jones
Palmer
Conington
1845 Smith Goldwin
Marshall
Smith Gregory
Smith Stephen
Day
1850 Falcon
Sargent
Herbert
Butler +
Newman.

1855. Ellis
Griffith
Bowen
Monro
Luke
1860. Chute



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS


f. 8v
Dr Vaughan
Sir Henry Halford took the name Halford
Judge Vaughan
Sir Charles Ambassador
Edward (of Leicester) Calvinist Theologian
Warden of Merton
Vaughan
Prof: Halford Vaughan Oxf.
Dr Vaughan
m. Dr Hawkins
Dr Chas J Vaughan (Harrow)
F. Vaughan Hawkins

f. 8r

Hawkins

~~Cæsar Hawkins~~

Pennell

~~George~~ ~~Cæsar~~ ~~John~~

Edward Clergyman m. Howes of Morningthorpe

Provost Oriel m. Miss Buckle has issue.

Dr Cæsar (Sergeant Surgeon)

Dr Francis m. Vaughan daughter of Rt Hon Sir John V.

(Robert)

F. Vaughan Hawkins

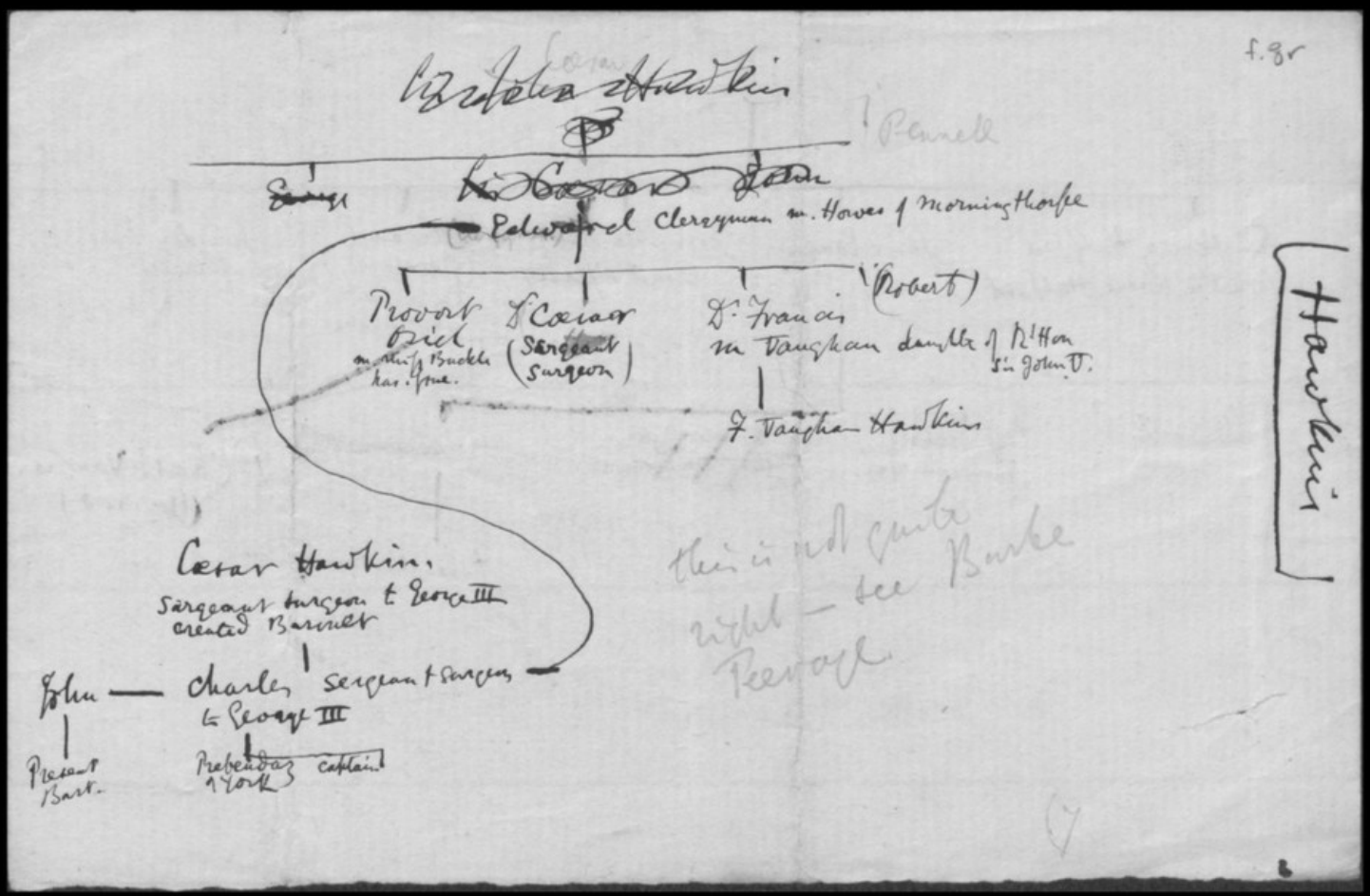
Cæsar Hawkins, Sergeant Surgeon to George III created Baronet

John — Charles Sergeant Surgeon to George III

Present Bart.

Prebendary of York captain

this is not quite right — see Burke Peerage



The death of Canon Shirley, which has been apprehended for some weeks, took place on Tuesday night. The late canon, who was only thirty-eight years old, was Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Canon of Christ Church, and delegate of the University Press. He was the only son of the late Dr. Shirley, sometime Bishop of Sodor and Man. He was educated at Rugby, where he had been captain of the school, and matriculated at University College in 1847, obtaining a scholarship the same year at Wadham College, where he was afterwards fellow and tutor. In 1851 he gained a first class in mathematics, and was prevented by illness from securing a similar honour in classics. In 1864 he was nominated by Lord Palmerston to the regius professorship of Ecclesiastical History and canonry of Christ Church, vacated by the promotion of Dr. Stanley to the deanery of Westminster. Dr. Shirley was a cousin of Earl Ferrers, and heir presumptive to that title.

f.9

Pall Mall Gazette

Nov 22/66

the money order system throughout India. The death of the Maharajah of Ramgurh is reported. As the deceased left no heir, his estates, which yield an annual revenue of £300,000, will revert to the State. The Rangoon papers state that the rebellion in Burmah is at an end, and that the British commissioner has proceeded to the Burmese capital. The two rebel princes have arrived in Rangoon as a place of refuge, and claimed the protection of the Chief Commissioner. A new form of the cattle disease has broken out in the Madras Presidency. All the cattle which have been attacked have fallen victims to the disease. It is reported that a large Russian force has assembled at Samarcand.

Mr. Richard Garth, Q.C., and Mr. W. W. Pocock, of Uplands, have this morning issued addresses to the electors of Guildford, in anticipation of the

in 1 page names pages f.10

50 × 431

1760 – 1856. Cambridge

Graduates M.

2150 = ~~215~~ yearly about

220

$$\begin{array}{r} 2150 \\ 220 \times 4 = \underline{880} \\ 3030 \end{array}$$

see p 519. 24857 have been matriculated average 270 a year

they began 1760 at about 120
reach 1856 —— 420

... a
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... untry after
... India. As
... no particu-
... able to have
... hon. gen-
... of all cor-
... Civil Service
... ice Commis-
... liament.
... not taken an
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... wait and see
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... exa-

... ice Commission ... communicate, and from which they might receive reports as to their conduct and industry as manifested by their assiduity in attending ... The adoption of such a course would, he felt assured, be attended with considerable advantage. (Hear, hear.)

May 17 1865

f.11

Lord STANLEY.—I think my hon. friend the member for Taunton is entitled to our thanks for having brought this subject before the House. (Hear, hear.) No one is now, I believe, opposed to the principle of competitive examination for appointments in the Civil Service of India. Even my hon. friend the member for Honiton, who was one of the most consistent opponents of the system, has expressed a wish that it should have a fair trial. It is, however, precisely because no one objects to a principle which we believe to be sound in itself that we ought to take all the more care that it does not suffer in popular opinion owing to any mismanagement. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend behind me seems to be of opinion that the class of men seeking those appointments has become, socially speaking, lower, but I cannot gather from the information which I have obtained on the subject that that is the case. So far as I can form a judgment from the reports received from India, I believe that the social position of those young men who go out now is pretty much what it has hitherto been, while there would appear to be a higher degree of average efficiency, though it is but fair to say that a certain number at the bottom of the list when the competition was not so severe did not reach a very high standard of efficiency. Again, it is said that these well-paid Indian places are not sufficiently valued to make the competition for them real and effectual, but the answer to that is that there have been about 450 vacancies during the last 10 years, and that for these there have been about 1,300 candidates, or very nearly at the rate of three candidates for each place. It must at the same time be acknowledged that so far as Oxford and Cambridge are concerned the percentage of competitors for these appointments is considerably less than at first; nor do I think this fact is attributable to accident, because the percentage has from the commencement gone on steadily diminishing. The percentage was at first 70; it shortly after fell to 50, and it is now only a little above 25. There are, however, in my opinion, reasons for this falling off altogether independent of the character of the examination. In the first place, it is only within the last ten years that many tutorships, scholarships, and other appointments of various kinds have been open to free competition for the great mass of students at the two Universities. Those appointments draw off a great number of those who would otherwise compete for situations in the Indian Civil Service. Then we must not leave out of sight the great tendency on the part of young men at the present day of the very class who formerly went out to India to enter into new professions, like that of the civil engineer, or to go to Australia or some other colony. We have to take into consideration, also, the enormous increase which has taken place in the wealth of the country during the last few years, and the consequent diminution of the relative, though not of the absolute, value of those Indian appointments. There has been for some years a very great dislike to go to a country where scenes of so deplorable a character have so recently taken place, and where so bad a feeling notoriously existed between the native and European population. That cause is now partly removed, but everybody must be aware that much higher emoluments than a man can obtain at home must be offered in order to induce him to leave this country to enter the Indian service. I myself have had some small experience of the correctness of this view, for I well remember, and I daresay my right hon. friend opposite knows the case to which I refer, that an appointment in India worth 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* a year was declined by a gentleman who not long afterwards accepted a county court judgeship. (Hear, hear.) These circumstances are, I think, sufficient in themselves to explain why the competition for these appointments is not greater. (Hear.) Again, something has been said as to the period of probation, and perhaps I may be allowed to say a word on that subject. Reference has been made to the interval elapsing between the period of examination and the time at which the civil servant goes out. The difficulty arises in this way. If the competition is to be in subjects especially and solely Indian, then you must limit the competition altogether to those who for a long course of years have prepared themselves for that particular competition, thereby excluding many whose services it would be very desirable to obtain. On the other hand, if the examination by which the competition is decided is to be on general subjects, and if, immediately afterwards, those who succeed are sent out to India without proper preparation, they will arrive there totally ignorant of all the special subjects in which practical knowledge is required. It was determined in 1858 that a year's interval should elapse between the competition and the sending out of

X

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Paris. The attendance was l
select, and the biddings spirited, m
having fetched higher prices than tho
they were set up by the expert. The portra
lady, set up at 5,000f., was run up to 7,150f.
price of eight other portraits varied from 7
3,700f. A full-length figure, painted at Rom
up at 5,000f., was knocked down at 2,600f.

The sketches, 15 in number, mostly Scri
pieces, were sold at from 800f. each to 3,550f.

The provincial papers are filled with details o
injury caused by the late storm. The da
caused by a hailstorm at Noyers, in the Yonn
estimated at 100,000f. The inhabitants of
parishes of St. Martin, d'Estreaux, Sail, and Urb
in the Loire, calculate their losses at 300,000f.
Romanche overflowed its banks to the length of
yards, and covered the hamlet of Alberges, in
commune of Bourg d'Oisans, with water to
depth of five feet. The inhabitants of Alber
fortunately escaped with their cattle, but the loss
set down at 60,000f. The lands of 20 families
Bourg d'Oisans were likewise inundated. A lame
able accident was caused by lightning in the parish
Mirabel, in the Ain. A young man, lately ma
ried, was driving a cart on the high road, and w
struck dead, together with one of his hors
Another person seated in the cart received a sev
shock, but no further injury. A hailstorm be
over the districts of Bors, Juignac, and a pa
of Pillac, in the Charente, on Tuesday eveni
last. The hailstones, large as hen-eggs, drive
by a violent wind, fell so thick that the grou
appeared to be covered with snow. The vines l
all their branches, the fruit trees were stripp
of their leaves, and fruit and heaps of wood a
vegetables lay on the ground. Small birds we
killed in their nests and on the trees. Partrid
were knocked on the head with hailstones, and
the windows of houses exposed to the storm w
broken. All the crops in those districts are m
or less damaged, and in several places comple
cut to pieces. The poor farmers, who were deligh
with the appearance of the crops, and were enjo
the expectation of an abundant harvest, are
depressed and disconsolate.

The Three per Cents. closed yesterday at 67f.
for the end of the month, and the Four-
a-Half per Cents. at 95f. 40c. ; Orleans Rai
shares, 832f. 50c. ; Great Northern, 1,070f. ;
and Strasbourg, 512f. 50c. ; Paris to Lyons an
Mediterranean, 900f. ; Western of France,
50c. ; Bordeaux and Cette, 601f. 25c. ; Ba
Crédit Mobilier, 790f. ; Austrian Railways,
50c.; Roman Railways, 270f.

Cours Authentique.—PARIS, May 15.—Cash P
Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 95f. 25c. 40c. ; Thr
Cents., 67f. 65c. 60c. 65c. ; Treasury Obligations (al
448f. 75c. 450f.; Bank of France, 3,700f. ; Crédit F
shares of 500f. (250f. paid), 1,280f. 1,285f. ; ditto
gations of 500f., Four per Cents., 468f. 75c. 470f. 467
ditto, Tenths, Four per Cents., 93f. 75f. 95f.; ditt
gations of 500f., Three per Cents., 450f. ; ditto,
Three per Cents., 1864, 93f. 93f. 75c.; ditto, Oblig
500f., Four per Cents., 1863, 468f. 75c. 467f. 50c
Obligations Communales, Three per Cents., 383f. 7
382f. 50c. ; ditto, Fifths, Obligations, Three pe
80f. 78f. 75c.; ditto, Colonial, shares of 500f. (12
640f.; Credit Agricole, shares of 500f. (100f. p
50c. 760f. ; Crédit Industriel et Commercial,
500f. (125f. paid), 715f. ; Deposit and Accou
Society, shares of 500f. (125f. paid), 556f. 2
Mobilier, stamped shares, 795f. 796f. 25c. 792
792f. 50c. 793f. 75c. 790f. General Society fo
lopment of Commerce and Industry in Franc
500f. (125f. paid), 505f. 507f. 50c. 600f. ; Disc
stamped shares, 960f. ; Italian Five per Cents
5c. 66f.; ditto, Coupons of 500f., 66f. 10c.
Coupons of 100f. to 500f., exclusive, 66f. 10c
Coupons of 50f., 66f. 10c. 15c.; ditto, Thre
41f. 20c.; Mexican Loan, Six per Cents., 18
50½ 50 50½ ; ditto, Obligations of 500f. (60
340f. 341f. 25c. 340f.; ditto (all paid), 335f. ;
per Cents, 1852, 82½ 83 ; Spanish Three p
terior Debt, 1852-56, 44¼ ; ditto, Small Coupo
Interior Debt, Small Coupons, 41¼ ; ditto,
verted, 39f. ; Russian Five per Cents., 1862
Roman Loan, 75¾ ; Turkish Loan, 1860 (a
368f. 75c. 367f. 50c. ; ditto, Obligations, 1
358f. 75c. 357f. 50c. ; Crédit Foncier of Aus
500f. (200f. paid), 655f. Exchange on Lon
paper, 25f. 22c. ; money, 25f. 18¼c.; three
24f. 97c.; money, 24f. 94c.

f.12

Told me by Sylvester.

Joseph Bertrand Membre de l'Institut

—

Excroissance maladive de l'esprit humain

That all mathematics beyond the 47th Proposition of the 1st book of Euclid (was an)

—

Chalmers
Hannah a brilliant Hoffman
married her Son

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sincerely

. E. Pri

f.14

Times Jan 29. 1844 (p-12. bottom)

Mr. Thomas S Aldis 2nd wrangler
had brothers James A. Aldis 4th
wrangler & William S Aldis
senior wrangler

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Merivale

f. 15

John Herman Merivale

Herman
Oxford 1827

Revd Charles
4th in Class: Tripos 1830

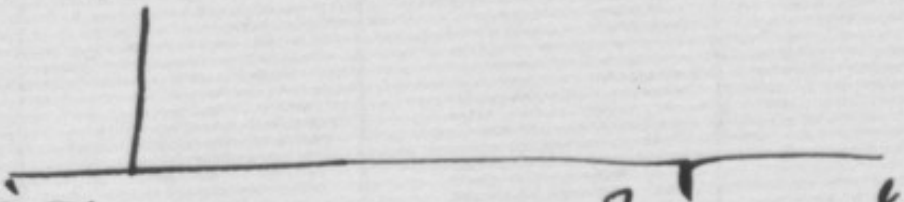
Herman

Miss H=

(4

Prof. Wm. Thomson of Glasgow f.16

Father
distinguished professor of Mathematics
at Glasgow College



Wm. Thomson
Professor at Glasgow
Eminent physicist

James &c
Professor Mathematics
& Natural Philosophy
at Belfast
Eminent physicist.

From Times Feb 3/68 p.7

f.17

Of this year's mathematical tripos at Cambridge "Six wranglers, including the senior, had previously obtained first-class honors in the local examinations of their University; three senior optimes and two junior optimes likewise had passed in the local examination. It cannot of course be assumed that these would not have come to the University if they had not succeeded in the local examination; but it is probable that some of them may have been influenced by their first success to try for further distinction at the University."

f.18

Selwyn Marg Prof Dio Senior Class 1828

Bishop first of New Zealand then of Lichfield second class 1831

Brothers Dr. William Selwyn Margaret Prof. of Divinity Cambridge

Sir Jasper Selwyn M.P. Solicitor General.

Sisters Miss Selwyn home near Birmin.

? the Crimea one.

In Times Decr. 13. 1847 p 9 first column

In the first Oxf & Camb University Boat race there were 3 future bishops in the Cambridge Boat viz Bishop of Newcastle of St. Andrews and (Selwyn) of Litchfield while in its antagonist was Bishop Wordsworth of Dunkeld

f. 19

Sidwick (of Cambridge)

Senior Classic. One brother was a (?) 2nd Classic another brother at Oxford said by Griffith to be the ablest of the family – most useful in Science.

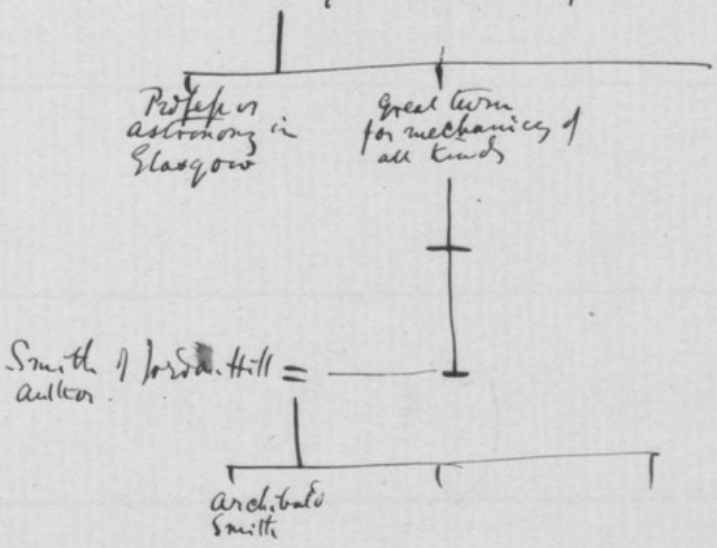
Archibald Smith

f. 20

Dr Wilson
Prof: Astronomy in Glasgow
& author of the Common theory of the
Constitution of the sun & its spots.

Professor
astronomy in
Glasgow

Great turn
for mechanics of
all kinds



Smith of Jordan Hill =
author.

Archibald
Smith

Smith (Archibald)

(4)

f.21

Hornby Revd. James John appointed Headmaster of Eton 1848, — born 1826.

Father. Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby GCB

Mother sister of Sir John Burgoyne. GCB
Field Marshal. whose father was Rt Hon.ble & whose daughter Mrs Wrottesley

Father sister was the wife of the late Earl of Derby & mother to the present Earl & therefore Grandmother to Ld Stanley

~~The Times says 'Father' but says Rotherfield 'Hornby' where Sir Phipps [illegible] the nephew of the 10th Earl~~

Sister eldest is wife of Sir ~~John~~ Wm Denison Governor of Madras.

He was celebrated when at school at Eton for his love of athletic sports & with Mr Chitty his close companion carried everything before him. Since then, Mr. Hornby has been one of the leading aquatics at Oxford University. He is highly distinguished for his classical attainments

From Times Jan 20. 1868 p.7.

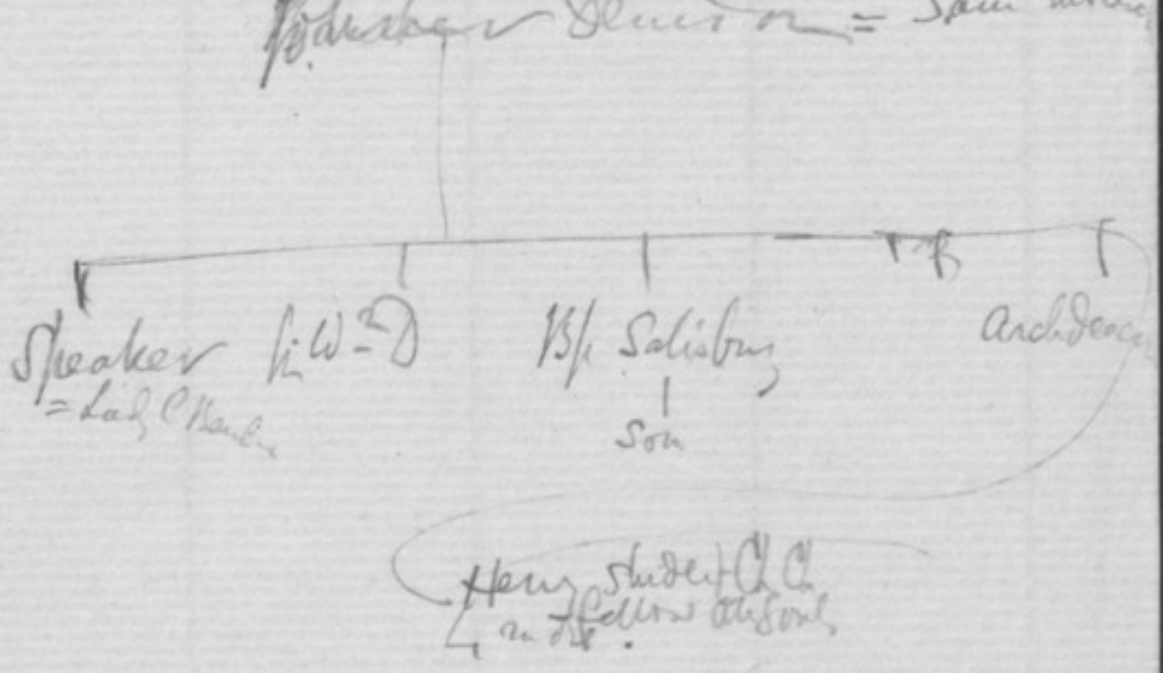
Denison

f. 22

Lavoine's Atlas

Sir Trevor's Wheler book on the Royal families

Denison family



Wheler Denison = Sam. Gaslee

Speaker = Lady C Bentinck

Sir W. D

Bp Salisbury

Son

Archdeacon

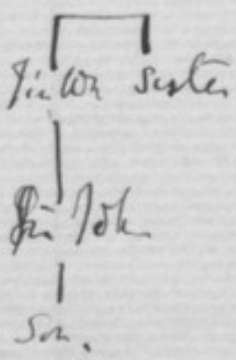
Henry Shirley Ch. Ch. Fellow Ch. Soul

Walpole.
Herschel
Humboldt.
Bunsen
Mendelsohn

Sir Wm Sister

Sir John

Son.



f. 23

John Denison = Charlotte Eastwicke

- John, Speaker H.C.
- Edward, Bp. Salisbury — Son b 1840
- Sir Wm, Governor
- ~~Archdeacon~~ George Anthony, Prebendary, ? archdeacon
- Henry, Fellow of All Souls, ? degree
- Stephen Charles, Fellow of Baliol, ? degree
- Frank, 1 Lieut R.N. died
- Charles, Capt 52 Regt
- alfred — 3 daughters

Denison

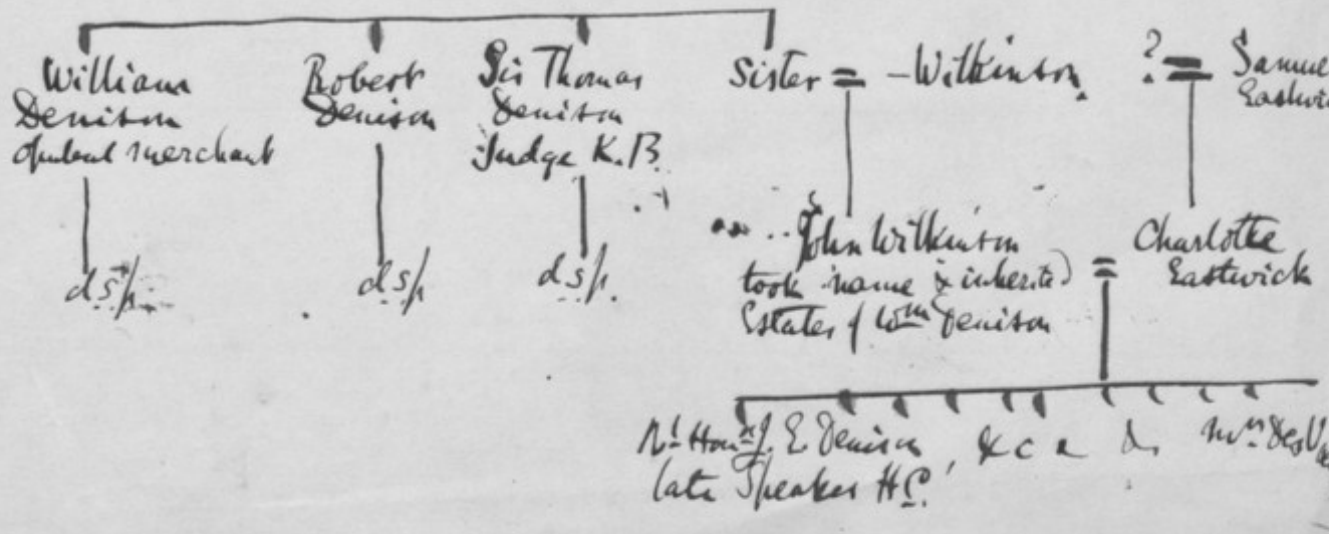
From Burke (addenda)

Denison family

William Denison the Hull merchant & founder of the family, appears to have had 2 brothers who d. without issue & one sister who married — Wilkinson one of these brothers being Sir Thomas the Judge.

Wm Wilkinson's son took the name & succeeded to the Estates of Wm Denison & has married the dau of S. Eastwick (one father to the eminent family of whom the late Speaker was the eldest.

Wanted particulars within one degree only of relationship, of the families of — Wilkinson, Samuel Eastwick, and the wife of Samuel Eastwick. (By within one degree of relationship, I mean Father, Mother, Brothers, Sisters, Sons & Daus. —



f.25
Fr L. Galton

MEMOIR

OF

MRS. DENISON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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PAPERS

f.26r

EXTRACTED *from the* LEAMINGTON COURIER,

January 29, 1859.

DEATH OF MRS. DENISON.—On Wednesday, the 26th of January, died, at 6, Clarence Terrace, Leamington, at the house of her daughter (Mrs. Des Vœux), in the 83rd year of her age, Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Estwick, Esq., M.P., and widow of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., of Ossington Hall, in the county of Nottingham. This lady was left a widow at the age of forty-two, with a family of twelve children,—nine sons and three daughters; two others died in infancy.

f.26v

The three daughters are Julia, who married the Rev. Henry Des Vœux; Henrietta, who *married Henry Jacob, Esq.; and Charlotte, who married Robert Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C.[1] †

died 1897 –

The excellent judgment with which Mrs. Denison discharged the important trust so early confided to her may be gathered from the following brief notice of her nine sons.[2]

* Mrs. Jacob died January 11, 1860, aged 51; Mr. Jacob died August 15, 1862, aged 58, leaving two sons and six daughters; one died April, 1862.

† 1862, Queen's Advocate; 1867, Judge of the Admiralty Court and Privy Councillor.

[1] Mr. Denison by a former wife had two daughters; Charlotte, who married Mr. Manners Sutton, who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1834, and afterwards Viscount Canterbury; and Matilda, who married Thomas Smith, Esq., of Fir Hill, in the county of Hants.

[2] Their tutor at home and at Eton was the Rev. Charles Drury, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, Rector of Pontesbury, Salop.

f.27r

The eldest John Evelyn, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and is the present member for Nottinghamshire, and Speaker of the House of Commons.

The second, Edward, also educated at Eton and Christ Church, gained the highest classical honours at Oxford; was elected a Fellow of Merton College; and became Bishop of Salisbury at the age of thirty-six. He died in 1854.§

The third, William, is a Colonel in the Royal Engineers, K.C.B., and the present Governor-General of Australia.‡

The fourth, George, was also educated at Eton and Christ Church, and gained the highest classical honours at Oxford; won two University prizes; was elected a Fellow of Oriel College; and is the present Archdeacon of Taunton.

§ Aged 52. ‡ 1861, Governor of Madras.

f.27v

The fifth, Henry (whose death preceded* that of his beloved mother by a few weeks), was educated at Eton, gained the highest honours both in mathematics and classics at Oxford; was a Student of Christ Church; and, subsequently, a Fellow of All Souls, and Vinerian Fellow.

The sixth, Stephen, was also educated at Eton, and gained the highest classical honours at Oxford; was elected a Scholar of Balliol, and Stowell; Fellow of University College; and is the present Deputy Judge Advocate.

The seventh, Frank, died in early manhood,‡ a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, much esteemed in his profession, and beloved by all who knew him.

* November 20, 1858, aged 48.

‡ March 5th, 1844, aged 31.

f.28

The eight, Alfred, after having completed his education at Christ Church, became one of the most enterprising colonists of Australia; and is at present Private Secretary to his brother, the Governor-General of that colony.‖

The ninth, Charles, is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 52nd Queen's Light Infantry, and Deputy Adjutant-General at Madras.§

The Mother, whose cares were so amply rewarded, and whose long life was so much embellished, by the honours of her distinguished Sons, preserved throughout the calm simplicity and unassuming modesty which were the natural ornaments of her remarkable character.

‖ 1861, Private Secretary to the Speaker.

§ 1866, President of Municipal Commission, Madras.

F. 29.

F. J. Galton

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MEMOIR

OF

SIR WILLIAM DENISON.

f. 30 r

COPIED *from the* "INDIAN STATESMAN" NEWSPAPER.

Madras, November 3rd, 1860.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON belongs to what may be emphatically called a fine family: one of those broad headed, energetic, and intellectual families which seem to make their way in the world, first, by generally carrying off the highest honours which a University has to bestow, and then by their force of character, by acknowledged position, and by doing to the best of their ability, whatever work is set before them, be it small or great.

His father, John Denison, Esq., M.P., died more than forty years ago, leaving

f.30v

behind him a large family of nine Sons and three Daughters, under the care of his Widow, a venerable Lady, who died only a year or two ago, at a very advanced age. As far as we can learn, all the Sons have made their way to good positions.

The eldest, the Right. Hon. John Evelyn Denison, is the present Speaker of the House of Commons like most of the family he was an Eton boy and an Oxford man, and graduated at Christ Church. He entered Parliament at an early age; married a daughter of the Duke of Portland, and became a Lord of the Admiralty. He has now been a Member of Parliament for thirty years, and represents his own County of Nottingham. In 1857, he was chosen Speaker of the House without opposition; and in 1867 he will probably be sitting in the House of Peers.

f.31r

The second Son became Bishop of Salisbury at the age of thirty-six, and had he lived, would probably have raised himself to a still higher position. Those who can remember Oxford some twenty years ago, will also remember the Rev. Edward Denison, who, after getting the highest Classical honours at Oxford, was elected Fellow of Merton, and rapidly attracted attention to the Church of St. Peters-in-the-East, by a style of preaching as superior to the meretricious Sermons of the present day, as Hooker and Butler are superior to Spurgeon.

The third is Sir William Denison, K.C.B., the Governor-General of all the Australian Colonies, of whom, we shall have more to say presently.

The fourth obtained the highest Classical honours at Oxford, like his two brothers, and is now Archdeacon of Taunton.

f.3N

The fifth was a double first classman at Oxford—that is, he gained the highest honours both in Classics and Mathematics, and thus achieved a success, which has been achieved by few—but amongst those few, stands out the name of the great Sir Robert Peel.

The sixth also gained the highest Classical honours at Oxford, and is at present Deputy Judge Advocate General.

The seventh entered the Royal Navy, but died early.

The eighth finished his career at Oxford, and then became one of the most enterprising Colonists in Australia, and Private Secretary to his Brother; but last year, he appears to have sold his property, and returned to England.

f.32r

The ninth Colonel Denison, 52nd Light Infantry, is known to all our readers as Deputy—Adjutant General in this Presidency.

Search England through, and we doubt whether another family would be found having four of its Sons first Classmen at Oxford, and one a double first.

Such early successes prove that the rewards which the Denisons have obtained, were not the mere results of interest, but were as duly earned as any rewards which the world has to bestow.

Sir William Denison, K.C.B., is a Colonel of the Royal Engineers. Active service he has never seen, but he has been extensively employed under different Governments, in a variety of important works. The first work on which he was engaged, was the Rideu Canal, nearly 140 miles long. It

f.32 v

extends from Lake Ontario, at Kingston, to the Ottawa River, at Chaudiere, and is large enough to receive vessels of 120 tons burden. This was a work of peculiar magnitude, from the extensive Locks which it was found necessary to construct. Colonel Bye, of the R.E., was his Senior Officer, and the town of Byetown was called after him. Sir William was also employed for several years by the Home Government, in the construction of Docks and Barracks at Woolwich. The fine building known as the Marine Barrack, was constructed by him; so also were some of the largest Docks. From Woolwich, he was sent to Portsmouth, on similar duty. There he built the first large steam Basin. He was also sent out by Government, to report specially on the Defences and Dock-yard of Bermunda. He thus proved himself to be a practical man, and had good opportunities of displaying his abilities. At the same time, he was for

f. 93 r

many years, the Editor of the Professicnal Papers of the Royal Engineers, a book which may be said, in a great measure, to owe its existence to him.

But the time was now arriving when he was to be employed in Governing as well as in Constructing. In 1846, after twenty years service in the Royal Engineers, and having entered his 42nd year, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in Van Dieman's Land, where he remained eight years. His adminisiration there was surrounded with difficulties. At that time, transportation was in its full swing, and the society was of a very mixed kind. He had the satisfaction, however, of remaining there long enough to see honourable testimony borne to the measures which he had advocated, by all, excepting his bitterest opponents, which are said to have been, for the most part, either descendants or

f.33v

connexions of the Convict class; and on his departure, above £2,000 was subscribed towards a piece of Plate which was presented to him as a testimonial of the estimation in which he was held by the better classes of Colonial Society. In 1854 Sir William was appointed to succeed Sir Charles Fitzroy, as Governor-General of all the Australian Colonies, and that position he is at this moment occupying. Concerning his general administration we have but little to say, excepting that in many instances, it bore a close resemblance to that of our late Governor. He did much towards promoting Public Works, such as Docks, Railways, and other works of utility; and he was also so active in the formation of Volunteer Corps, that we may expect to see him accept the Colonelcy of the Madras Volunteer Guards, with as much zeal as it was accepted by Sir C. Trevelyan. We have been given to

f. 34

understand, that he would have done very much more, had he not been hampered by his Legislative Council. Possibly, he may have to encounter similar opposition from the Council at Calcutta, but is Australian experiences in this direction will do him good service in his coming battles with Bengal. Had the Madras Council possessed any powers during a recent reign, Sir C. Trevelyan would have still been reigning in this Presidency.

Such then is the Man who, in all probability, will shortly be the Governor of Madras. His antecedents require no comment, they speak for themselves.

We have also to add, that Sir William Denison is now in his 56th year, a Colonel in the R.E.; that Lady Denison is a Daughter of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, and that Sir William has a large family of Sons and Daughters.

8 Sons - 1 died
6 Daughters - 2 died